ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, June 23, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriams" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 7, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 5s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADELEY.—On June 20, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W., to EILEEN, wife of MAJOR GRAHAM ADELEY—a daughter.

ALLEN.—On June 21, 1930, at 74, Norman-road, Rusholme, Manchester, to ISABEL (*née* Otterbarry), wife of the REV. RONALD ALLEN—a daughter.

ANDERSON.—On June 17, 1930, at Kakamega, Kenya Colony, to BETTY and ERIC L. BROOKE ANDERSON (Kenya Administration, late R.F.A.)—a daughter.

BARTLETT.—On June 19, 1930, at Plymouth, to KATHARINE OGILVY (*née* Carnegy), wife of CAPTAIN E. C. BARTLETT, M.C., R.A.—a son.

CARRUTHERS.—On June 10, 1930, at Briarfields, Victoria-road, S.E.19, to MARIE (*née* Beauchamp), wife of ROBERT D. CARRUTHERS—a daughter.

ELWORTHY.—On June 21, 1930, at Grove Hill, Hemel Hempstead, to BETTY and FRED ELWORTHY—a son.

JONES.—On June 20, 1930, at 12, St. Peter's-street, Winchester, to KATHARINE and COLIN JONES—a daughter.

KILNER.—On June 17, 1930, at Fold Head House, Mirfield, Yorks, to MARY (*née* Blamires), wife of Mr. ERNEST KILNER—a son.

MARSDEN-SMEDLEY.—On June 21, 1930, at Marsh Green, Ashover, Derbyshire, to AGATHA, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN MARSDEN-SMEDLEY, R.N. (retired)—a daughter.

PITT.—On June 20, 1930, at South Stoke House, Bath, to NOEL, wife of ROBERT H. PITT—a daughter.

ROBERTSON.—On June 17, 1930, to EDMUND FRANCIS (*née* COWEY), wife of F. G. ROBERTSON—a daughter.

ROBINSON.—On June 20, 1930, at 39, Cumberland-mansions, W.1, to AUDREY (*née* Walker), the wife of R. H. D. BENTLEY ROBINSON, F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

SANDONA.—On June 13, 1930, at a nursing home in Turin, YVONNE (*née* De Pury), wife of CAPTAIN J. F. SANDON, O.B.E. (late R.F.A.), of a daughter.

SCOTT.—On June 21, 1930, at 28, Southwick-street, to VICTORIA, wife of ANDREW SCOTT—a son.

SPEYER.—On June 20, 1930, at 25, New York, NANCIE, wife of ERIC RANDALL LLOYD SPEOULE, of a daughter.

TALLENTS.—On June 20, 1930, at 35, Sheffield-terrace, W.8, to SIBELL, wife of T. F. TALLENTS—a daughter.

THOMSON.—On June 21, 1930, at 6, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W., to EVA, wife of J. G. O. THOMSON—a son.

VAUX.—On June 19, 1930, at Moulton Manor, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, to BRENDA, wife of MAJOR CUTHBERT VAUX, M.C.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BALLANCE : MAITLAND.—On June 21, 1930, at St. John's Church, Loughton, by the Rev. T. A. Maitland, FRANK ARTHUR, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. SYDNEY BALLANCE, of Monteagle, Sandon, Hertfordshire, to MARIE ARUNDELL, elder daughter of Mr. REAVELY MAITLAND, of Brickfarms, Loughton, Essex.

BURGESS : COTTAM.—On June 16, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, W.C.2, by the Rev. F. McCormick, Dr. HENRY BURGESS, second son of Mr. and the late Mrs. Edwin Burgess, of Calverhall, Whitchurch, Salop, to EXID (POPPY) COTTAM, youngest daughter of the late J. P. Cottam, of Hong-kong, and Mrs. Cottam, of 1, Westmount-road, Eltham Park. (Chinese papers, please copy.)

COLLINS : CASE.—On June 21, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, W., by the Rev. C. B. Deane, M.C., M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, South Croydon, and the Rev. Arthur Buxton, M.A., Vicar of All Souls', CHARLES ARTHUR LEONARD COLLINS, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Collins, of "Hatch Hyrst," Nuthurst, Horsham, to MURIEL ELEANOR, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE F. CASE, of "Briarfield," Barrow-in-Furness.

EVANS : ROTHERHAM.—On June 19, 1930, at the Parish Church, Stonebrich, Warwickshire, by the Rev. Canon Cecil Henry, elder surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY R. EVANS, Lloyd's House, Aldeburgh, Herefordshire, to SYBIL MARION, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. KEVITT ROTHERHAM, Great Gatehouse, Kenilworth.

FINN : COUTHOUY.—On June 19, 1930, at St. Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth, by the Rector, Rev. D. N. Spafford, M.A., THOMAS PERSHOUSE FINN, younger son of the late Arthur G. Finn and Mrs. Finn, of Nutley, Bridgnorth, to BARBARA ARNOLD, only child of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM COUTHOUY, Harbledown, Canterbury.

FOLJAMBE : HOLLAND.—On June 19, 1930, at St. Nicholas Church, Blundellsands, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford and the Rev. B. Selwyn Smith, the Vicar, HERBERT STANLEY, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. FOX-FOLJAMBE, Alexandra-drive, Liverpool, to BARBARA INGMAN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mary Willes Holland, Ingman-house, Mossley, Birmingham.

GREEN : HUNT.—On June 18, 1930, at the Parish Church, Earl's Colne, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Barking, D.D., assisted by the Vicar of the Parish, the Rev. G. L. Martin, EDWARD NAPIER, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD W. GREEN, of Theydon Priory, Theydon Bois, to KATHLEEN MARY CHESTON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR HUNT, of Meadow Croft, Earl's Colne.

HEATH : OWEN.—On June 21, 1930, at St. Stephen's, Twickenham, CECIL HALFORD HEATH, of Tyngham Son of the late Rev. Edward Heath, of Allbrook, to DOROTHEA SYBIL, elder daughter of the late H. S. OWEN and Mrs. Owen, of 12, Netherton-road, St. Margarets-on-Thames.

OAKSHOTT : FOSTER.—On June 18, 1930, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, London, HENRY ELDRIDGE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Oakshott, of Bideford, to DORIS (DORRIE) VIOLET FOSTER, of Eastbourne.

RILEY : SHEARER.—On June 17, 1930, at St. John's Church, Brooklands, EDWARD LAWRENCE, son of the late W. J. and Mrs. RILEY, of Ashton-on-Mersey, to MARGUERITE WALLACE, daughter of the late JAMES S. and Mrs. SHEARER, of Bordeaux, formerly of Glasgow.

SENNITT : FOSTER CLARK.—On June 21, 1930, LESLIE, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. SENNITT, of Norwich, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FOSTER CLARK, of Boughton Mount, near Maidstone.

SHERWIN : HENSHAW.—On June 19, 1930, at Walton Church, Stafford, by the Rev. Harold Smith, assisted by the Rev. G. Hitchings, R.D., RONALD WILLIAM, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. SHERWIN, Northamptonshire, to Newcastle-under-Lyme, to CAROLINE MCDOUGAL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. HENSHAW, of Brocton Holme, Stafford.

WATTS : WALDRON HAM.—On June 19, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Bournemouth, STANLEY ARTHUR WATTS, of Shanghai, Accountant and Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, to ALICE KATHLEEN, only daughter of Mrs. WALDRON HAM, of Bournemouth.

GOLDEN WEDDING

MOCKLER : LEAHY.—On June 22, 1880, at the Parish Church, Midleton, by the very Rev. Canon Fitzpatrick, THOMAS MOCKLER, Cork, to CAROLINE LEAHY, Midleton. Present address :—Ardeen, Blackrock, County Cork.

DEATHS

BACON.—On June 21, 1930, at a nursing home in Twickenham, CHARLES IRVINE BACON, of 14, Denton-road, Richmond Bridge, East Twickenham, dearly loved husband of Margaret Bacon, and only son of the late Charles Bacon, sculptor, of Sloane-street, and The Bolton Studio, South Kensington.

BAKER.—On May 1, 1930, of heart failure, in Durban, JOSHUA FIELDEN, late 8th S.A.H., the beloved husband of KATE WINIFRED BAKER (*née* Stevens), of Cape Town, in his 51st year.

CAMPBELL.—On June 22, 1930, at Brocklands, Kent, NANCY LATIMOR CARVER CAMPBELL, of Campbell Ranch, Goleta, California, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Colin Fowns Campbell, and daughter of the late L. Z. Leiter. Funeral private.

CORDER.—On June 21, 1930, at Parkstone, Dorset, MARIA, widow of FREDERIC CORDER, of Ipswich, aged 93 years. Funeral at St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, at 3 p.m., Wednesday.

DODD.—On June 19, 1930, at 21, Exeter-road, N.W.2, MARGARET ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late DR. THOMAS ANTHONY HUMBLE DODD and Mrs. DODD, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Funeral service on 26th (Thursday), at Christ Church, West Hampstead, at 10.30 (Monday), followed by cremation at Golders Green. No flowers.

EDMEADES.—On June 20, 1930, suddenly, after an operation, ALFRED EDMEADES, C.B.E., D.L., of Maesyfo, Winchester, aged 76.

FERRERS.—On June 20, 1930, at Baddesley Clinton, BEATRICE MARY FERRERS, widow of Henry Ferrer Ferrers, of 4, Clanricarde-gardens, London, aged 72 years. Fortified by all the Rites of the Church. R.I.P. Funeral at Baddesley Clinton on Wednesday, June 25, 11.30 a.m.

GOATLY.—On June 20, 1930, at Calcutta, CYRIL R. A. GOATLY (CRAO), beloved husband of Maude Alleen Goatly (Mab), and only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Goatly, of Clapham, S.W.4, aged 41.

GRAVES.—On June 19, 1930, at Nowells, Horsham, Sussex, WILLIAM S. GRAVES, J.P., Memorial service Chichester Cathedral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 p.m.

GRIFFITHS.—On June 20, 1930, at Karachi, suddenly of cholera, BEATRICE (BECKY), wife of C. B. GRIFFITHS, and daughter of the late Percy Rhodes, and of Mrs. Rhodes, 12, Queen's-gate-court, S.W.5.

HODSON.—On June 21, 1930, at The Limes, Hoddesdon, Herts, ADA LOUISA, daughter of the late HENRY HODSON, of Hoddesdon.

HYDE.—On June 20, 1930, at a nursing home in London, peacefully away MABEL MARY HYDE, aged 64. R.I.P.

JAGGER.—On June 20, 1930, at a London nursing home, JOHN WILLIAM JAGGER, of Treharthen, Wrubery, Cape Colony, aged 76. Funeral in South Africa. Memorial service for his Grace the Archbishop of Capetown, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 4 p.m.

JENKINS.—On June 20, 1930, after a short illness, at 371, Battersea-road, Bitterne Park, Southampton, LILLY ADA, widow of W. VAUGHAN JENKINS. Service at Bitton Church, near Bristol, Wednesday, June 25, at 11.30 a.m. No mourning, by request.

KRAKOWSKY.—On June 18, 1930, suddenly, in Paris, Dr. ALEX KRAKOWSKY, of Adelaide, Australia. Service at St. Michael's, Golders Green, Wednesday, June 25, at 2.30 p.m. Funeral Hendon Park.

DEATHS (continued)

LEWIS.—On June 21, 1930, at 21, Bennett-street, Bath, WALTER LAUGHTON LEWIS, late of Walsall, and 6, Queen's-parade, Bath, aged 69 years. Funeral, 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday), at Abbey Cemetery, Bath.

LUSH.—On June 22, 1930, passed peacefully away, at his residence, Tanglewood, Stanmore, Middlesex, The RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES MONTAGUE LUSH, late Judge of the High Court, in his 77th year. Funeral arrangements later.

McLORG.—On June 19, 1930, passed peacefully away, at 12, Hawkwood-road, Boscombe, FLORENCE MARY (DOLLIE) McLORG.

MACPHERSON.—On June 19, 1930, at Woodside, Lower Bourne, Farnham, MARY ANN PALMER MACPHERSON, widow of C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., I.C.S. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery at 12 noon to-day (Monday).

MILLETT.—On June 20, 1930, CATHERINE BERTHA MILLETT, only daughter of the late William Hurnard Millett, and granddaughter of the late Rev. William Millett, rector of Lyng, Norfolk.

MILLS.—On June 22, 1930, following an operation at a London nursing home, WILLIAM HASLAM, very dear husband of Doris Hague, and younger son of the late JAMES MILLS, of Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 55. Funeral arrangements later.

MOUNT.—On June 20, 1930, as the result of an accident, OLIVE, last surviving daughter of the late FRANCIS W. MOUNT, and dearly loved sister of Cecil B. F. Mount, of Sidmouth.

NUNN.—On June 19, 1930, EDWARD WESTBY NUNN, Solicitor, of 23, Cornwall-road, Bedford, aged 74 years.

PRINSEP.—On June 20, 1930, in Cranleigh Hospital, of heart failure after an operation, BRIG.-GEN. DOUGLAS GORDON PRINSEP. Funeral Bramley, Surrey, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 noon.

ROBERTSON.—On June 19, 1930, in Shanghai, RANDAL W. J. W. ROBERTSON, son of Robert Robertson, Esq., M.V.O., of Peterhead, N.B., and brother of Margaret Annette Robertson, 3, Westbrooke, Worthing. Last of nine wonderful brothers and friends.

SHEMMONDS.—On June 21, 1930, at a nursing home at Hastings, AGNES, widow of DR. JOHN ONSLEY SHEMMONDS. Funeral, 2 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday), Christ Church, St. Leonards. Interment, Hastings Cemetery. R.I.P.

STANIER.—On June 21, 1930, at Sorrento, Worthing, EDWIN GORDON, second son of ARTHUR and LILIAN STANIER, late of Harpenden, aged 31 years.

SYETT.—On June 21, 1930, FRANCIS ERNEST SYETT, of Ladbrook, Pyrford, Surrey. Funeral at Brookwood to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m.

TANNER.—On Friday, June 20, 1930, at Angel's Copse, Woolhampton, Berks, ROBERT RENSHAW SEWELL, youngest and only surviving son of the late THOMAS HAWKES TANNER, M.D., and MRS. Mary Willes Holland, Cricklewood, N.W.2 (Willesden 7181-82), Knolls House, Manchester, Mosley, Birmingham. Est. free.

THOMAS.—On June 21, 1930, at 21, Ravelston-park, Edinburgh, JAMES WATSON, beloved husband of Elizabeth Mackechnie (of Messrs. Charles Mackinlay and Co., Distillers, Leith), aged 59.

WILKINSON.—On June 19, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ROBERT JAMES WILKINSON, eldest son of the late Robert Wilkinson, of Copley, Stalybridge, Cheshire, aged 70. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 o'clock. (Liverpool and Manchester papers please copy.)

WHITE.—On June 20, 1930, at 9, Orme-square, ANNIE ROSA, third daughter of the late GEORGE FREDERICK WHITE, of 1, Porchester-gate, aged 84. Funeral service at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, on Wednesday, at 3.30 p.m. Interment at Brompton Cemetery.

WHITE.—On June 21, 1930, at 16, Mallord-street, Chelsea, S.W.3, after a short illness, REGINALD JOHN WHITE, of Messrs. Lovell, White and King, 5, Thavies Inn, Holborn, E.C. Funeral arrangements later.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BEATTY.—In loving memory of 2ND LIEUT. ERIC LESLIE FINCH BEATTY, 12th Sherwood Foresters, killed in action in France, June 23, 1916.

FREEMAN-COWEN.—In proud and loving memory of LIEUT. CECIL FREEMAN-COWEN, Royal Field Artillery, killed at Albert, June 23, 1916.

BURY.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUT. NIGEL DENYS BURY, R.N., beloved husband of Gladys Bury, who passed away peacefully at Arosa, June 22, 1926. R.I.P.

COCQUEREL.—To the dear and unfading memory of my beloved mother, FLORENCE A. P. COCQUEREL, who fell asleep June 22, 1925.—THEO.

EDIS.—In loving memory of a wonderful Father, COLONEL SIR ROBERT W. EDIS, June 23, 1927.—His DAUGHTERS.

O'FARRELL.—In ever-loving memory of SIR GEORGE and LADY O'FARRELL of The Croft, Oxshott, Surrey, and 41, Coleherne-court, S.W.5, who died June 22, 1911, and Nov. 8, 1926. R.I.P.

"We thank our God for every remembrance of them."

MEMORIAL SERVICE

BOYD.—The Memorial Service for COMMANDER JAMES L. BOYD, D.S.C., R.N., will take place to-day (Monday), at Holy Trinity, Sloane-square, at 12.15 p.m.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Rawalpindi	16,600	Pitts	—	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Benalder	15,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Benalder	15,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Cathay	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Perim (cargo)	7,645	—	July 4	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	July 18	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
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Kashmir	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 26
Kashgai	9,000	Stadell	July 24	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR JEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*BURDWAN	6,000	July 2	July 7	July 18
*KAMPALA		July 23	July 26	Aug. 2
*MUNDRA	7,375	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARPIELD	6,000	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
	Cargo Steamer.			

¶ Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MASHOBRA	8,324	—	—	June 28
†MANDALA	8,246	June 25	July 5	July 12
†MADURA	8,305	July 9	July 19	July 25
MERKARA	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9

† Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp	Mid'sbro	LONDON	M'seilles
†MALDA	8,000	—	June 25	July 4	July 12
†MODASA	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

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RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TUCAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only.

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	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—
MAKURA	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—

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ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
†‡BENDIGO	13,000	July 11	—	—
†BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—

† Calls His Majesty's mails and ballast at Aden.
† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tilbury.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	—	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORSOVA	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Passage Office, 34, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Date	Destination
City of York	7,844 July 5	Calcutta
†City of Baroda	7,129 July 15	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Bombay	7,129 July 29	Do. (calling Hadiya)
City of Benares	6,984 July 23	Bombay and Karachi
(a) Calls Marseilles.	(b) Calls Port Sudan.	

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573 July 19	C. Town, Algoa Bay,
Trafford Hall	5,321 Aug. 16	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular sailings with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 2323

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF FIRST-CLASS SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	12,500	June 27	July 5
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 19
Staffordshire	15,000	July 25	Aug. 2
Worcestershire	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 18

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8097

N.Y.K. LINE.
JAPAN MAIL.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	July 4	July 10	July 12
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through bookings from Europe.
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(A Limited Company) Incorporated in Japan.
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANGERS ... June 27 and July 11 ... SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS
CHARNEUF ... July 1 and June 25 ... R. DE SIC. PIERRE
PIR.RUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LANGUEDOC ... July 1 and July 15 ... TURG. GAUTIER
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION ... July 1 and July 8 ... LOTUS
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NORTH CAPE, FJORDS, NORTHERN CAPITALS, CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA, MEDITERRANEAN.
Full information, ALL SERVICES, no booking Fees.
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And 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9870.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - JUNE 28

*TUSCANIA .. June 28 BERENGARIA .. July 5
‡ Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - JUNE 28

*SAMARIA .. July 5 †LACONIA .. July 12
† Via Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

***AUSONIA - - JUNE 28**

AURANIA .. July 5 ASCANIA .. July 12
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡LETITIA - - JUNE 28

ANDANIA .. July 4 ‡ATHENIA .. July 12
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days from 33 guineas.
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WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric	Wed., June 25	Majestic	Tues., July 8
Olympic	Tues., July 1	Homeric	Thurs., July 17

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

†(2) Britannic	Sat., June 28	(2) Baltic	Sat., July 12
Adriatic	Sat., July 5	Cedric	Sat., July 19

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
TO NEW YORK.
First sailing of the World's largest cabin Liner and Britain's largest Motor Vessel.

M.V. "BRITANNIC"
27,000 tons.
FROM LIVERPOOL,
via Belfast and Glasgow,
SATURDAY, JUNE 28th,
carrying Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

RATES.	
Cabin	from £33 15 0
Tourist Third Cabin	23 0 0
Third Class	19 5 0

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric	Fri., June 27	Laurentic	Fri., July 11
Albertic	Fri., July 4	Doric	Fri., July 25

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. (Via Galway.) .. Sat., June 28

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—
†DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
†ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,077	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA CANAL.
HAVANA, Spain.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA (calls Puna)	19,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

SPECIAL CRUISE BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
to
OSLO, COPENHAGEN, HELSINGFORS, LENINGRAD (for MOSCOW), STOCKHOLM, KIEL CANAL, HAMBURG (for BERLIN), &c., from IMMINGHAM, Aug. 15.
22 Days .. Fares, 36 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	June 28
MONTROSE (via Cobh)	July 3
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	July 10
MONTCLARE	July 11

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

MONTCALM	June 26
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	June 27
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	July 4
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	July 11

(B.G.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF YORK June 28 MINNEDOSA .. July 4

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 24
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Aug. 7
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool	July 25

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Steamers.
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. July 23 NIAGARA .. Aug. 20
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons	from Southampton	June 23
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton	July 28
Largs Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton	Aug. 6

Fares from £58 to £62.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVILA STAR"	From	{10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR"	London	{24 JULY
"ANDALUCA STAR"	and	{14 AUG.
"NELSON STAR"	Glasgow	{28 AUG.

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Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £60.
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ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, SUEZ, STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

SARPEDON	21 June	ANCHISES	3 Sept.
PATROCLUS	19 July	HECTOR	12 Sept.
ANTENOR	16 Aug.	ANCHISES	27 Sept.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. NESTOR	From	Liverpool	5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	"	Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	"	Liverpool	13th SEPT.

(1) First Class only.
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BLUE FUNNEL LINE, Cotton Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
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†ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £47) .. July 12

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons
†Next sailing .. .. .. July 5

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM July 19 *LEERDAM .. Aug. 9
* From Rotterdam; † From Boulogne.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele., No. Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

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TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class, £153 5s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all Ports.

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Complete Voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years.
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ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†CASTALIA	July 11	†ELYSIA	Sept. 12
*CILICIA	Aug. 29	BRITANNIA	Sept. 24

* First Class Pa ssengers only. † Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
2 1st Class and 3rd Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recruited by Indian Government.
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New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA	June 28	CALEDONIA	July 12
TRANSYLVANIA	July 5	CALIFORNIA	July 16

FURNESS LINE, 45, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

The SHORT SOUTHERN ROUTE TO SOUTH AMERICA
Via GENOA, VILLEFRANCHE (Nice), BARCELONA.
Splendid liners all over 18,000 tons.

	From Genoa and Villefranche
" DUILIO " (N.G.I. Line)	10th July
" CONTE ROSSO " (Lloyd Sabaudo Line)	From Barcelona 11th July
	From Genoa and Villefranche 19th July
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Subsequent sailings, July 31, Aug. 9 and 21.
Calling also at SANTOS and MONTEVIDEO, &c.

LONDON—RIO in 12 DAYS.
LONDON—BUENOS AIRES in 15 DAYS.
English-speaking officers, stewards and stewardesses. English library (free), entertainments, sports, &c. Fine Anglo-Continental cuisine.
Through Express Trains from Calais, Boulogne, and Paris to Genoa, Nice, &c.
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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
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†DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
†ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
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* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
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22 Days .. Fares, 36 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC
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SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

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MONTROSE (via Cobh)	July 3
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	July 10
MONTCLARE	July 11

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

MONTCALM	June 26
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DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	July 4
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	July 11

(B.G.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF YORK June 28 MINNEDOSA .. July 4

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 24
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Aug. 7
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool	July 25

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Steamers.
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
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"ALMEDA STAR"	London	{24 JULY
"ANDALUCA STAR"	and	{14 AUG.
"NELSON STAR"	Glasgow	{28 AUG.

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Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

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PATROCLUS	19 July	HECTOR	12 Sept.
ANTENOR	16 Aug.	ANCHISES	27 Sept.

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(1) S.S. NESTOR	From	Liverpool	5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	"	Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	"	Liverpool	13th SEPT.

(1) First Class only.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, Cotton Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
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REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £64) .. June 28
†ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £47) .. July 12

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S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons
†Next sailing .. .. .. July 5

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM July 19 *LEERDAM .. Aug. 9
* From Rotterdam; † From Boulogne.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele., No. Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

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COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly Furnished and Decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, fold-away beds, divans; from 30s. cleaning service.—Chesterton-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington, Western 3325.

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EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed Rooms, good food, partial board, from 2gns.; bed, breakfast, 9s. 6d.

DEVOTED thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

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(40 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

56, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
& 27, HOLLAND PARK, W.11.

FIRST-CLASS Residence and Address. One minute Tube and buses. Flatlets, beautifully furnished. Ladies only. Suit students or professional women catering for themselves. Fitted basins (hot and cold). Concealed beds, cookers, gas fires, central heating. Hot water service and bath; inclusive. 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

13, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four min. Earl's Court Station.—Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD (best part): 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3: one minute omnibuses and Finchley-road (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—English Family Home; best food; partial board from 35s.; full 50s.—74, Broadhurst-gardens.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED; large garden; one minute train, 20 minutes City. West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead 6744.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S., KENSINGTON. Terms, 3-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½-3gns. See also Hotel Column on Page 5.

HYDE PARK.—CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6, and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, and attendance; light and service, from 2gns.; other meals as required. Paddington 0051.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS.—Very light, airy, Unfurnished, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOM, 20 by 19; running hot and cold; electric fire.—Apply Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Park 5298.

15, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK, close Marble Arch.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished and decorated, constant hot water in bed rooms, breakfast, light, baths; 32s. 6d.; double, first floor, £3; evening meal optional. Paddington 2881.

LUXURY BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; valeting, hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, 2gns. Pade. 4224.—13, Southwick-street, W.2.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals; service; gas fires; constant hot water; central heating; from 22s. 6d. double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. Phone, Kens. 2602.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); specially suit business people.—Write Box 2230, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE, Bed-Sitting Rooms; single from 2gns., double from 3gns., breakfast, bath.—33, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards, garage. Telephone, Brixton 2929. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Bed, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

AT
NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. per week. Bed and breakfast, bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

OAK-HILL, SURBITON.

"OAKENSHAW."—Two acres beautiful grounds; 5min. station, 20 Waterloo; every comfort and convenience, constant hot water; individual attention; garage; near golf, river; from 2½gns. inclusive. Illustrated brochure.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3½, 4, and 6 gns. inclusive. Phone, 4th.

REGENT'S PARK.—Self-contained BED-SITTING ROOMS, with service, from 2½gns.; children accepted; write Miss Dunbar, 11, St. George's-terrace, N.W.1.

SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED, fitted hot and cold water; bed room, sitting room bath, from 3gns.; meals as required.—30, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 7535.

SERVICE SUITES for two-three, overlooking gardens; every convenience; from 5½gns.; excellent cuisine; 1min. Tube.—Ambleside 3779.—2, Nevern-square, S.W.5.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—BED-ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, geyser baths, phone; quiet tenants essential.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD: billiards; en-tout-ca courts; bowling green; gas fires; shower and other baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

THE MANOR.

32, 34, and 35, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2. Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Friends invited (no charge).
SEVEN LARGE BED ROOMS.
BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
BILLIARDS. BRIDGE. WIRELESS
LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns., double from 6gns. per week.
Bed and Breakfast from 6½gns. per week.
For tariff apply Manageress or 'phone Paddington 4556.

TOP-FLOOR FURNISHED SUITE, with bath room; well-run house; close Kensington, S.W. Station; three bed, one sitting room. Three months, or would let unfurnished; moderate rent.—Service and food, Write Box 8.940, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, good as a flat; newly decorated house; every convenience.—112, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

VICTORIA.—Residential Club offers BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s. 6d., with breakfast, service, light, baths.—2, Ecclestot-square, S.W.1.

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSING-TON (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated), with divan beds; constant hot water; lounge; from 25s. single, 42 2s. double; meals optional. Kensington 6342.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with gas and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.: room, bath, breakfast 5s. 6d.

25, MINDEN-GARDENS, W.2, near Park. Tube, hot and cold water; charmingly recommended; richly Furnished; moderate; catering as desired. Park 2795.

HANOVER HOUSE,

37, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, hot and cold water, central heating, gas fires, from 2gns. with breakfast, baths, service; four minutes Gloucester-road Station. Western 2841.

LANCASTER-GATE.

50, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, W.2.—Reopened under supervision of new Resident Proprietors; redecorated; best food properly cooked, served really hot. Good breakfast, dinner from 2½ to 3; or less, no extras. Specialty catering for visitors and professional and business people.

NORLAND HOUSE,

51-52 NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Tubes and buses to all parts, close Olympia, tennis, bridge; en pension from 2gns. Park 6497.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Room and breakfast or partial board, young society tennis, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 2457.

WANTED

COMFORTABLE HOME WANTED, small family, in London, by young gentleman subject small nervous illness.—Write Box N.1323, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO unfurnished Rooms adjoining; bath, light, service; own catering and plain cooking required for breakfasts and some dinners. Victoria, Sloane-square, or S. Kensington; 10s. max. near coach station and preferably private house.—Write Box 4764, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CHILTERN HILLS.

A Country Residential of charm and distinction, surrounded by 20 acres of delightful grounds; own farm produce; tennis, croquet; from 2½ to 4 gns.; Prestwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Phone 182.—Mrs. Layman.

CAMBERLEY.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, "HARCOURT HOUSE," FRIMLEY-ROAD; beautifully situated; 2½ acres grounds; every convenience; moderate; garages. 'Phone Camberley 909. Resident Proprietress.

DENHAM GOLF COURSE.

AT PANTILES, DENHAM, BUCKS, on golf course, excellent and comfortable accommodation, 4gns. and 5gns. inclusive.—'Phone Denham 57, Rowe.

BARTON-ON-SEA.—TWO GUESTS RECEIVED; good motoring centre; near golf; five minutes sea. 3gns.—Write Box N.1327, The Times, E.C.4.

BOARD RESIDENCE at modern FARMHOUSE, beautifully situated, good district, near river, promenade, and golf links; own farm produce.—Williams, Elms Farm, Woodham Mortimer, Maldon, Essex.

GOLTHO HALL.

BOURNEMOUTH, East Cliff.—Minute Sea; hot and cold water bed rooms; tennis free.—'Phone 2380.

BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds. 100 yards sea, central for everything.

HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.

Hot and cold running water bed rooms; chef de cuisine; most comfortable; tennis; garage. From 3½gns. 'Phone 5409. Station: Bournemouth Central.

BOURNEMOUTH.—NEWLANDS.' Frances-road.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; separate tables; few minutes sea; amusements; terms from 3gns. 'Phone 6225.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH. BATH-ROAD.

LYNWOOD.

On sea front, overlooking Pier. Board-Residence from 3½gns. Excellent cuisine. 'Phone 4254.

TORBAY, WEST CLIFF,

BOURNEMOUTH.—Hot and cold water in all bed rooms; gas fires; good, liberal table.—H. Moore.

CHINE HALL,

BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe Spa-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine; central heating; excellent cuisine. Tariff on application.—Proprietress, Miss M. Spart.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

EASTBOURNE.—Ideal position, well-appointed house, every comfort, five minutes sea, golf, Beachy Head, Furnished.—Meads. 'Phone 2075.

FARMHOUSE, APARTMENTS, SOUTH DEVON Coast; three-four bed, two sitting; board optional.—Lamacraft Farm, Halsands, near Kingsbridge, S. Devon.

FOLKESTONE, ST. OLAVES, TRINITY-CRESCENT; close Leas and sea; hot and cold water in rooms; central heating; tennis; excellent cuisine. Moderate inclusive tariff.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent coast; large good bathing; sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; from 6s. 6d. each.

GUESTS RECEIVED in fine old Elizabethan Farmhouse; comfortable home; inside sanitation; tennis; phone; buses.—Pendray, Horne-place, Appledore, Kent.

HOVE.—SERVICE SUITES, well furnished, facing sea and lawns; hot and cold in all bed rooms; excellent cuisine.—Proprietor, 7, Brunswick-terrace, or apply Office, Third Floor, 64, London-wall, E.C.

LANCING, near Worthing.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, charming house; garden; tennis; near Station, sea, Downs, garage; from 2½gns.—Stead, Colver House.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; and lawns; hot and cold in all bed rooms; excellent cuisine.—Proprietor, 7, Brunswick-terrace, or apply Office, Third Floor, 64, London-wall, E.C.

OXFORD.—Lady RECEIVES STUDENTS or GUESTS in her private house; good opportunity for learning English.—Mrs. T., 181, Woodstock-road, Oxford.

PINNER.—GUESTS RECEIVED secluded Country Mansion, seven acres grounds; liberal table; tennis, golf courses, and riding school adjoining.—Apply Mrs. Woodhall Towers. 'Phone, Hatch End 121.

SEAVIEW, I. of W.—GUEST HOUSE; charming tennis; telephone, wireless; own cows.—Morris, Fairy Hill.

THE SUNTRAP, SUSSEX COAST.—VACANCIS for SUMMER. Every form of amusement catered for; covered tennis courts, dancing, billiards, bridge, boating, fishing, golf (one mile distant); excellent cuisine; en pension from 3½ guineas weekly.—Apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

CONTINENTAL

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER, Ker-Mélanie.—Pension Familiale; garden; good cooking; 5 minutes from shore and tennis. From 200frs. weekly.

FRANCE, TOURAINE.—La Rolanderie, Bourre (L. et Ch.). 'Phone 6. Beautiful view, centre famous castles; fishing; tennis; reputed cooking, comfort. 35 to 45 frs.

IN LARGE VILLA, ETRETAT.—Ex-housemaster receives two or three boys for summer holidays; French and English.—Write Box S.1087, The Times, E.C.4.

LA BAULE-SUR-MER (France).
PENSION SAINTE-CECILE, on the beach.
Latest comfort.

NURSING HOMES

A PHYSICIAN RECEIVES PATIENTS in his delightfully situated house, facing South, sun, sunshine gardens; neurasthenia, special treatment.—9, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.

NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write Mrs. Jones, "Craigloe," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

NURSE OFFERS lady HOME during accouchement. —1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity; residential nursery; excellent food, comfort, large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts, Town, country, seaside who receive Private Patients (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Alcoholic, &c.) post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

COLLECTORS OLD ENGLISH GLASS.—Small collection specimen glasses to be sold, due to removal.—Write Box H., care of Smith's Library, Bushey, Herts.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatists (Est. 1772)), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have in the best interests of all countries for over a century. The very coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

FURNITURE

GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE!
By Order of the TRUSTEES and others, we have been instructed to sell without reserve the whole of the FURNITURE and effects made for a well-known RESIDENTIAL CLUB abroad. All goods originally and newly constructed, and in new condition and are being offered at less than half actual cost. Included also are effects from the Hotel Cecil, London, which are many and many pieces removed from town and country residences for convenience of sale, at bargain prices.

Here are some of the bargains called for inspection:—
250 SUITES HALL EASY CHAIRS with loose cushions, £3 17s. 6d. each. 50 HALL CHAIRS with loose cushions, CHAIRS in blue and red HIDE, £4 17s. 6d., worth £8 10s.; 150 luxurious lounge Easy Chairs and Settees from 25s.; 100 CHESTERFIELD SUITES in fine quality real hide, velour, damask, &c., from £5 10s. to 70 guineas; 200 BED-ROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, &c., including bed and spring, from £3 17s. 6d. to 100 guineas; 50 FITTED WARDROBES from £9 12s. 6d. Dining-room CHAIRS in all woods from 10s. 6d. Of special MENTION is a magnificent Dining-room Suite, including a triple Cheval mirror dressing sideboard, 6ft. wide, 2 massive settees; beds to match; honestly worth 120 guineas; the lot for £75. Everything for furnishing throughout. INSPECTION ADVISED. All goods stored free and packed free for country.

EDWARDES FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES, Ltd., 35-39 and 45, BATTERSEA-RISE, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11. ONLY ADDRESS.
Hours 9 to 8 daily. Five minutes Clapham Common and Junction Stations. Waterloo and Victoria electric train eight minutes. Buses and trams from all parts. Batt. 5952-3.

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offer for 20 years owing to cancellation of contract.—MAPLE'S HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of the goods at half contract price. They are all made from picked timber to stand climate, and can be viewed and sold as less than PRE-WAR PRICES.
250 BED-ROOM SETS in oak and white enamel, complete with beds, £4 17s. 6d. each.
65 Double-size bed-room suites in waxed oak, mahogany, burr walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.
2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, 26gns.; each cost double; beds to match.
30 Large chairs and fitted gent.'s robes, £4 15s. each.
350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 25s. 6d. each to 10gns.
750 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 6s. 6d. each.
300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushion, £3 15s. each to 15gns.; settees to match.
6 Only three-piece Chesterfield suites in genuine damask and velours, £7 15s. each (worth double).
The above are only a few of the bargains on offer.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the contents of Mr. Chawson Peer's mansion (recently deceased), all of which are equal to new, being sold at third original cost, comprising exclusive designed 6ft. 6in. bow-front figured walnut bed-room suite with bedstead, 8ft. 6in. spring, cheval mirror, &c., cost 370gns., now £175; complete drawing and dining-room suites in Chinese lacquer, walnut Chesterfields in hide and silk covers, &c.—Inspection invited. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased exchanged or stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(Patronized by the Crown Agents for Colonies).
114-118, Kentish Town-road, N.W.1.
10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

FURNITURE,

Second-hand and Antique.
Your opportunity to obtain bargains during
SUMMER SALE.
All the following goods offered at less than COST.
Easy Chairs, Settees, Sideboards, Cabinets, Dining Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, &c., &c.
No reasonable offer refused.
Furniture taken in part exchange.
CALL! WRITE! 'PHONE!
CADOGAN
FURNITURE GALLERIES, Ltd.,
162, Sloane-st., S.W.1. Nr. Sloane-sq.
Open 9-6 daily. Sat. 9-1.

PIANOFORTES

CHALLEN PARLY GRAND SPECIALISTS; prices from 82gns., new; stock of second-hands at reduced prices.—14, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, SHORT or BABY GRAND.—Bluthner, Steinway, for music teacher.—Write Box B.433, The Times, E.C.4.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 7lb. carriage free, C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 8d.—1, Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators.—Office Furniture Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3703.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.
President—
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Established by King Edward VII.
HELPS 143 HOSPITALS.
Subscriptions and donations are urgently needed to enable the Fund to maintain its annual grants, which are made after careful inspection of each effective hospital.—Please send your contributions to the Honorary Secretaries, King Edward's Hospital Fund, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

LAUNDRIES

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick 0378 and 1675. On parle français.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

BEDFORD COLLEGE for WOMEN
(University of London),
Regent's Park, N.W.1.
The Council of Bedford College invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of ASSISTANT in the DEPARTMENT of MODERN HISTORY, vacant 1st September, 1930. Open to men and women equally.
Candidates must have an honours degree in Modern History. Salary £250, rising to £300.
Last date for receiving applications, 28th June, 1930.
For further particulars apply the Secretary.

COMMISSIONS IN ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—The ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS are being offered to qualified practitioners, under 28 years of age, registered under the Medical Acts. There will be no entrance examination, but candidates will be required to present themselves in London for interview and medical examination. At the same time, a certain number of temporary commissions under similar conditions as regards age and qualifications will also be offered. Applications should reach the War Office not later than 20th July.—All information as to conditions of service and emoluments may be obtained from the Under-Secretary of State, The War Office (A.M.D.1), Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT LADY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH for MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The County Council of the Administrative County of Hertford invite APPLICATIONS for the above-mentioned APPOINTMENT.

Applicants must not be more than 40 years of age. Salary £600 per annum. Actual and necessary travelling expenses will be provided.

Candidates must be fully qualified and registered, and should have had previous experience in Maternity and Child Welfare Work, including modern methods of antenatal care and supervision.

The person appointed will be required to commence her duties at an early date and to devote the whole of her time to the duties of the office. She will hold office during the pleasure of the County Council, and if she desires to leave their service must give them three months' notice of her desire so to do.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 14th July, 1930.

The applicant appointed will be required to sign an agreement containing the terms and duties of her appointment.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of "The Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922," which has been adopted by the County Council.

A form of application can be obtained from the undersigned.

ELTON LONGMORE, Clerk of the Hertfordshire County Council.
Clerk of the Peace Office, Hertford, June, 1930.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the newly created CHAIR of PROFESSOR of HYGIENE. Applicants must have a University Medical qualification and at least ten years' experience of Public Health work, preferably in a Tropical country. Candidates must have a recognized qualification in Public Health and preferably a qualification in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. They must have held a post in a recognized institute.

The duties of the professor include giving a course of instruction to Undergraduates and a Post-graduate course for the Diploma of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. He will also conduct research work. The language of instruction is English.

The salary offered is £E.1,500 (approximately £1,588) a year, and the appointment will be on contract for three years, renewable. The contract may be terminated by either side by three months' notice in writing.

One month's salary will be paid in lieu of travelling expenses if the successful applicant is resident in Europe.

Applications, with details of experience and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Kasr-El-Aini, Cairo, so as to reach him not later than September 20th, 1930.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY of EDUCATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following APPOINTMENTS for teaching ENGLISH at Egyptian Government Schools. Applicants must be between the ages of 25 and 34, and have some teaching experience, and Egyptian University qualifications with a diploma in Teaching or Higher Froebel Certificate.

The initial salary offered is £E.36 a month (about £907 a year), and the appointment will be on contract for a period of two years and renewable at the end of that time.

Full particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Director of Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE and FISHERIES. INSPECTORS are invited for APPOINTMENT as INSPECTORS for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894-1925, at a commencing salary of £250 per annum, rising to a maximum of £350 per annum, rising to £400 per annum, with Civil Service conditions of duty and retirement. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 years on the 10th July, 1930, except that they may be selected from their actual ages at any time during which they have served in His Majesty's Forces during the late War. Preference will be given to ex-Service men.

No application will be considered unless it has been received by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the prescribed forms on or before the 10th day of July, 1930. Forms of application and copies of the Regulations can be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, DONCASTER.
(185 beds.)
THREE HOUSE SURGEONS and ONE HOUSE PHYSICIAN REQUIRED on the New buildings ready for occupation. The House Physician will also be House Surgeon to Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Departments.

The salary of each post is £150 per annum, with board, residence and laundry.

Appointments for six months and are renewable. Applications, stating age and full particulars, together with copies of testimonials, should be sent at once to the Secretary-Superintendent.

THE GOVERNMENT of the PUNJAB invite APPLICATIONS for the undermentioned APPOINTMENTS at the QUEEN MARY COLLEGE, Lahore.

(a) ART MISTRESS.
(b) ASSISTANT MISTRESS.

For appointment (a) must have had training in the teaching of small children (preferably Froebel system), and should possess Board of Education Drawing Certificates, Parts I. and II., if possible; if only Part I. has been gained study should have been undertaken at a good art school.

(b) candidates should be Certificated Teachers, and should have graduated in Modern Languages or English, preferably with Honours.

Each Boarding School would be in advantage.

The selected candidates must be unmarried and remain unmarried during the term of their appointments.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1930.

Permanent pensionable appointments, subject to two years' probation in each case. Commencing pay Rs.300 per cadre per calendar month, rising by annual increments of Rs.20 to Rs.500 per cadre per calendar month. In addition overseas pay of Rs.100 per calendar month for the first two years, provided that the officer is of non-domiciled status. (Under present conditions the rate of exchange may be taken as approximately Rs. 6d. per rupee.) Quarters or allowance in lieu. Outfit allowance of Rs.300. Free passage to India and certain other passages for the purpose of leave to England during service after confirmation in the appointment. Study and examination.

For forms of application and further particulars required should be made by post-card to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

The date for the receipt of applications, 14th July, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

STAFF TUTORSHIP for EXTRA-MURAL CLASSES. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of STAFF TUTOR for tutorial classes in economic subjects, at a salary of £250 per annum, with superannuation benefits. Nine copies of applications, which may be accompanied by copies of not less than three testimonials, referring to other credentials, should be forwarded to reach the Director of Extra-Mural Studies, the University, Edmund-street, Birmingham, not later than July 16th, 1930. Further particulars may be obtained from

C. G. BURTON, Secretary.

The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

THE CHAIR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
The CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY in the Patronage of the University Court becomes VACANT by the resignation of Professor P. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc., on the 30th September, 1930.

The University Court will shortly proceed to consider an APPOINTMENT to the said Chair.

The salary proposed is £1,175.

The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary to the University.

H. J. HUTCHART, Secretary to the University.

The University, Aberdeen.

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Preference will be given to those who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the Great War.

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I REQUIRE, in WEST END of LONDON, a SUITE of HOUSE with good connexion or established Boarding House showing good income; cash available about £2,500. —Information from principals only to G. Norris, 1, Angle-field-road, Berkhamsted.
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THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

Sporting News

GOLF

THE SOCIETY BEATEN AT HUNSTANTON

Hunstanton beat the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Hunstanton on Saturday by six matches to five on the day's play after losing the Singles by three matches to four.

The results were :—

SINGLES

Hunstanton		Oxford and Cambridge G.S.	
N. C. Selway (2 and 1)	1	E. R. Campbell	0
J. H. Thompson (1 hole)	1	Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon	0
J. C. Wood	0	Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tute (3 and 2)	1
A. F. Percival	0	A. J. Peech (1 hole)	1
G. C. Sims-Reeve	0	D. R. R. Martin (5 and 3)	1
C. Micklem	0	M. G. Clayton (5 and 3)	1
J. H. Jewson (halved)	0	R. H. de Montmorency (halved)	0
W. H. Prosser (2 holes)	1	F. S. A. Baker	0
Total	3	Total	4

FOURSOMES

Thompson and Wood (1 hole)	1	Campbell and Martin	0
Selway and Percival (4 and 3)	1	Moore-Brabazon and Tate	0
Sims-Reeve and Micklem (4 and 3)	1	Peech and Clayton	0
Jewson and Prosser	0	Baker and de Montmorency (3 and 1)	1
Total	3	Total	1

CHESHIRE BEAT LANCASHIRE

Cheshire and Lancashire met for the first time this season on Saturday at Heswall, near Birkenhead, when Cheshire won by 11 matches to five.

The respective county champions met in the leading Single, in which J. Braid, junr., beat R. H. Hardman by five and three.

The results were :—

SINGLES

Cheshire		Lancashire	
J. Braid, junr. (5 and 3)	1	R. H. Hardman	0
F. Ellison	0	H. G. Bentley (4 and 3)	1
M. Schunk (halved)	0	R. Critchley (halved)	0
E. Hesketh (1 hole)	1	C. Blackburn	0
M. White (5 and 3)	1	A. M. Goodwin	0
D. Brown (2 and 1)	1	J. R. Smith	0
A. Macbeth (3 and 1)	1	J. Kennedy	0
H. Holden	0	E. Harvey (1 hole)	1
J. Woollam (4 and 3)	1	S. J. Marsden	0
D. Eadie	0	C. Wall (2 and 1)	1
H. Hosking (3 and 2)	1	H. MacLaren	0
J. D. O'Hanlon (4 and 3)	1	J. N. Grierson	0
Total	8	Total	3

FOURSOMES

Braid and Woollam (3 and 1)	1	Hardman and Blackburn	0
Ellison and Eadie (1 hole)	1	Bentley and Goodwin	0
Schunk and White (halved)	0	Critchley and Smith (halved)	0
Heskop and Hassall	0	Macleven and Stacey (1 hole)	1
Holden and Macbeth	0	Marsden and Wall (1 hole)	1
Brown and O'Hanlan (2 holes)	1	Kennedy and Grierson	0
Total	3	Total	2

R. T. JONES PLAYS FOR CHARITY

R. T. Jones, the Open and Amateur champion, left Liverpool early on Saturday morning in order to take part in an exhibition match in aid of charity over the Blackwell course, near Birmingham. Jones, who appeared to be very tired, partnered Dr. W. Tweddell in a four-ball match against S. Lunt, the Worcestershire champion, and E. W. Fiddian. A big crowd watched the match, which resulted in a win for Jones and Dr. Tweddell by three and two.

They were one up at the turn, but won the next three holes to become four up. Their opponents then got a hole back at the 13th, but Jones and Tweddell became dormy three before securing a half at the 16th hole. The better-ball score of the winners was 69 against the 73 of Lunt and Fiddian.

LOTHIANS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Fifty-two clubs competed for the Lothians Association Club Championship, over the Gullane No. 1 and No. 3 courses, on Saturday. There were three players from each club and the winners were Dirleton Castle (H. Watt, R. Ritchie, and W. Anderson) with an aggregate of 447. Bass Rock were the runners-up with 455. A new record of 70 for the No. 1 course was established by G. Murray, of North Berwick Rhodes.

W. Marks, the English professional attached to the Waterloo Club, Brussels, won an Open Professional tournament at Château De Ardenne with rounds of 72 and 78.—*Reuter.*

Moor Park beat the Bar Golfing Society in a match at Moor Park on Saturday by 10 matches to four.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO SPECULATORS and INVESTORS.
CITY of LONDON.—LUDGATE-CIRCUS BUILDINGS, E.C.4.—PROMINENT CORNER BUILDING of ground floor, basement, and four upper floors; electric light and central heating; VACANT; rental value approximately £850 per annum; 28 years' lease at £20 per annum. For SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4, on 25th June. Exceptionally low reserve.—CHAMBERLAIN and WILLOWS, 23, Moorgate, E.C.2.

JOIN BRISTOL

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING NOTES

ASCOT REFLECTIONS

SUCCESSFUL SIRES

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

I dealt so fully each day with the racing at Ascot that there is very little more that needs to be written now.

The most successful owners as regards the amount of stake money won were Colonel Loder, the Aga Khan, and Lord Glanely, but the owner who had the biggest triumph at the meeting was Lord Derby, who won the Gold Cup with Bosworth. He had never won the race before, and which, so far as I can discover, had never been won by a member of his family. The race may have been run at a muddling pace throughout, but there is no reason to doubt that the result would have been the same no matter how the race had been run, which means that the winner was the best horse in the field. He is by Son-in-Law, who was the most successful sire of the week, three of his sons winning between them more than £9,000. His other winners were Parenthesis and Trimdon. All three colts stay very well, as do all the children of Son-in-Law. It is of especial interest that Bosworth won in very heavy going, it being generally considered that the Son-in-Laws are seen at their best when the going is hard. I have always liked Son-in-Law as a sire, but I never regarded him as a classic sire. I may, and hope that I shall, have to change my view in this matter, for no one now has any reason not to regard Bosworth as a classic horse.

The second most successful sire during the meeting was Gainsborough, who had four winners. In the past the majority of the Gainsboroughs have been stayers, but three of the winners last week were running over distances of less than a mile —namely, Costaki Pasha, Lansdowne, and Goyescas—although the last-named being a two-year-old this may not apply to him. Goyescas ran as if he would develop into a stayer, for he won by battling on to beat Four Course. Costaki Pasha has inherited some of the speed of his dam and apparently very little of the stamina of his sire. Lansdowne had never won before, but he won so easily that it seems unlikely that he is a real stayer. He is out of a Tetrarch mare, and, having her colour, may also have got his speed from her. Gainsborough's fourth winner was Pinxit, of whom so little was thought last year that he was taken out of the Derby, which, if one could accept the Ascot form as correct, he would about have won. He gave Silver Flare 7lb. and finished five lengths in front of him, which, on paper, means that he would have finished in front of Blenheim in the Derby. Further, at Chester he gave Parenthesis 6lb. and beat him easily. It is difficult to say how good this three-year-old may be, but he is certainly one of the best of his age over a long distance. The third sire in the Ascot list is Buchan, but he had only one winner, Qurrat-al-Ain, who got a mile at Ascot in heavy ground, although she could not do so when the going was good at Newmarket. Grand Parade did well to get three winners during the meeting.

It has often happened in the past that Ascot introduces us to a really high class two-year-old whom we have not seen before. It may be that the French colt, Goyescas, is a very good colt, for he beat an obviously much fancied newcomer in Four Course, but apart from him the other two-year-old winners had all been seen out before. I would not like to say which was the best of them. Athara certainly won very easily and the result of her race was never in doubt. Lightning Star, a very large Hurry On colt, won in good style and will always be seen at his best on a galloping course. He will not run again until the Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket in the autumn. Lemnarchus may have been lucky to have beaten Sir Andrew, but the fact remains that he did so. He is by the King's sire, Friar Marcus, a very successful getter of winning two-year-olds, who not unnaturally transmits to his children his great speed.

It would be most unfair to conclude these few comments on Ascot without mention of the wonderful manner in which the meeting was carried through. There were 10 races on one day and nine on another, and there was never a hitch of any kind and no fuss or pother about it. The Ascot organization is something to marvel at. How all the water was got out of the lakes on the course and in the paddock I do not know, but it had all gone the next morning. The parking arrangements for the motor-cars were as good as ever, and it is pleasant to learn that the R.A.C. will be in charge once more at Goodwood. The feeding and other catering arrangements in the hands of Messrs. Letherby and Christopher were as satisfactory as in the past.

WINDSOR MEETING

The Ascot Week was finished as usual at Windsor, where, if the racing was very different in quality from that seen earlier in the week, it was nevertheless interesting. The most important race on the afternoon's programme was the Royal June Handicap, which was won by Lord Glanely's four-year-old colt Burgee, trained by Captain Hogg and ridden by G. Richards. Burgee, who had not won a race since the Epsom Summer Meeting of last year, and then he was not fancied, started an equal favourite with N.P.B. and Merry Miller. After The Wheedler had made the running until a quarter of a mile from home Burgee drew out and won easily by four lengths. Musical Prince was second and The Wheedler third. After a long lean period Lord Glanely's luck has turned and his trainer is to be congratulated. There can be few things more disheartening than to have charge of a very big string of horses well bred but very moderate for the most part and to be unable to win races with them. Both the owner and his trainer, although no doubt at times rather inclined to be despondent, never grumbled or complained, and now Captain Hogg's patience and skill are being rewarded, for this victory followed three successes at Ascot and a win in the Oaks.

The betting suggested that there would be two winners from the Upavon stables managed by Mr. Douglas-Pennant, who was for so many years associated with Captain Hogg, part of whose string he took over when Captain Hogg became Lord Glanely's private trainer. Queen of Mars, whom he saddled for the Saturday Selling Plate, started at 6 to 4 against, but, although well away, she failed to do better than finish third, beaten by half a length and a head by Gallant Girl and Chips, who started third and second favourites respectively. Gallant Girl had been running well, but without success, previously in selling races, while Queen of Mars had run with promise in what is generally considered a much better class field at the last meeting at Lingfield. The truth is that the reasonably good selling plater is better than the two-year-olds who run prominently in maiden races. I doubt very much whether the new claiming selling races will alter this fact, which shows a state of affairs not satisfactory to the welfare of racing. The only solution of the problem is the abolition of selling races and events for horses which have not won a race worth £200. Double and even treble division handicaps are also wanted. All horses entered should be handicapped starting with a top weight, in a treble division say 14st., and going down to 7st. if necessary, and then dividing the horses up according to the weights apportioned. The second Upavon horse to be made favourite was old Cragford, who started at 2 to 1 for the Forest Handicap, but was not placed behind Rialto Bridge, who won from Camacha, with June Clover third. There was some slight support for the winner, who started at 100 to 6, but was returned by the totalisator at more than 82 to 1 against.

Unlikely, who had won at Gatwick, was an odds-on favourite for the Nimble Plate, and won as an odds-on favourite should do. On this running with Icarus, who was third, and also through Avalon, Unlikely is rather better than the Ready Response colt, and so obviously a very useful two-year-old. Bill Sykes would seem to have improved since he won at the last meeting here, and was sold to Mr. Gant, for he won another selling race when he was easily successful in the Park Selling Handicap. After this success he was bought in cheaply for 200 guineas. By Captain Cuttle out of Zena, the dam of good hurdlers, he should be well worth that money for racing under National Hunt Rules only. When Sandino won the last race of the day, the Longest Day Plate, his owner, Mr. Gant, completed a nice double. As this owner had also won at Ascot with Stingo he must be considered to have had a good week. Until recently his stable had not being doing so well as it had done a year ago.

BIRMINGHAM PROSPECTS

2.30.—CROFT SELLING PLATE (5f.).—If CHIVALRESQUE is started I would not look any farther for the winner, for, although he was just beaten at Kempton Park, he is rather better than the average selling plater.

3.0.—TRIAL SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Wykeham is in a similar event at his owner's favourite meeting at Newcastle, but if he is started here on his way there he would be my selection. Adherent probably could win, but no one except himself has any idea how he will run, so he is best left alone. Despencer and Jacob's Ladder on some form have chances, but, in the absence of WYKEHAM, there is nothing in the race with so good a chance as the consistent plater RADIO RAG, who ran really well at Manchester and at Hurst Park.

3.34.—WARWICKSHIRE BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE (5f.).—HERITAGE, if started, should win on his form in the North with Sir Andrew, who was thought by many to have been unlucky when beaten at Ascot and who is very useful.

4-0.—BIRMINGHAM PLATE (1m.).—FERRULE may follow up his Hurst Park success, for he seems nicely in here on that running with Cluny.

4.30.—COOMBE PLATE (5f.).—JOCK TROTTER has run well on several occasions in similar events this season, and as he is quite fairly handicapped here he seems a reasonable selection.

BRIGHTON PROSPECTS

3.0.—TOWN SELLING PLATE (1¼m.).—RATHNALLY is not so good as he was, but if he is started here he should be good enough to win. On his Epsom form he just has the beating of SILVER SWORD, who would be my selection in the absence of Rathnally. Invermark may also run well.

3.30.—PORTSLADE SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—The course and the distance will suit Tangira if he is started here, but he has disappointed several times this season, for which reason I shall look elsewhere for the winner. Hard Rock was most unlucky when beaten at Epsom, and before that he had run away with a race at Chester. Chanar has a good chance on Epsom running, and at the weights should again finish in front of Manto. Vanda, Pineadular, and Tullywood are others who seem nicely handicapped on their best form. I like best the chances of CHANAR and Hard Rock, and consider that, the Epsom form of the former being just the better, he should be given the preference.

4.0.—SOUTH OVER PLATE (6f.).—Square Rock, on his form of last spring, would have a good chance here, but he has been disappointing since then. Redgrave and Speyside on their best form are well in here, but neither seems too consistent. The winner for that reason may be FINGLE BRIDGE, who ran well in the Wokingham Stakes and who has shown by his running at Epsom that he will be able to act over this curious course.

4.30.—BALCOMBE STAKES (1¼m.).—Moyresque appears to have at least as good a chance as John Silver on Epsom form, but at the weights he should not beat The Cheerful Abbot, who can meet him on 11lb. better terms than was the case at Chester. Rock Star and Franconi are fairly treated, while Grand Prince must have a nice chance on his Ascot form, especially now that his stable has run into form. There was good reason for his failure at Epsom, and he is much better handicapped here than he was there. GRAND PRINCE, if absent, THE CHEERFUL ABBOT, seems the best selection.

5.0.—SHOREHAM PLATE (5f.).—The best here on known form appears to be the LAWLESS FILLY, who ran very well in the race at Newmarket won by Lemnarchus, who has since won at Ascot.

5.30.—BRIGHTHELMSTONE PLATE (1m.).—Bewiser has a better chance than Littlewanted, at the weights, on Gatwick form. Maugre keeps on winning, while Robbin a Bobbin has a chance on his running in the Nonsuch Stakes. Perhaps BEWISER will win.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall be fairly well represented in each of the six events at Birmingham to-day. In the Croft Selling Plate Galahardia, Flying Bee filly, Grand Rock, Twin Spirit, Miss Chaucer filly, and Sky Law are likely runners. MISS CHAUCER FILLY may prove best.

The Trial Selling Plate will require very little winning. Wykeham has seen his best day and Jacob's Ladder is moderate, so we must look to KASSALA to prove our best.

In the Warwickshire Breeders' Foal Plate HERITAGE, who is a very nice colt, has done well since he ran at York, and whatever wins this race will have him to beat.

In the Birmingham Plate Hieroglyphic has quite enough weight. Au Fait is fancied. Spinner's Cottage is a winner and is, I believe, a useful horse. Ferrule may wait for a later race. Serafina and Noranda are well. However, my selection is SPINNER'S COTTAGE.

In the Coombe Plate Lady Abbess, who ran at Ascot, is not likely to be started. SWORD FISH will require a lot of beating, and is likely to prove the best from Headquarters.

The Buckley Maiden Stakes may go to FERRULE should this be the selected race for him.

BRIGHTON

We shall not be represented in the Town Selling Plate, the Southover Plate, or the Shoreham Plate at Brighton. The Portslade Handicap may be won by WEARING A CROWN, the Balcombe Plate by GRAND PRINCE, and the Brighthelmstone Plate by SENATOR.

WINNING JOCKEYS

The following table shows the positions and percentages of the most successful jockeys to date, together with the result of investing £1 on each of their mounts :—

	Won	Lost	Total	Per-centage	£1 stake system £ s. d.
T. WESTON	30	198	237	16.45	−47 2 5
F. FOX	37	243	280	13.21	−31 15 9
G. RICHARDS	32	262	294	10.88	−102 14 11
H. WRAGG	28	207	235	11.91	−51 5 7
W. NEVETT	26	115	141	18.43	+16 19 9
C. RAY	25	185	210	11.90	−48 14 10
C. ELLIOTT	24	124	148	16.21	−17 11 0
P. BEASLEY	24	127	151	15.89	+43 1 5
H. BEASLEY	23	125	148	15.54	−36 5 9
R. PERRYMAN	18	195	213	8.45	−100 10 4
J. TAYLOR	17	89	106	16.03	−15 16 5
C. RICHARDS	17	157	174	9.77	−30 5 3
R. JONES	16	105	122	13.11	−3 13 6
R. DICK	16	127	143	11.18	−20 4 8
J. LEACH	15	88	103	14.56	−43 11 7

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

NEWCASTLE MEETING

MONKCHESTER STAKES.—Hawthorn.
STEWARDS' SELLING PLATE.—Lavs.
BLAGDON SELLING PLATE.—Takeo.
CLAYTON PLATE AND GATESHEAD SELLING HANDICAP.—Rochester Row.
NEWCASTLE ENGAGEMENT.—Silver Sedge.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHOREHAM PLATE AND STEYNING PLATE (BRIGHTON).—Step Lively and Miss Puti.
PORTSLADE SELLING HANDICAP (BRIGHTON).—Pineadular.
EMPIRE STAKES (NEWBURY).—Chestnut Oak.
GUERNSEY STUD PRODUCE STAKES (BIRMINGHAM).
CHAMPAGNE STAKES (SALISBURY), HARDWICKE STAKES (STOCKTON).—Bow Lane.
WINDSOR ENGAGEMENT.—Miss Jessica filly.
CHEPSTOW ENGAGEMENTS.—Cydonia filly, two years.
BIRMINGHAM PLATE.—Forty Day.

BRIGHTON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

3.0.—The **TOWN SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
TALPA (Mrs. J. de Sellincourt) ... J. Anthony	5	9	10
HENRI DE NAVARRE (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ... W. Smyth	a	9	3
SILVER SWORD (Mr. A. Dorn) ... W. Smyth	a	9	0
aCATANIAN (Miss F. B. Hogg) ... Douglas-Pennant	6	9	0
BASSOON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ... Pendarves	a	9	0
LASHAWAY (Mr. F. D. Pirie) ... Collinson	6	9	0
INVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards) W. Nightingall	a	9	0
STAR SAINT (Mrs. L. Rihll) ... Hackett	a	9	0
RATHNALLY (Baron F. de Tuyll) ... F. Hartigan	6	9	0
TIBER (Mr. T. Walton) ... Martin	a	9	0
IRISH LORD (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	5	9	0
SUMMER PRINCESS (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ... Cunliffe	4	8	11
COPTHORNE (Mr. D. Heneage) ... Pendarves	4	8	11
GLORIOUS DILIGENCE (Mr. J. Killaleo) ... Killaleo	4	8	11
BEACONTREE (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ... Boswall-Preston	3	8	1
aKNOCK AWAY (Mr. Ansell) ... Thrale	3	7	11
aMOUNTAIN IMAGE (Mr. A. Law) ... A. Law	3	7	11
VIVACIOUS (Mr. H. King) ... Leach, jun.	3	7	8
aTANGERINE BOY (Mr. P. Thrale) ... Thrale	3	7	8

Each to be sold for £50, except Talpa and Beaconcree.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SILVER SWORD, Perryman; CATANIAN, C. Richards; INVERMARK, R. Dick; RATHNALLY, T. Burns; TIBER, Forsyth; IRISH LORD, A. Wragg; KNOCK AWAY or TANGERINE BOY, S. Wragg; MOUNTAIN IMAGE, H. Graves.

3.30.—The **PORTSLADE SELLING WELTER HANDICAP**, a Plate of 200 sovs. T. Y. C. (five furlongs and 66 yards).

	Yrs	st	lb
TANGIRA (Lord Beaverbrook) ... Watts	4	9	9
DOUBLE SPOT (Major F. Mains) ... Mains	a	9	5
aWEARING A CROWN (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ... Leach, jun.	a	9	5
HARD ROCK (Mr. J. T. Downing) ... M. Hagger	5	8	13
HAT BOX (Mrs. E. Levy) ... Walls	4	8	13
CHANAR (Mr. A. Savile) ... J. Beary	4	8	12
ALEMBIC (Mr. M. Dollar) ... J. Wood	4	8	9
VANDA (Mr. F. Templeman) ... Templeman	3	8	7
TREMBLE (Mr. G. Allen) ... C. Leader	3	8	7
GLENCLOVA (Miss N. Price) ... Hobbs	3	8	7
SMILE (Mr. E. H. Wellaker) ... Hobbs	3	8	7
aMANTO (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... A. Law	6	8	5
TULLY WOOD (Mr. B. C. Fitch) ... Poole	6	8	3
aSECURITY LASS (Mr. H. Stokes) ... G. Sadler	5	8	3
aSPANISH PRIDE (Mr. C. Wadia) ... Molony	3	8	2
GREEN AS GRASS (Mr. L. M. Bowerman) Poole	5	8	0
aPRIVILEGE (Mr. E. O. Holter) ... H. Leader	3	7	12
PERULA (Mr. H. Everenden) ... Poole	4	7	12
SAPPHIC (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) ... M. Hartigan	3	7	11
FELETTE (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) ... Alden	3	7	11
WIDGEON (Mr. G. Coldbeck) ... Coldbeck	4	7	11
QUEEN BEE (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ... Cottrill	4	7	11
PEROXIDE (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... G. Bennett	5	7	11
FANNY DAW (Mrs. H. G. Gregson) R. J. Colling	3	7	10
QUARREL (Mr. F. Hartigan) ... F. Hartigan	3	7	10
aDESDALON (Mr. H. C. Barder) ... J. Beary	3	7	10
aPLACID (Lord Glanely) ... Digby	3	7	9
WARMINGHAM (Mrs. E. Spottiswoode) Maenee	3	7	9
SYNONYM (Mr. W. Ward) ... G. Sadler	3	7	7
SIR ARTHUR (Mr. R. Morgan) ... F. Morgan	4	7	7
NORMAN DUCHESS (Mr. P. Ellison) Butchers	3	7	7
SECRETIVE WIFE (Mr. D. M. Gant) W. P. Lowe	4	7	7
GOLDEN MAIZE (Mr. W. F. Larkin) ... Larkin	3	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOUBLE SPOT, J. Leach; WEARING A CROWN, H. Leach; ALEMBIC, Elliott; MANTO, B. Rock; TULLYWOOD, R. Dick; SECURITY LASS, Forsyth; SPANISH PRIDE, Steele; PRIVILEGE, —; SAPPHIC, C. Richards; PERULA, J. Kirby; DESDALON, Burns; PLACID, A. Richardson; SIR ARTHUR, —; NORMAN DUCHESS, —; TENTH WICKET, K. Robertson. J. Dines rides either Sir Arthur or Norman Duchess.

4.0.—The **SOUTHOVER PLATE** (handicap) of 300 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
SQUARE ROCK (Mr. Z. G. Michaelinos) ... Molony	5	9	5
FINGLE BRIDGE (Mr. F. T. Haber) ... W. Nightingall	5	9	3
SARGO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... W. P. Lowe	4	9	0
PIPERNO (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... Earl	3	8	2
REDGRAVE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ... Jones	5	8	9
THE CHEERFUL ABBOT (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ... M. Hartigan	5	8	9
CLARETTE (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	4	8	1
HIGHSTILE IV. (Sir A. Bailey) ... Day	4	8	1
ROCK STAR (Sir M. Wilson) ... W. Nightingall	3	8	0
BOOKLET (Mr. F. Cobb) ... Cobb	a	7	10
aFRANCONI (Mr. J. Whitburn) ... Braime	6	7	5
MERRY MILLER (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ... Digby	4	7	5
NOAM (Mr. M. Steedman) ... Willett	5	7	5
NIGHT RIDER (Mrs. D'Arcy Leach) ... Cundell	4	7	5
aGRAND PRINCE (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	4	7	0
SILVORO (Sir D'Arcy Lindsay) ... Edwards	4	6	9
aTIN O' MINT (Mr. A. Gemmell) ... H. Waldron	5	6	7
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... A. Chapman	3	6	7
LEMONETTA (Lady Ludlow) ... W. Nightingall	3	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SAINT NICOLAS II., H. Leach; THE CHEERFUL ABBOT, C. Richards; CLARETTE, S. Magee; BOOKLET, J. Dines; FRANCONI, K. Robertson; NIGHT RIDER, —; GRAND PRINCE, C. Richardson; TIN O'MINT, A. Burns; MONARCHY, —.

5.0.—The **SHOREHAM MAIDEN PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. T.Y.C. (five furlongs and 66 yards).

	Yrs	st	lb
LILY EDGAR c, by Yutoi (Mr. R. Davis) ... R. Davis	9	0	
SEMI-GIRL c, by Silvern (Mr. B. Davis) ... B. Davis	9	0	
VINCENT (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) ... M. Hartigan	9	0	
ERIC (Major M. Marshall) ... Molony	9	0	
ALEXANDER THE GREAT, (Mr. Z. G. Michaelinos) ... Molony	9	0	
aRENCK RING (Mr. C. Wadia) ... Poulton	9	0	
CLEVER PUTT (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ... Poulton	9	0	
CHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	9	0	
SEMITONE (Major H. Colmore) ... J. Beary	9	0	
INKEROO (Mr. J. Weld) ... J. Beary	9	0	
POLIZZI (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... Gwilt	9	0	
POLICEWOMAN c, by Twelve Pointer (Mr. Woolley) ... S. Bennet	9	0	
PETER'S FAIR (Mr. R. Brendon) ... Holland	8	11	
MAGGIE B (Mr. F. S. Brown) ... Golightly	8	11	
EDGAR'S LADY f, by Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Carr) ... Cottrill	8	11	
LAND-GIRL f, by Poltava (Miss Cory-Wright) ... Leach, jun.	8	11	
AETOLIA (Colonel Crawford) ... Cramsie	8	11	
VIRTUOSA (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ... O. Bell	8	11	
TRACING (Mr. T. Hutchison) ... C. Waugh	8	11	
TOUCH AT (Mrs. G. Dudley) ... G. L. Ward	8	11	
GOLDEN REES (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) ... Leach, jun.	8	11	
aBRANDUFF (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ... H. Waldron	8	11	
BRANDYBALL f, by Glammerin (Mrs. J. Howeson) ... W. Nightingall	8	11	
LITTLE STRUGGLATES (Mr. R. H. Huxley) ... Huxley	8	11	
EULOGY (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... Earl	8	11	
DEVOLATION (Mr. ——) ... by Diomedes (Mr. H. Leader) ... H. Leader	8	11	
LAWLESS f, by Stratford (Mr. S. McGregor) ... Gwilt	8	11	
LONE ISLE (Mrs. C. Mackintosh) ... F. Hartigan	8	11	
ETCHING (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ... T. Cannon	8	11	
PASTORELLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ... Pratt	8	11	
BELLE FERRONIERE (Mr. de St. Alary) ... Gilpin	8	11	
SCOTCH THISTLE (Sir V. Sassoon) ... C. Waugh	8	11	
IXIA f, by Gay Crusader (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... Lawson	8	11	
LEVANON (Captain C. H. Tremayne) ... Cottrill	8	11	
SANDS END (Miss G. L. Waldron) ... H. Waldron	8	11	
LEMBELLE f, by Tremola (Mr. F. Wright) ... Templeman	8	11	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BRANDUFF or SANDS END, A. Burns; VINCENT, C. Richards; ALEXANDER THE GREAT, Sirett; ESSEX RING, J. Collins; POLICEWOMAN COLT, J. Leach; BRANDYBALL FILLY, R. Dick; LITTLE STRUGGLATES, W. Wells; LAWLESS FILLY, —; LONE ISLE, T. Burns; ETCHING, R. Perryman.

5.30.—The **BRIGHTHELMSTONE PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
LITTLEWANTED (Mrs. Walton) ... Killaleo	4	8	11
aLILETTE (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ... Molony	4	8	11
BEWISER (Mr. B. Davis) ... B. Davis	4	8	5
KRYDEN II. (M. L. Hoyt) ... In France	4	8	5
TYRANO (Mr. W. J. Gale) ... W. J. Gale	4	8	5
BEN IS OR (Lord Astor) ... Lawson	4	8	2
ORPENDA (Mr. P. Beaumont) ... G. L. Ward	3	8	4
MAUGRE (Mr. S. W. Beer) ... Leach, jun.	3	8	4
SAN MARTINO (Mr. F. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	4	8	2
WILLOW KING (Mr. H. Drummond) Digby	4	8	2
ORMOND (Mr. H. Knight) ... H. Knight	4	8	2
aDANDIE DINMONT (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ... Walter Griggs	3	8	0
IRISH MONARCH (Mr. W. Nightingall) ... W. Nightingall	3	8	0
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... J. Chapman	5	8	0
ESMOLIN (Mr. ——) ... Pratt	3	7	11
SENSATION (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ... Gilpin	3	7	9
TRENCHERMAN (Mr. A. Falcon) ... William Griggs	3	7	9
PHARAMOND II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ... Leach, jun.	3	7	9
ROBIN A'BOBBIN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	3	7	9
SORANETTE (Mrs. K. G. Anderson) ... William Griggs	3	7	6
BARGEE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green) ... F. Hartigan	3	7	6
RONALDA (Mr. R. Harmsworth) ... Poole	3	7	6
PASIPHAE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... Earl	3	7	6
SUNSET GLEAM (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... A. Law	3	7	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LILETTE, J. Sirett; BEWISER, J. Dobie; TYRANO, Elliott; IRISH MONARCH, A. Wragg; DANDIE DINMONT, Sirett; ESMOLIN, Bezant; SENATOR, C. Richards; SUNSET GLEAM, K. Robertson.

BIRMINGHAM PROGRAMME

(The latter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.30.—The **CROFT SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs, straight.

	St	lb
GALAHARDIA (Mr. A. R. Faulkner) ... Leach, jun.	8	10
BACHELOR'S EASE (Mr. J. C. Lund) ... Cole	8	10
aFAIR ... (Major Marshall) ... de Mestre	8	10
aVIODEL (Mr. H. Carter) ... Templeman	8	7
SHARADA (Mr. W. E. Cazalet) ... Lawson	8	7
aTAFFETA f, by Tournament II. (Mr. C. R. O. Clarke) ... Barthropp	8	7
FLYING BEE f, by Torlonia (Mr. E. J. Colling) ... R. J. Colling	8	7
MONKEY (Mr. A. Donn) ... V. Smyth	8	7
TWIN SPIRIT (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	8	7
GRAND ROCK (Mr. R. L. Glasspool) ... C. Leader	8	7
SKY LAW (Major Hawkins) ... Dundas	8	7
Miss CHAUCER f, by Fantomas (Mr. E. Paget) ... H. Leader	8	7
HEADMAN (Mr. V. Smyth) ... V. Smyth	8	7
aCHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	8	7
aROSLINA f, by Winalot (Mr. R. White) ... Pope	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ERIS, C. Ray; VIODEL, F. Fox; TAFFETA FILLY, T. Weston; MONKEY or HEADMAN, M. Beary; TWIN SPIRIT, G. Richards; GRAND ROCK, —; SKY LAW, R. James; Miss CHAUCER FILLY, R. Fawdon; CHIVALRESQUE, H. Beasley; ROSLINA FILLY, E. Jones.

3.0.—The **TRIAL SELLING PLATE**, a high-weight handicap of 200 sovs. One mile, on the Round Course.

	Yrs	st	lb
GROTESQUE (Mr. A. B. Briscoe) ... Briscoe	5	9	6
WYKEHAM (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carruthers) ... R. J. Colling	a	9	5
aADHERENT (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ... Douglas-Pennant	5	9	1
ORBRIL (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ... Rimell	4	8	12
DESPENCER (Mr. H. H. Turner) ... de Mestre	5	8	8
OLD ANN (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ... Hudson	4	8	6
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown) ... H. A. Brown	a	8	4
JACOB'S LADDER (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	4	8	4
ANTARANUS (Mr. C. S. Green) ... Cox	5	8	1
CHIRPY (Mr. J. Allen) ... C. Piggott	5	8	0
BANTLING (Mr. H. A. Brown) ... H. A. Brown	6	7	13
aRADIO RAG (Miss H. V. Smith) ... J. Rhodes	5	7	12
DEL SOLE (Mrs. C. Jones) ... J. Scott	6	7	11
KASSALA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ... C. Waugh	5	7	2
TYPHOON (Mr. ——) ... Benson	5	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ADHERENT, F. Lane; MARTIAN, —; JACOB'S LADDER, G. Richards; ANTARANUS, C. Ray; CHIRPY, J. Brennan; BANTLING, —; RADIO RAG, S. Donoghue; KASSALA, T. Lowrey.

3.30.—The **WARWICKSHIRE BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE** of 1,000 sovs., the owner at entry of the winner to receive 100 sovs., the owner at running and the owner at entry of the second each to receive 50 sovs., and the owner at running and owner at entry of the third each to receive 25 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs, straight.

	St	lb
OBOTUND (Mr. Hernstadt) ... Farquharson	8	7
ULSTER QUEEN c, by Papyrus (Sir W. Cooke) ... Read	8	7
ELIXIR (Lady Cunliffe-Owen) ... Leach, sen.	8	7
TROJAN PRINCE (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ... Leach, jun.	8	7
SPANISH ... (Mr. ——) ... C. Wright	8	4
SPINELLY (Sir A. Bailey) ... Cottrill	8	4
aHURSTBOURNE (3lb.) (Mr. H. Braime) ... Braime	8	4
ORANGE GIRL (Margaret Lady Nelson) In Ireland	8	4
RADIOSTAT (Mr. R. Day) ... R. Day	8	4
FLYING SPEAR f, by Hurry On (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... Lawson	8	4
CYMBO (Captain H. F. Thomas) ... R. J. Colling	8	4
aAPPLE CIDER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	8	4
HUSKY (12lb.) (Mr. D. Crossman) ... Pope	8	2
aRULE NISI G, by Chivalrous (6lb.) (Lady Aylesford) ... Douglas-Pennant	8	1
MADEMOISELLE M f, by Pomme de Terre or Haine (3lb.) (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ... Gwilt	8	1
OXENDON c, by Rose Prince (6lb.) (Captain J. R. Renwick) ... J. Renwick	8	1
aBLACK NUN (6lb.) (Mrs. C. de Paravicini) ... Paravicini	7	12
TEMEA (6lb.) (Sir G. Bullough) ... J. Jarvis	7	12
aLLANRWST (6lb.) (Vicomte de Fontarce) ... R. Dawson	7	12
BLUE MUG (9lb.) (Margaret Lady Nelson) ... In Ireland	7	12
VA POULE (6lb.) (Mrs. F. Cripps) ... Persse	7	12
FROISSEE (12lb.) (Lord H. de Walden) ... D. Waugh	7	6
MOTS D'OR f, by Haine (12lb.) (Mr. E. C. Sykes) ... Reader	7	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ULSTER QUEEN COLT, H. Wragg; HERITAGE, S. Donoghue; HURSTBOURNE, M. Wing; APPLE CIDER, R. Jones; HUSKY, F. Lane; RULE NISI COLT, C. Ray; LLANWRST, M. Beary; FROISSEE, F. Fox.

4.0.—The **BIRMINGHAM PLATE** (handicap) of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. The Straight Mile.

	St	lb
HIEROGLYPHIC (Major J. S. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	9	0
AYLOR (Mr. B. Wallace) ... J. Beary	8	7
AU FAIT (Mrs. F. J. Barlow) ... Walters	8	5

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT OLD TRAFFORD

SLOW SCORING

The Australians began their second match against Lancashire at Old Trafford on Saturday, and at the close of play had scored 231 runs in 280 minutes' play for five wickets. Rain interrupted play during the course of the day for 45 minutes, but it did nothing to the pitch but make it quieter, and, with McDonald, who is suffering from water on the knee, still unable to play for Lancashire, the Australian score must be accounted a little disappointing. They scored unaccountably slowly at one period, and generally bore the look of a collection of players who are playing themselves into the team before the big event which will take place at Lord's this week.

At the moment they are certainly sadly handicapped by injuries, for A Beckett immediately upon his return to the side injured his leg at the Oval on Friday, Walker received in the same match another blow on his shoulder, and Ponsford's elbow has not yet quite recovered from Larwood's attack at Trent Bridge. In addition to those three, Grimmett was given a well-earned rest.

Having won the toss, Woodfull took Jackson in to bat with him. Hodgson pretended to be McDonald on a pitch which offered no sort of help to a fast bowler, with Sibbles at the other end. Jackson early in his innings edged two balls from Hodgson through the slips, but in each case his bat was straight, and the fieldsmen could not stop four runs, but in the next over he missed the ball altogether, and must have been very nearly bowled. Rain drove the players in after 40 minutes' play, and they did not come out again until 2 o'clock. Sibbles in his first over afterwards was unlucky to have Jackson missed off him at second slip, and when 39 rather desultory runs had been scored Tyldesley came on for the first time instead of Hodgson. Eckersley wisely persevered with Sibbles, and at 49 he had his reward when Duckworth stumped Woodfull, who had done no more than raise his right heel in playing forward. Bradman started much more cheerfully with a late cut and a pull for 4, but then he, too, retired into his shell and the innings had been in progress for two hours before the 100 went up, slow scoring on a tame pitch.

Jackson reached his 50 at the same time, and soon afterwards bad light and rain drove them in, but this time for only 10 minutes. As soon as they had appeared again Jackson walked in front of his wicket, failed quite to cover up, and, being very late, had his off stump knocked back. Some of his strokes were pleasant enough to watch, but it was rather slow going. Bradman, treating Hopwood and Iddon with the utmost respect, was missed at the wicket when he had made 33, and a seemingly endless day was relieved by the tea interval, with the total at 140. When Bradman had scored two more runs he ought to have been caught at short-slip had Sibbles moved to the ball, but at 144 he was magnificently caught by Duckworth, who moved across to the leg side to make a catch which several times before had been nearly offered on the off side. It was not one of Bradman's best innings, for he seemed to have such a wonderful opportunity of hustling the score along from bowling which at no time was unusually dangerous.

Kippax and McCabe added another 58 runs, still at a leisurely pace, McCabe being inexplicably restrained, before Hodgson, coming on with the new ball, had McCabe caught at the wicket. Everything that Kippax does when batting is such a joy to watch that it seems unfair to grudge him runs, but on this occasion he surely might have made them a little more quickly. Richardson did try to force the pace, and for his pains was out to a remarkable one-handed catch by R. Tyldesley at point off the hardest and cleanest blow of the day. Soon afterwards stumps were drawn for the day.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, st. Duckworth, b. Sibbles	27
A. Jackson, b. Hodgson	52
D. G. Bradman, c. Duckworth, b. Sibbles	38
A. F. Kippax, not out	58
S. McCabe, c. Duckworth, b. Hodgson	56
V. Richardson, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Hodgson	34
A. Fairfax, not out	13
Byes, 3; l-b, 7	10
Total (5 wkts.)	231

W. A. Oldfield, P. M. Hornibrook, T. Wall, and A. Hurwood to go in.

LANCASHIRE.—P. T. Eckersley, Watson, Hopwood, Tyldesley (E.), Iddon, Hallows, Taylor, Sibbles, Hodgson, Tyldesley (R.), and Duckworth.

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Parry.

KENT'S ADVANTAGE

Bowlers had the better of Saturday's play at Stourbridge, when in the course of the day 18 wickets fell for an aggregate of 288 runs. Worcestershire batted first, and were all out for 151, and at the close of play Kent had made 173 for eight wickets.

A. P. F. Chapman, after being absent from three matches, made his reappearance in the Kent team, but he was late in arriving, having travelled first to Worcester under the impression that the game was to be played there. The first ball of the match began Worcestershire's troubles, for J. Fox was caught at the wicket. When there came an interruption through rain, three wickets were down for 35. Half the side were out for 54 before the only real stand of the innings occurred, Walters and Quaife putting on 33 useful runs. Once this pair had been parted another collapse set in, the last four batsmen obtaining only 28 between them, and the innings closed, after less than two and a half hours, for 115.

Kent started nearly as badly as had the home county. Ashdown was bowled with four on the board, and, with the dismissal of Hardinge and Ames, the third wicket fell at 58. Meanwhile, however, Woolley settled down in his best form, and, with Chapman hitting vigorously, the score rose by 36 runs before Chapman, having hit Brooke twice for 6, was well caught in the deep field. Woolley made his 58 by typical cricket, his chief hits including a 6 and five 4's. Some enterprising batting by Wright followed.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Fox (J.), c. Ames, b. Wright	0
Wright (L.), c. Ames, b. Wright	18
Nichol, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	15
Gibbons, b. Freeman	14
Fox (V.), b. Freeman	15
F. F. Walters, c. Ames, b. Hardinge	14
R. W. Quaife, not out	18
Santall, c. Ames, b. Hardinge	22
Root, c. Peach, b. Freeman	9
Brooke, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	4
Jackson, c. Freeman, b. Hardinge	4
Byes, 5; l-b., 3; w., 1	9
Total	151

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, b. Root	4
Ashdown, b. Jackson	4
Woolley, b. Brooke	58
Ames, run out	2
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Gibbons, b. Brooke	58
Aken-Douglas, b. Root	8
Todd, c. Jackson, b. Root	20
G. E. Legge, c. Jackson, b. Brooke	0
Wright (C.), not out	18
Freeman, not out	4
Byes, 2; l-b., 2	4
Total (8 wkts.)	173

Peach to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	29	7	59	2
Ashdown	3	0	14	1
Freeman	29	10	46	4
Peach	0	0	—	0
Hardinge	10.2	4	32	3

UMPIRES.—Toone and King.

THE TEST MATCH AT LORD'S

All the seats available for sale for Friday, Saturday, and Monday, June 27, 28, and 30, have been sold. There is also room for about 12,000 standing round the ground, sitting on the grass at the corners of the ground, and in the free seats. This number will be admitted through the turnstiles on payment (3s. each a day) in Wellington-place, on the north side of the ground. Ticket-holders only will be admitted through the entrances and turnstiles in St. John's Wood-road. No money will be accepted at these turnstiles. Those who have tickets for seats and boxes should make sure that they have entrance tickets to the ground with them. Otherwise, they may be unable to obtain admission.

All entrances and turnstiles will be open at 9.15 a.m. each day, weather permitting. Every one entering the ground must accept the risk with regard to the weather. Play is not guaranteed and no money will be returned. Seats may still be booked for Tuesday, July 1, the price, including tax and including admission to the ground, being 13s. Grand Stand, 10s. 6d. Grand Stand Balcony, and 8s. Mound Stand.

SURREY BAT ALL DAY

BIG INNINGS BY SANDHAM

Surrey gave a fine display of batting on Saturday in their return match with Essex at the Oval, remaining at the wicket all day and building up the useful score of 475 for the loss of only six wickets. General excellence all round contributed to that total, for no batsman failed to reach double figures; but the palm for merit went to Sandham, who played a long innings during which he was hardly ever in trouble till near the end, when he hit out daringly, probably in the wish to give some of the others a chance.

Hobbs was the smallest scorer of the day, and he was out leg-before-wicket to Smith when he had made 11 runs out of 17. He was to be pardoned after his fine innings against the Australians on the day before. Sandham and Ducat set out rather slowly and shakily after that until they found their feet, and then runs came steadily and more quickly than it seemed. The 100 had been reached before lunch, and the total mounted steadily afterwards. Then in trying to pull round to leg a long-hop Ducat got too much under the ball and lifted it between short-leg and square-leg. C. Bray took the catch running back at great speed. Thus, as so often a bad ball succeeded where better balls had failed. Shepherd, who followed, began very gingerly, making headway only by singles until, when the score had passed the second 100 and Sandham had got his 100, the new ball was called for and Nichols and Smith began to bowl once more. Smith's first over came to give Shepherd confidence, and he doubled his score off two balls, a 4 run out while the ball travelled to the farther side of the field and the 5 which was run because the ball stopped rolling a few inches from the boundary line. Runs then came merrily. Shepherd, after taking a first look at Nichols's bowling, began to hit him so hard that slips were soon dispatched to the outfield, but after hitting a fine 6 over their heads his downfall came in the slips when he skied a short ball which he tried to send also over the pavilion rails.

Barling was in hitting mood as well, and Sandham also indulged in that pastime so unusual for him. Barling got a fine 6 to square leg, and runs came almost from every ball. Sandham's downfall came when Pope started to bowl. In his first over Sandham was caught by Cutmore at extra cover. His innings had been long and patient, nearly five hours. At times he had seemed slow, and when he hit hard he did not seem to have the knack of getting the ball anywhere else than straight to the hands of a fieldsman. Still his defence had been sound, and until he began to hit out he had only once been in trouble when he was 94 and just touched a ball with the edge of his bat, and it travelled away to the boundary after grazing his wicket. His late cutting and pulling had been excellent. Barling did not stay much longer, for in hitting out he was caught by Hipkin in front of the pavilion rails. Barling is a bright and attractive player who suffers only from lack of opportunity. P. G. H. Fender, who had promoted himself in the order of batting, no doubt in the desire to get runs quickly, started out with a four to leg, but he was kept rather sedate for a time after that, and then for a few moments he had some of those weird shots when no one can tell where the ball is going to till it leaps over the boundary at some unexpected spot. Then he failed to get one ball properly, and Russell had an easy catch at first slip. Peach came in to join Gregory for the last few minutes, and showed how to get runs quickly.

The Essex fielding was good all day. Many terrific drives were stopped before they got past the inner fieldsmen. Nichols bowled at a great pace and frequently just missed the wicket. He kept at his task bravely, O'Connor bowled for long spells steadily and kept the batsmen playing all the time. Some of the others were inclined to be wild at times.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, l.-b.-w., b. Smith	11
Sandham, c. Cutmore, b. Pope	176
Ducat, c. Bray, b. O'Connor	52
Shepherd, c. Wilcox, b. Nichols	70
Barling, c. Hipkin, b. Russell	55
P. G. H. Fender, c. Russell, b. Smith	56
Gregory, not out	36
Peach, not out	25
Byes, 7; l-b., 6	13
Total (6 wkts.)	475

Squires, M. J. C. Allom, and Brooks to go in.

ESSEX.—H. M. Morris, C. Bray, D. R. Wilcox, Cutmore, O'Connor, Russell, Nichols, Pope, Sheffield, Hipkin, and Smith (P.).

UMPIRES.—Chester and Huddleston

G. O. ALLEN BOWLS WELL

Meeting Middlesex for the first time in the history of the club at Northampton on Saturday, Northamptonshire batted first to score 189, thanks chiefly to an admirable innings of 65 by Bakewell. Scoring 71 for four wickets before bad light stopped play at 20 minutes past 6, Middlesex finished the day 118 runs behind with six wickets in hand.

For the dismissal of their opponents for so moderate a total, Middlesex owed almost everything to a splendid performance by G. O. Allen, who bowled at a great pace and had nearly all the batsmen in difficulties. He came out with the excellent analysis of six wickets for 77.

Woolley and Bakewell scored 20 in half an hour, but then Allen sent back Woolley and, with 12 runs added, disposed of Bellamy and Timms with successive balls. In spite of a useful stand by Bakewell and Jupp, which produced 56 for the fourth wicket, half the side were out for 98 at luncheon, and afterwards batsmen generally had to struggle for runs.

Losing two wickets for 19, Middlesex began without much promise and, although the 50 went up in an hour and five minutes, Hearne, six runs later, was out to a brilliant catch at the wicket, Bellamy flinging himself at the ball and holding it wide on the off-side.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, b. Allen	9
Bakewell, c. Lee, b. Allen	65
Bellamy, b. Allen	1
Timms (J. E.), b. Allen	0
V. W. C. Jupp, l.-b.-w., b. Hearne	22
Cox, b. Hearne	0
Hawtin (W.), c. Howard, b. Allen	24
E. F. Towell, not out	27
Partridge, b. Allen	0
Sidgwick, c. Bates, b. Hearne	3
Smary, c. Croom, b. Smart	18
Bowley, b. Smart	8
Byes, 5; l-b., 7; n.-b., 1	13
Total	189

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, b. Thoms	4
Canning, c. Hawtin, b. Clark	5
Hearne, c. Bellamy, b. Clark	18
Heudren, not out	37
G. O. Allen, c. Hawtin, b. Thomas	7
H. E. Carris, not out	0
Leg-byes	2
Total (4 wkts.)	71

N. Haig, C. G. Howard, D. Russell, Durston, and Price to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	20	9	39	0
Durston	6	2	18	0
Allen	25	8	77	6
Russell	10	1	10	0
Hearne	13	3	25	3
Lee	5.5	2	14	1

UMPIRES.—Oates and Denton.

ARMSTRONG SAVES LEICESTERSHIRE

Light showers interfered with cricket at Nuneaton on Saturday, but there were no long delays, and a large crowd assembled on the ground of the Griff Colliery Club where Leicestershire, thanks mainly to a splendid three-figure innings by Armstrong, put together a total of 249.

Leicestershire won the toss and started so badly that three wickets fell—all to Mayer—by the time 30 runs had been scored. Then came the first stand of the innings; Riley stayed with Armstrong while 82 runs were put on in an hour and 50 minutes for the fourth wicket, but when Riley left Armstrong had such poor support that eight men were out with the total no more than 167. Snary, however, gave Armstrong some help, and all the efforts of the Warwickshire bowlers to separate the pair proved unavailing until 82 more runs had been added for the ninth wicket. Then Snary was out to a slip catch, and the innings closed for 249.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, b. Mayer	9
Berry, c. Sanders, b. Mayer	0
Armstrong, not out	114
Geary, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	0
Riley, c. and b. Sanders	45
Astill, c. Croom, b. Wyatt	3
Coleman, c. Santall, b. Mayer	9
J. A. de Lisle, b. Wyatt	5
Gaskell, c. Bates, b. Wyatt	28
Snary, c. Croom, b. Smart	18
Bowley, b. Smart	0
Byes, 5; l-b., 7; n.-b., 1	13
Total	249

WARWICKSHIRE.—R. E. S. Wyatt, J. Morton, Smith, Croom, Bates, Kilner, Santall, Mayer, Sanders, Paine, and Smart.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	28	6	75	4
Sanders	27	7	59	1
Wyatt	32	17	38	3
Santall	4	0	10	0
Paine	6	0	21	0
Croom	3	2	2	0
Smart	7	3	13	2

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Morton.

SCHOOL MATCHES TO-DAY

Chigwell School v. Essex C. and G. (Leyton); Clifton College v. M.C.C. (first day); Mill Hill School v. M.C.C.; St. Peter's, York v. Bolton (away).

YORKSHIRE'S RECOVERY

GOOD INNINGS BY W. BARBER

At the close of play on Saturday in the match between Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, at Trent Bridge, Yorkshire had scored 245 runs for six wickets.

It was not a particularly interesting day's play, and, once before luncheon and once afterwards, the cricket was interrupted by rain. The pitch did not play quite perfectly, and, up till tea-time at any rate, an occasional ball was always likely to do enough to bring the batsman out of his crease looking for a spot to pat. Yorkshire had half their side out for 129 runs, but W. Barber played by far the most attractive cricket of the day in scoring 68. He has strokes all round the wicket, and, when he gets a ball that can be driven through the covers, it usually means four runs, however deep the field may be placed. He is a batsman who will always be at his best when he is attacking the bowling, and his courageous hitting after a quiet start rescued Yorkshire from what might have been a very awkward position. Nottinghamshire were without Larwood and neither Lyeyland, Sutcliffe nor Oldroyd was playing for Yorkshire.

A. T. Barber opened the innings with Holmes, but, before the total had reached 30, both of them were out, Holmes being caught at backward point off a ball of Barratt's he very nearly cut as he meant to and Barber being caught at the wicket. F. E. Greenwood and Mitchell then began a partnership which put on 74 runs and, before it had ended, stirred the crowd to utter some vigorous noises of protest and disapproval. Early in his innings Mitchell had shown signs that he meant to make the best possible use of his height and that very straight bat he keeps, and one onedrive off S. Staples fell only a yard or two short of the ropes.

After luncheon the cricket, except for one or two brave attempts on Mitchell's part to hit balls of Voce's that rose head-high for 6 to long-leg, became somnolent to a degree. It would have been a good thing for Voce, as well as for Mitchell, if Mitchell had succeeded in hitting him for six 4's in one over. There is no actual or moral law to forbid a fast bowler bowling Halfway down the pitch and giving the batsman and the wicket-keeper some strenuous physical exercise in, in the one case evading, and in the other stopping the ball, but it is nevertheless a pity when he does so. When Voce first started bowling some enthusiastic persons compared him with F. R. Foster, but Foster, by making the by no means short ball got up at the batsman's heart, laid him under the unpleasant compulsion of playing him, but for Voce to force a batsman to play a stroke is something of a rarity. At 103 Mitchell was bowled making what looked a careless stroke at R. D. F. Blandy, and 20 runs later Greenwood played late and over a yorker from A. Staples.

After tea Robinson was caught at the wicket, going back and playing a defensive stroke at a well pitched-up ball from A. Staples which rose sharply, and five wickets were down for 129. Then Rhodes joined Barber, and together they brought the total up to 203. The excellent bowling of A. Staples, who can make the ball rise awkwardly from the pitch, and Bland kept both batsmen very quiet for a time. Bland is bowling faster than he was, which may turn out, in the end, to be a pity. He has sacrificed his flight, but his length on Saturday was impeccable, and he was making the ball turn that dangerous inch or two both ways, and turn quickly. Barber, however, could not be kept quiet for long, and, after turning A. Staples to the long-leg boundary, he drove S. Staples past cover-point for 4. When Voce came on he twice scored two consecutive 4's off him, first steering balls through the non-existent slips, and an over or two later making a perfect drive through the covers, and, this time perhaps a little luckily, getting another 4 through the slips. This stroke gave him his 50. He went quickly on, hitting S. Staples twice past cover-point with strokes that drew their power from timing and foot-work, but when he had made 68 Voce, with the new ball, bowled him. The ball pitched nearly at the foot of the stumps, but Barber was late for it. Dennis made some streaky strokes at Voce when he first came in, but he and Rhodes, who had played an extremely valuable, if somewhat passive, part in Yorkshire's recovery, survived to the end.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. Staples (S. J.), b. Barratt	12
A. T. Barber, c. Lilley, b. Staples (S. J.)	68
Mitchell, b. Bland	4
F. E. Greenwood, b. Staples (A.)	41
Barber (W.), b. Voce	68
Robinson, c. Lilley, b. Staples (A.)	6
Rhodes, not out	29
Dennis, not out	0
Byes, 7; l-b., 12; w., 1; n.-b., 2	22
Total (6 wkts.)	245

Wood, Macaulay, and Hall to go in.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A. W. Carr, R. D. F. Bland, Gunn (G.), Whysall, Walker, Payton, Lilley, Staples (A.), Barratt, Staples (S. J.), and Voce.

UMPIRES.—Braund and Walden.

SOMERSET CHEAPLY DISMISSED

Eighteen wickets fell for 166 runs at Chesterfield on Saturday, when Derbyshire, thanks to some excellent bowling by Slater, who took eight wickets in 18 overs, dismissed Somerset for only 54 runs. When it came to their turn Derbyshire did not vastly improve on their opponents' performance, for at the close of play eight of them were out and their score was 112.

Heavy rain on Friday night had left the pitch in a bad condition, and there were three interruptions owing to showers and bad light, which curtailed the day's cricket by 80 minutes. J. C. White won the toss and elected to take first innings. So disastrously did Somerset fare that by luncheon time their last wicket had fallen. Slater, who was changed early to the Pavilion end, started the collapse when Young and Longrigg had put on 10 runs for the first wicket. He took the first four wickets in his second spell of bowling for seven runs. Only Young and F. S. Lee reached double figures, but curiously enough only two batsmen failed to score.

Derbyshire lost four wickets before they had passed their opponents' total. Storer and Smith, the first pair, were in for 15 minutes without scoring a run from the bat, and then Wellard sent back Storer. White, breaking his usual custom, began the bowling himself, but he did not meet with success though he kept the batsmen playing him. Jackson began most cautiously, but he forsook these methods when he hit Hunt for two 4's. While running for another hard stroke he was out to an excellent return from White. Hutchinson made the highest score of the day—23, not out—and then bad light stopped play at 6 o'clock.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, b. Slater	0
F. F. Longrigg, b. Slater	10
R. P. Northway, b. Slater	2
Lee (F. S.), l.-b.-w., b. Slater	2
J. C. White, c. Elliott, b. Mitchell	13
C. C. Case, l.-b.-w., b. Slater	4
J. M. Gaskell, b. Mitchell	5
Wellard, b. Slater	0
Hunt, not out	4
Buse, b. Mitchell	6
Clarke, b. Slater	1
Byes	4
Total	54

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, b. Wellard	0
Smith, hit wkt., b. Hunt	6
Alderman, l.-b.-w., b. Buse	17
G. R. Jackson, run out	18
Townsend, b. Buse	4
Worthington, run out	4
J. D. H. Gilborn, c. White	6
Hutchinson, not out	23
Slater, c. Longrigg, b. Hunt	3
Elliott, not out	5
Byes, 4; l-b., 3; w., 1; n.-b., 4	12
Total (8 wkts.)	112

Mitchell to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	18.2	8	31	7
Worthington	2	0	3	0
Townsend	4	3	3	0
Mitchell	13	7	13	3

UMPIRES.—Burrows and Nash.

MINOR COUNTIES' COMPETITION

AT EXETER.—DEVON v. KENT SECOND ELEVEN

DEVON, 174 (Walking 37; Watt five wickets for 79) and 163 (Hoare 74; Fairservice four wickets for 39); KENT SECOND ELEVEN, 159 (Bull 34, Fairservice 33; Amory six wickets for 57) and 180 for two wickets (Fairservice 84, Head 71). KENT SECOND ELEVEN won by eight wickets.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Oxford University (continued).
OVAL.—Surrey v. Essex (continued).
CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Somerset (continued).
STOURBRIDGE.—Worcestershire v. Kent (continued).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Yorkshire (continued).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Middlesex (continued).
PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Glamorgan (continued).
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Cambridge University (continued).
NUNEATON.—Warwickshire v. Leicestershire (continued).
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Australians (continued).

OXFORD AT LORD'S

A GOOD RATE OF SCORING

The M.C.C. had quite a strong side in the field against Oxford at Lord's on Saturday, but Oxford, in spite of losing the toss, had the better of the day's play and this morning are 13 runs on with four wickets in hand.

Thirty years ago in this match A. E. Trott, J. T. Hearne, and Young were quite likely to be the bowlers supplied to sharpen up the batting of both University teams just before the University match, and the batsmen who got runs then knew that they were at the top of their form. The M.C.C. team did not include bowlers of that class on Saturday, but they had a bowling side that was at least useful, and the batting side was strong. B. H. Lyon played another delightful innings, but Oxford were lucky to get M. D. Lyon out for nothing. Four hundred and twenty-three runs were scored in five hours and 40 minutes' cricket, a nice rate of run-getting. It looks as if I. A. R. Peebles will have to bowl very well indeed or bowl for a very long time if Oxford are to get other sides out in time to allow their very strong batting side to win matches. Peebles was played easily enough in his first two spells, but the later batsmen could do nothing with him at all. As far as could be seen he made the ball break very little, and rather seldom, from leg, but his googly, when of the right length, breaks back very sharply and that ball comes unexpectedly fast off the pitch.

Oxford began well. C. K. Hill-Wood, who managed to get some life out of even that lifeless wicket, bowling M. D. Lyon with his second ball. After that A. L. Hosie and B. H. Lyon made all the bowling look rather simple for a time. The wicket was too slow for J. H. Nevinson, who could do nothing more than keep a good length and try very hard. At 18 P. G. T. Kingsley put I. A. R. Peebles on for Nevinson at the Nursery end, and the next over he took off Hill-Wood for H. M. Garland-Wells. Peebles took some time to get a length and bowled too many long hops: as these were googlies they were easy to hit with the break. Both Lyon and A. L. Hosie played attractive cricket, and runs came at well above the average of one a minute. Hosie, for some reason, missed a short ball which he was, rightly, trying to hook for 4, a rather surprising mistake for a batsman playing as well as he was, and was out leg-before-wicket. Lyon reached his 50 with an extra cover drive for 2 off Peebles, and in the same over hit three more 4's with fine drives over mid-off and mid-on and a hook square to leg. At luncheon the score was 111 for two wickets.

After the interval 30 runs were put on in less than a quarter of an hour. R. Aird hitting one fine 6 to leg and three 4's. Lyon made one extraordinary drive off the right leg for 4 past mid-off, but shortly afterwards, in forcing the pace, half-played his stroke in anticipation of what the ball could be before it was bowled, picked the wrong one to force, and was well caught at short slip off Hill-Wood. Aird was out almost immediately afterwards, caught off a high hit almost square with the wicket on the leg side. G. C. Newman played on very hard to A. Melville, who had just got Aird's wicket, and five wickets were down for 152. At 167 Peebles was put on at the Pavilion end. He took Martin in entirely with a googly which went through very fast off the pitch. T. F. Mitchell, who is most enjoyable to watch when he gets going, never sighted Peebles properly, and, after a miss-hit, was bowled in attempting a big straight drive. Captain T. O. Jameson made some good strokes, but was caught by mid-on off a hit that he did not get hold of, and in the same over Major R. T. Stanyforth, after a cut square for 4, was bowled by a very good ball indeed. Bowes was bowled off his pads, and the M.C.C., who at one time had looked likely to make 400, were all out for 205. Peebles, the last time he went on, took five wickets in six overs and one ball for 13 runs.

Major Stanyforth began his bowling with Bowes, who was quite fast, from the Pavilion end, and Martin, who is appreciably slower, from the Nursery end. A. M. Crawley, who is short of match practice, began shakily, especially to Bowes, who was bowling on the short side and making the ball get up. D. N. Moore, who is still playing for his place, showed a firm defence, and his cutting was really good. It was a great pity that, when he had made 16 runs and looked capable of making a lot more in his own time, he was run out through a misunderstanding with Crawley. The Nawab of Pataudi was caught at the wicket for 0, and two wickets were down for 44. Melville played like a real cricketer for 16, and then, playing with a bit of a flourish, was late and across a faster ball from Martin which came a trifle down the hill. Crawley had been playing brilliant cricket after his life at cover, and he reached his 50 in just over an hour. He went on to make 68 out of 107 in an hour and a quarter, and was then bowled off his pads trying to hook Pegler. He hit nine 4's in all, and his straight driving was of the very highest class and tremendously powerful. Kinsley was bowled by a really fast ball from Bowes just as he promised to find his best form. N. M. Ford made 42 quickly, his timing of the square cut and the forcing back stroke off the shortish ball on the off side being perfect. In the last half-hour Garland-Wells made runs very quickly, and made one grand hit to square-leg off Pegler for 6.

Score:—

M.C.C.—First Innings

M. D. Lyon, b. Hill-Wood	0
A. L. Hosie, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	44
B. H. Lyon, c. Kingsley, b. Hill-Wood	70
R. Aird, c. Moore, b. Melville	25
Martin, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	17
G. C. Newman, b. Melville	11
Captain T. O. Jameson, c. Nevinson, b. Peebles	6
T. Mitchell, b. Peebles	20
R. J. Pegler, not out	0
Major R. T. Stanyforth, b. Peebles	4
Bowes, b. Peebles	4
Byes, 4; l-b., 3	7
Total	205

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

A. M. Crawley, b. Pegler	0
D. N. Moore, run out	68
The Nawab of Pataudi, c. Stanyforth, b. Pegler	16
A. Melville, b. Martin	0
N. T. Ford, l.-b.-w., b. Jameson	42
P. G. T. Kingsley, b. Bowes	14
H. M. Garland-Wells, not out	47
C. K. Hill-Wood, not out	6
Byes, 2; l-b., 7	9
Total (6 wkts.)	218

I. A. R. Peebles, J. F. N. Mayhew, and J. H. Nevinson to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	14	2	59	2
Nevinson	7	2	18	0
Peebles	19.1	2	78	6
Melville	7	0	26	2

UMPIRES.—Beet and Young.

A GOOD DAY'S PLAY AT BRIGHTON

A good day's cricket at Brighton on Saturday resulted in Cambridge University finishing 86 behind Sussex with two wickets to fall. Early in the game Sussex gave a bright display of batting, scoring 133 runs before luncheon for the loss of three wickets, but afterwards the bowlers were generally masters of the situation, and another 15 wickets fell for an aggregate of 201 runs.

Going in first with Bowley again, Tate hit freely, scoring 20 out of 24 before Human got him leg-before-wicket. Then Duleepsinhji gave a delightful display of cutting and hitting to leg. Some of his pulls were made with effortless ease, and in 30 minutes he and Bowley put on 55 runs. After the dismissal of Duleepsinhji only Bowley played the bowling of Rought-Rought with any confidence. After having 28 runs scored off him, Rought-Rought took his first wicket, and from that point he was in such brilliant form that in one spell his six wickets cost him only 16 runs. He made the ball rise awkwardly, and he had the satisfaction of getting five of his wickets clean bowled. Grimston helped Bowley to stop the collapse in a bright partnership for the seventh wicket that yielded 53 in half an hour. Then Rought-Rought broke up this stand, and in the next over Bowley played a ball on to his wicket, after batting for three hours.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Kemp-Welch	85
Tate, l.-b.-w., b. Human	20
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Grant, b. Brown	58
Cook, b. Human	4
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Gibson, b. Rought-Rought	22
Wensley, b. Rought-Rought	11
Parks (H.), c. Morgan, b. Rought-Rought	5
G. S. Grimston, b. Rought-Rought	0
G. Cawston, b. Rought-Rought	15
Hammond, b. Rought-Rought	1
Major C. B. Rubie, not out	5
Byes, 2; n.-b., 1	3
Total	210

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

G. D. Kemp-Welch, st. Rubie, b. Wensley	24
A. T. Ratcliffe, c. Rubie, b. Tate	1
A. G. Hazlerigg, c. Bowley, b. Tate	1
G. C. Grant, not out	0
E. F. Killick, b. Hammond	56
R. H. C. Human, l.-b.-w., b. Hammond	6
F. R. Brown, st. Rubie, b. Bowley	18
J. T. Morgan, c. Hammond, b. Bowley	1
H. D. Gibson, b. Hammond	10
Byes	5
Total (8 wkts.)	124

A. H. Fabian and R. C. Rought-Rought to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought-Rought	14.1	3	44	6
Kemp-Welch	12	2	28	1
Human	14	4	45	2
Fabian	11	0	48	0
Brown	12	3	35	1
Hazlerigg	1	0	4	0

UMPIRES.—Stoneham and Watts.

SANDHURST BEAT WOOLWICH

AN EXCITING FINISH

There very nearly was a close as well as an exciting finish to the two-day match between Woolwich and Sandhurst, on the R.M.C. ground at Camberley on Saturday. The fact that Sandhurst won in the end by six wickets hardly tells the whole story.

At luncheon, Sandhurst had been able to declare their first innings closed at 333 for eight wickets, and when Woolwich began to collapse for the second time in the match the game looked as good as over. Once more, however, the tail came to the rescue, the innings defeat was averted, and Sandhurst were left to make 47 runs in order to win. This, again, scarcely looked more than a formal task, and no one can have been quite prepared for the fall of three good wickets for five runs and the atmosphere attending such an unexpected disaster. Instead of a formal task, the obtaining of the 42 runs that still were necessary suddenly developed into a stern struggle. It was, in fact, a good thing for the R.M.C. that at this moment the batsmen immediately concerned were exactly the right men for the job.

The pace and bump of H. M. H. Ley's bowling had led to the downfall of both J. B. E. H. Radcliffe and H. B. Vaughan-Arbuckle, though in different ways. Over-confidence undoubtedly made the latter attempt to play a rising ball well off the wicket, but the score 0—1—0 was not nearly so bad as 2—2—1, which had to be announced with conflicting feelings by the occupants of the score box when D. A. C. Page, a century-maker only a few hours previously, was bowled in the next over by a slow ball from T. H. Hardy. The sending in next of P. M. Hughes was a wise move on the part of the Sandhurst captain, but before he could establish this fact Radcliffe had allowed himself to be dazzled and bowled by a fast one from Ley. The scoring machine then, even more shakily, announced 5—3—1, and a silence settled over the playing field. It would have been a trying moment for Hobbs; for J. T. Knight, who came in, and Hughes it must have been appalling.

Hughes more than justified his promotion to No. 4. Already, he radiated a certain amount of leisurely calm and, presently, he produced a scoring stroke that had no trace of a feverish peck or immoral uplift in it. Knight, consciously or unconsciously, took one of the wisest of all hazards in a crisis and proceeded to show what, indeed, the first innings had proved all too clearly, that the Woolwich bowling could be met and

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

LAWN TENNIS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW FACES AND OLD

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Wimbledon, more cosmopolitan than ever, opens again to-day. Competitors from almost every lawn tennis playing country in the world (and what country does not play the game ?) will be present, though many may miss the contingent from South Africa and the ladies from Australia. Otherwise all the stars will be visible, though some may not twinkle for long. When the first ball is hit on the Centre Court this afternoon two gentlemen who have come many thousands of miles to grace the occasion will do battle for the right to live and fight another day.

There is little new about Wimbledon this year except a more elaborate scoring board, an electrical machine which will rival even the most complicated totalisators, and a Frigidaire to keep the balls at an even temperature so that they may not bounce irregularly ; and it is probable that the referee would be one of the first to admit that he has few, if any, surprise packages to bring forth from his magic hat. So far as anyone can judge reasonably from the season's play there will be no newcomer at Wimbledon to cause either of the Singles champions many sleepless nights during the Tournament. H. Cochet stands even more pre-eminent than ever among the men, and is likely to be the first Frenchman to inscribe his name for the third time on the scroll of honour. His only serious contestants would appear to be his fellow-countryman, J. Borotra, and the American, W. T. Tilden, both champions of the past, but both have seen their best days. Only if they could recapture some of the buoyancy and liveliness of more youthful days could they hope to bring the champion down from his throne. And so too among the women, Mrs. F. S. Moody, who was Miss Helen Wills when she last played at Wimbledon, still reigns supreme. If anyone is to prove her conqueror she will have to play as she has never played before and as no one has ever dreamed she could. To the general regret Mrs. M. Watson, the foremost British Singles player, who was one of the most likely to accomplish that feat, has been obliged to scratch before the first round. That narrows down still further the field of possibility. Yet another, the Spanish player, Señorita de Alvarez, who has three times been the last victim of a champion at Wimbledon, is an uncertain starter. Her absence would be a real misfortune.

STRONG INVADERS

The entry from across the seas is perhaps the most representative that has ever been seen at Wimbledon. The teams from France, Australia, Japan, and the United States are all particularly strong. Still, the young players of France who have been nursed so carefully do not appear to have come on as was expected, and there is not one of them capable of filling the gap caused by the continued absence from the game of the former champion R. Lacoste. Australia have one of the most polished players of the day, J. B. Crawford, but his performance does not match his skill. They have plodders as well, E. F. Moon and H. O. Hopman, men who are not easily overcome. Japan, who seem likely to be strong challengers for the Davis Cup, have T. Harada and Y. Ohta, players as good as any, gifted with that placid, even temperament and that suppleness of body in a small frame which mean so much in a game where mental and physical qualities play equal parts. The Americans have the fullest team of all, a blend of the old and the new. W. T. Tilden, who was champion in 1920 but never since for all his trying, is by no means a spent force. His successes may force his countryman to call him in once more to their aid in the battle to regain the Davis Cup. With him are G. M. Lott, J. van Ryn, and W. Allison, already known at Wimbledon, and others who are to make their first bow there within the next few days.

It would be idle to recite the names of all the old favourites with whom acquaintance will be renewed on the lawns of Wimbledon during the next two weeks. Yet there are not a few who have passed there almost unnoticed in the past who may be looked to for some more worthy performance this year. There are quite a number as well who will be present for the first time. The American J. H. Doeg from Los Angeles, barely out of his teens, comes of a stock with tennis blood in its veins, the nephew of a former women's champion, Mrs. T. C. Bundy (Miss May Sutton), who renewed acquaintanceship with Wimbledon after a long interval last year. Doeg may not have reached the height of his powers yet, but he is sufficiently good to deserve close watching. A terrific service backed up by terrific volleying makes him an effective player, though there are still some gaps in his armour. Berkeley Bell and G. S. Mangin are other Americans who have come over for the first time, and though not in the first rank of American players they may prove good enough to go a long way in the Tournament. Doeg and Lott make a strong partnership in Doubles and they may oust their compatriots Allison and van Ryn, from the title they won a year ago. Of the younger British players H. G. N. Lee, who has represented the country in the Davis Cup matches this year and has come on a lot since last season, and F. J. Perry, a younger player with abundant dash and spirit, are two whose fortunes will be followed with close and it may be hoped increasing interest. It is not necessary to look on the seeded eight in these events as the best. Several of them will be brought down before reaching their destined places, and the more the merrier. The process of seeding must have aroused many disappointments, and it is for those who have been passed over to maintain their claims through their own successes.

THE NEW WOMEN

There are perhaps more fresh players of promise among the women than among the men. The youngest of all, Miss Sarah Palfrey, from Massachusetts, was seen on the Centre Court in the Wightman Cup match and showed a precocity in her control over strokes that are generally looked for only in those of more mature years. She can smash and she can volley as if born to the business. Her day may not dawn yet, but there must be a bright place for her in the future. There is her sister Miss Mianne Palfrey, who has come with her though not one of the official American team. There is the British Miss P. E. Mudford, small in inches but big in will and power. She has had a wonderful season so far, and there seems to be nothing to keep her from making steady progress in the championships. One who might with complete justification have been seeded is Miss J. Sandison, the woman champion of India. She made a brief appearance and a hurried exit from Wimbledon last year, but she had then little experience of play in this country. She has a far more complete equipment of strokes than most women players. She has an even temperament and she has infinite variety in her play. She is just the kind of player who might by her sudden change of tactics get Mrs. Moody on the run and so upset the even flow of the champion's relentless drives as to bring her at least near if not quite to defeat. Miss Sandison is a player to watch, and so too is Mlle. J. Sigart, the Belgian, who did well last year.

Play will be begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon and as usual the first day will be confined to the men. It is hoped to complete the first round of the Singles to-day, and that means that 64 competitors will have no further occasion for appearing in that event. There will be more than one battle royal before the day is done. The very first match brings one of the chosen eight, Moon, fact to face with Allison, who may well oust him. Cochet, the champion, has to meet a patient, plucky player, the Dutchman Timmer, and Doeg faces a player with a style wholly the reverse of his own, N. Sharpe, who can keep going for hours and never seems to tire while wearing down the most vigorous opposition. The women players will not be seen till to-morrow afternoon.

TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

Four motor-car parks at the All England grounds will be operated by the Automobile Association. There are two reserved parks in Somerset-road, Nos. 2 and 3, and applications for tickets should be made to A.A. Headquarters, Fanum House, New Coventry-street, W.1. The unreserved parks as shown on the accompanying map, Nos. 1 and 4, are also in Somerset-road.

For those who travel to the ground by train and omnibus, the most convenient stations are Southfields, on the District Railway, Wimbledon, on the Southern Railway, and South Wimbledon on the Tube. Omnibuses No. 190 will run from Southfields, and Nos. 191 and 191c from Wimbledon Station to the grounds.

LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

The final rounds of the London Championships at Queen's Club on Saturday afternoon were won by W. Allison and Mrs. W. Allison beat another American, G. S. Mangin, by 6—4, 8—6. Allison is considered officially in the United States to be a better player than Mangin, so that the result was according to form. Though Mangin won four games in the first set it was soon over. He had led by three games to one, but there were few prolonged games and the score rarely got to deuce. Mangin's service was his most powerful weapon and Allison found difficulty in dealing with it. The second set was a closer affair. Mangin began to put a nasty cut on some of his returns, and that bothered Allison a lot. He had the lead at 6 to 5, but Allison quickly finished the match by winning the last three games. He had not had to exert himself so much as in his match in the semi-final round against the Japanese player, H. Satoh. It seems a pity that with so many good players in London during the week there was not a better entry for this tournament, particularly among the best British players, and that so many of those who entered scratched. Competition at Queen's would serve for as good practice for Wimbledon as anything else.

The best match of the afternoon was that between G. M. Lott—J. H. Doeg and W. Allison—J. van Ryn in the final of the Doubles. Allison and van Ryn won the championship at Wimbledon a year ago, but Lott and Doeg are the American champions, and the two pairs are battling with one another for the right to represent their country in the final matches for the Davis Cup. They seem to be fond of long sets, as they had shown earlier in the week, and the first on Saturday was a matter of 26 games. It was a gruelling affair. All were serving with tremendous power. Doeg was the first to serve, and the games went with the service till the score had reached 12 to 11. Then Allison won on his opponents' service and took his own for the set at 14 to 12. The smashing at the net was terrific, and the seats of the linesmen at the back of the court became a post of danger. Two of them were bowled over in the excitement, one by van Ryn and one by Doeg, as they ran to return a high bouncing smash. Lott and Doeg won the first three games in the second set. The three following went with the service, and Lott and Doeg got the next three for the set and took the next two sets by 6 to 4.

The Women's Doubles went to three sets, but that was only because Miss Ryan was rather off colour in the first. She served three double faults in one game and two in another, the set going to Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Whittingstall by 6 to 3. Miss Ryan found herself after that and won the next two sets by 6—2, 6—4. She usually appears at her best in Doubles, and Fräulein Aussem supported her well.

The results were :—

SINGLES (LONDON CHAMPIONSHIP).—FINAL ROUND.—W. Allison beat G. S. Mangin (6—4, 8—6).

WOMEN'S SINGLES (LONDON CHAMPIONSHIP).—FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. W. D. List beat Mrs. A. D. Stocks (6—1, 6—3).

DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—G. M. Lott and J. H. Doeg beat W. Allison and J. Van Ryn (12—14, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND (concluded).—Mrs. E. O. F. Whittingstall and Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss E. Cross and Miss M. Palfrey (7—5, 6—2). FINAL ROUND.—Miss Ryan and Fraulein C. Aussem beat Mrs. Whittingstall and Miss Nuthall (3—6, 6—3, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND (concluded).—G. M. Lott and Miss M. Greef beat H. L. Soni and Mrs. A. Kenny (7—5, 6—3). FINAL ROUND.—J. C. Gregory and Miss Ryan beat Lott and Miss Greef (6—1, 6—1).

R.M.C. v. R.M.A.

Sandhurst beat Woolwich in the annual lawn tennis match, played on the Sandhurst courts on Saturday, by 8 matches to 7. The R.M.C. won three of the six singles and five of the nine doubles.

The results were :—

SINGLES

J. R. Cairns (Sandhurst) beat G. C. Grimston (Woolwich) (6—1, 6—3). R. M. FitzHugh (Sandhurst) lost to D. W. Reid (6—4, 5—7, 2—6). B. H. Mytton (Sandhurst) lost to D. I. Burnett (2—6, 2—6). E. C. Parker-Jervis (Sandhurst) lost to R. A. R. Fanshawe (3—6, 3—7). Lord, Warwick (Sandhurst) beat J. H. Campbell (6—4, 7—5). D. M. Birkmyre (Sandhurst) beat E. K. Steward (6—4, 6—2).

DOUBLES

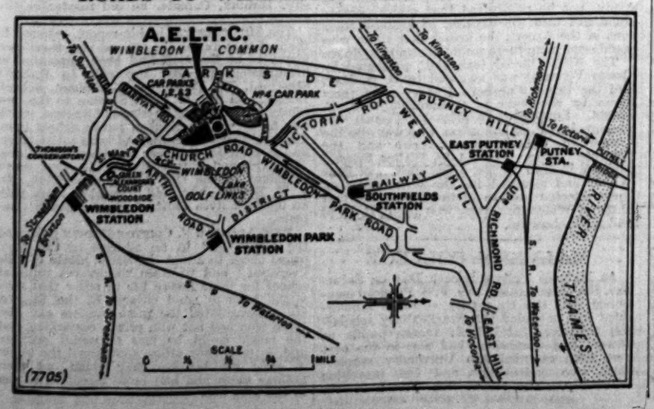
D. M. Birkmyre and J. R. Cairns (Sandhurst) lost to G. C. Grimshaw and D. W. Reid (Woolwich) (10—8, 4—6, 2—6), beat R. A. R. Fanshawe and E. K. Steward (Woolwich) (6—2, 6—1), beat D. I. Burnett and J. H. J. Sayers (Woolwich) (6—3, 7—5).

B. H. Mytton and E. C. Parker-Jervis (Sandhurst) lost to G. C. Grimshaw and D. W. Reid (1—6, 4—6), beat R. A. R. Fanshawe and E. K. Steward (6—4, 6—4), beat D. I. Burnett and H. J. Sayers (6—1, 1—6, 6—1).

R. M. FitzHugh and Lord Warwick (Sandhurst) lost to G. C. Grimshaw and D. W. Reid (2—6, 3—6), beat R. A. R. Fanshawe and E. K. Steward (6—2, 6—4), lost to D. I. Burnett and H. J. Sayers (6—2, 2—6, 5—7).

The official programme of the intended order of play will be found on page 12, column 7

ROADS TO WIMBLEDON AND CAR PARKS



HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA

THE ENTRIES

Judging from the list of entries, given below, there will be no lack of interesting racing at Henley Royal Regatta this year. The Regatta opens on Wednesday, July 2, and continues for four days to July 5.

The entries total 94, which is eight less than last year's record total of 102, the falling off being principally in the Wyfold Cup and Diamond Sculls. However, the total of 94 has only been exceeded three times, so that the entries are well up to the average. The entries for the various events compared with last year, are :—

	1930	1929
Grand Challenge Cup	5	6
Ladies' Plate	20	20
Thames Cup	30	26
Stewards' Cup	6	4
Visitors' Cup	7	9
Wyfold Cup	10	15
Silver Goblets	4	4
Diamond Sculls	12	18
	94	102

Examination schools have again interfered with the Oxford entry, and only six colleges are sending their eights. Brasenose, head of the river, will be represented by a four, but notable absentees, who are all past winners of Henley trophies, are New College, Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College Wadham College; Lincoln College, St. John's and Trinity College. The entry of University College to the "Grand" is interesting, as it will be their first appearance in this event since 1902. In consequence of the entries (20) for the Ladies' Plate exceeding the number allowed (16), eliminating races are necessary, and four schools and four colleges have been selected to row off on Saturday next. As seven of these crews are engaged in no other event at the regatta, it seems a great pity that these races are necessary and that some crews must be eliminated before the regatta actually begins.

The entry of 30 crews for the Thames Cup is a record for the event and this should provide one of the most interesting competitions during the Regatta, as crews from Argentina, Holland and America (two), are among those taking part. Racing should also be most keen in the Diamond Sculls, for which two Canadian and one German scullers will compete, with the British representatives. The eliminating races in the Ladies' Plate next Saturday are :—

12 noon.—Magdalen College (Oxford) v. Trinity Hall (Cambridge).

12.5 p.m.—Trinity College (Dublin) v. Emmanuel College (Cambridge).

12.30 p.m.—Beaumont College v. St. Paul's School.

12.55 p.m.—Westminster School v. Bedford Modern School.

The full list of entries is given below :—

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.—Jesus College, Cambridge, Leander Club, London Rowing Club, Thames Rowing Club, University College, Oxford.

LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE.—Beaumont College, Bedford Modern School, Bedford School, Christ's College, Cambridge, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Etcn College, First Trinity B.C., Trinity College, Cambridge, Jesus College, Magdalen College, Oxford, Monkton Combe School, Pembroke College, Cambridge, Pembroke College, Oxford, Radley College, St. Paul's School, Selwyn College, Cambridge, Shrewsbury School, Trinity College, Dublin, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, University College, Oxford, Westminster School.

THAMES CHALLENGE CUP.—Balliol College, Oxford, Bedford Rowing Club, Clare College, Cambridge, Club Canottieri Italiani, Argentine, Delftsche Studenten Roeivereeniging, Laga, Holland, Downing College, Cambridge, First Trinity B.C., Cambridge, Imperial College B.C., Jesus College, Cambridge, Kent School, U.S.A., Kingston Rowing Club, Lady Margaret B.C., Cambridge, Lensbury Rowing Club, London Rowing Club, Mahsheer Rowing Club, Molesey Boat Club, National Provincial Bank R.C., Oriel College, Oxford, Pembroke College, Cambridge, Princeton University, U.S.A., Quintin Boat Club, Reading University B.C., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Thames Rowing Club, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Twickenham Rowing Club, Vesta Rowing Club, Walton Rowing Club, Westminster Bank R.C., Worcester College, Oxford.

STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Brasenose College, Oxford, Caius College, Cambridge, Leander Club, London Rowing Club, Selwyn College, Cambridge, Third Trinity B.C., Cambridge.

VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Brasenose College, Oxford, Clare College, Cambridge, First Trinity B.C., Cambridge, Jesus College, Cambridge, Lady Margaret B.C., Cambridge, Pembroke College, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin.

WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP.—Balliol College, Oxford, Clare College, Cambridge, Kingston Rowing Club, Lensbury Rowing Club, London Rowing Club, Pembroke College, Cambridge, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Thames Rowing Club, Vesta Rowing Club, Westminster Bank R.C.

SILVER GOBLETS AND NICKALLS' CHALLENGE CUP.—A. Graham and C. M. Johnston (Brasenose College, Oxford), J. C. Holcroft and T. E. Letchworth (Leander Club), T. Offer and J. L. Wilkinson (Kingston Rowing Club), W. A. Frideaux and H. R. N. Rickett (Third Trinity B.C., Cambridge).

DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS.—J. Beresford, junr. (Thames Rowing Club), G. Boetzelen (Berliner Ruder Club, Germany), F. Bradley (Pembroke College, Cambridge), T. Burnell (Leander Club), M. R. Edwards (Christ Church, Oxford), W. Gentry (Ibis Rowing Club), J. N. Groves (London Rowing Club), J. S. Guest (Don Rowing Club, Canada), D. Gure (London Rowing Club), W. Jones (Lincoln College, Oxford), J. L. Wood (London Rowing Club, and J. Wright, junr. (Argonaut Rowing Club, Canada).

AMSTERDAM, June 21.—L. F. H. Gunther, who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley Royal Regatta last year, will not be able to spare the time from business to defend his title this year.—*Reuter.*

MARLOW AMATEUR REGATTA

Better racing than that provided by Marlow Amateur Regatta on Saturday would be difficult to find. Seventeen races were won by margins of less than one length, 2ft. being the verdict in four races, 3ft. in two races, and 4ft. in another. The heat of the Junior Eights between the second crews of Radley College and Wolfson School resulted in a dead-heat. The Schools did not re-row, but tossed to see who should enter the next round and Radley were successful.

London Rowing Club showed splendid form in winning the Grand Challenge Cup, and should go very near winning at Henley. They beat the two leading Cambridge colleges, Jesus and Pembroke, winning the final against the former in the fast time of 4min. 2sec. The final of the Senior Fours, between London and Jesus, was disappointing, as the crews clashed halfway down the course, and London were disqualified. Vesta Rowing Club gained their third successive victory in the Thames Cup Eights. Winchester College regained possession of the Public Schools Cup, and have now won the trophy five times since 1924.

The weather on Saturday was dull but fine, and a very large crowd witnessed the racing. The entries (107) were a record for any regatta under A.R.A. rules.

The results were :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CUP

HEAT 1.—Cheltenham College B.C., 1 ; Tiffin School, Kingston, 2. Won by two lengths. 5min. 21sec. HEAT 2.—St. Edward's School, Oxford, 1 ; Eastbourne College, 2 ; Borlase School, Marlow, 3. Won easily. 5min. 22sec. HEAT 3.—King's School, Worcester, 1 ; Imperial Service College, 2 ; Clifton College, 3. Won by 1¼ length. 5min. 22sec. HEAT 4.—Winchester College, 1 ; King's School, Canterbury, 2 ; University College School, 3. Won easily ; 3ft. between second and third. 5min. 14sec. HEAT 5.—Hereford Cathedral School, 1 ; King's School, Worcester, 2 ; Strode School, 3. Won by one length. 5min. 10sec. HEAT 6.—St. Edward's School, 1 ; Tonbridge School, 2 ; Bedford Modern School, 3. Won easily. 5min. 25sec. HEAT 7.—Winchester College, 1 ; Monmouth G.S., 2 ; Cheltenham College, 3. Won by three lengths.

FINAL HEAT

WINCHESTER COLLEGE B.C. (M. B. Stubbs (bow), C. A. H. M. Noble, L. G. Pritchard, L. B. Sackville West (stroke), P. J. Wilkinson (cox)) 1

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL B.C. (E. Bettington (bow), T. R. Holton, jun., C. N. Adams, W. A. McLay (stroke), C. W. Slatter (cox)) 2

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL B.C., OXFORD (P. C. Going (bow), H. B. Ingram, A. G. Robins, C. D. Graves-Morris (stroke), K. B. Grimwood (cox))

Hereford led out at a faster stroke and led by a few feet at Bisham Abbey. Winchester came up along the enclosure and won by one length in 5min. 17sec.

JUNIOR EIGHTS

FINAL HEAT

LONDON R.C. (T. Turner (bow), A. G. V. Archer, G. B. Wood, G. A. Ranee, R. T. Hill, A. S. Hopkin, A. G. Cardale, J. Grumbar (stroke), H. D. Winkworth (cox)) 1

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Zero (winner)	11 18 32	Kestrel	11 27 14
Siskin (2nd prize)	11 19 16	Doena	11 29 56
Tim (3rd prize)	11 19 58	Flying Fox	11 30 1
Summer Time (4th prize)	11 22 54	Chip	11 30 16
Falcon	11 23 42	Echo	11 30 44
Safety First	11 24 34	Maybe	11 31 2
Togo III.	11 24 58	Pixy	11 32 14
Yo-Ho-Ho	11 25 29	Cyra	11 35 55
Vixen	11 26 21	Edna	11 38 4
Merlin	11 27 6		

QUEEN'S COLLEGE B.C. OXFORD (R. H. M. Counsell (bow), W. H. D. Campbell, C. G. H. Cardo, R. M. Goepp, A. J. S. Negus, C. F. Gracie, M. L. Underhill, R. B. Cross (stroke), W. E. Davis (cox)) 2

Although Queen's rowing to stroke, London led from the start and were a length ahead at Bisham Abbey. They eventually won by 1½ lengths in 4min. 18sec.

JUNIOR FOURS

FINAL HEAT

COURTENAY LODGE B.C. (J. Norris (bow), J. Eastham, G. M. S. Townsend, D. M. Lehmkuhl (stroke), W. W. Skinner (cox)) 1

MAIDENHEAD R.C. "A" Crew (G. Baillie (bow), P. Dempster, N. Sykes, F. L. Ashton (stroke) R. Cooper (cox)) 2

ALBION R.C. (A. J. Spray (bow), G. Higgins, R. F. Davey, W. Strother (stroke), H. Mansfield (cox)) ... 3

Rowing a faster stroke, Courtenay Lodge led from the start. They were never caught and won by 1¼ lengths in 5min. 3sec.

TOWN CUP FOURS

HEAT 1.—Jesus College, Cambridge, 1 ; Pembroke College, Cambridge, 2. Won by 2½ lengths. 4min 27sec. HEAT 2.—Kingston R.C., 1 ; Marlow R.C., 2. Won by three lengths. 4min. 44sec. HEAT 3.—Thames R.C., 1 ; London R.C., 2. Won by a third of a length. 4min. 23sec. HEAT 4.—Kingston R.C., 1 ; Hertford College B.C., 2. Won by 2½ lengths. 4min. 54sec. HEAT 5.—Jesus College, Cambridge, 1 ; Thames R.C., 2. Won by two feet. 4min. 27sec.

FINAL HEAT

JESUS COLLEGE B.C. (Cambridge) (A. W. Anster (bow) M. A. Bellville, J. M. Fraser, G. P. Fairbairn (stroke)) 1

KINGSTON R.C. (A. H. F. Wilkinson (bow), T. Offer J. S. Offer, L. A. Parsons (stroke)) 2

Jesus led all the way, and with Kingston steering badly the Cambridge crew won by three lengths in 4min. 34sec.

MARLOW PAIRS

HEAT 1.—A. Graham and C. M. Johnston, Brasenose College, Oxford, 1 ; C. L. Champion and F. E. Cameron Cox, Thames R.C., 2. Won by 11 lengths. 5min. 1sec. HEAT 2.—R. S. Edwards and L. Clive, Christ Church, Oxford ; 1 ; T. Offer and J. S. Offer, Kingston R.C., 2. Won by one length. 4min 56sec.

FINAL HEAT.—H. R. A. Edwards and L. Clive, 1 ; A. Graham and C. M. Johnston, 2.

A good race to the top of the enclosure, where the Brasenose pair struck a punt and stopped. Christ Church winning easily in 4min. 50sec.

SENIOR SCULLS

HEAT 1.—E. Westbury, Thames R.C., row over ; D. Guye, London R.C. absent. HEAT 2.—F. Gentry, Ibis R.C., 1 ; J. L. West, London, R.C., 2. Won by half a length. 5min. 1sec. HEAT 3.—J. N. Groves, London R.C., row over ; H. R. A. Edwards, Christ Church, scratched. HEAT 4.—J. Beresford, junr., Thames R.C., 1 ; R. E. J. Hart, Quintin B.C., 2. Won by four lengths. 5min. HEAT 5.—S. R. Broderick, Lensbury R.C., 1 ; E. Westbury, Thames R.C., 2. Won by two lengths. 5min. 7sec. HEAT 6.—J. Beresford, junr., Thames R.C., 1 ; F. Gentry, Ibis R.C., 2. Won by three lengths. 4min. 53sec.

FINAL HEAT.—J. Beresford, junr. (Thames R.C.), 1 ; S. R. Broderick (Lensbury R.C.), 2.

Beresford led all the way, and won easily by three lengths in 5min. 1sec.

SENIOR FOURS

HEAT 1.—London R.C., row over ; Brasenose College, Oxford, absent. HEAT 2.—Jesus College, Cambridge, row over ; Pembroke College, Cambridge, scratched.

FINAL HEAT

JESUS COLLEGE, Cambridge (F. T. Coulton (bow), R. F. Ohlson, D. H. Mays-Smith, P. S. Carpmael (stroke)) 1

LONDON R.C. (F. M. L. Fitzwilliam (bow), A. J. Harby, G. H. Crawford, H. C. Boardman (stroke) 0

London led at the start, but off Bisham Abbey steered into their opponents' water. Jesus spurted, and the crews clashed. London being disqualified, and the race awarded to Jesus.

MARLOW EIGHTS

HEAT 1.—Lensbury R.C., 1 ; Thames R.C., 2 ; Queen's College, Oxford, 3. Won by 2ft. 4min. 15sec. HEAT 2.—National Provincial Bank R.C., 1 ; Sidney Sussex College B.C., 2. Won by 2ft. 4min. 15sec. HEAT 3.—Jesus College, Cambridge, 1 ; Imperial College B.C., 2 ; Westminster Bank R.C., 3. Won by 2ft. 4min. 14sec. HEAT 4.—Oriel College, Oxford, 1 ; Pembroke College, Cambridge, 2 ; Maidenhead R.C., 3. Won by three-quarters of a length. 4min. 15sec. HEAT 5.—Vesta R.C., 1 ; Twickenham R.C., 2 ; London R.C., 3. Won by three-quarters of a length. 4min. 10sec. HEAT 6.—Quintin B.C., 1 ; Cavendish R.C., 2. Won by three-quarters of a length. 4min. 13sec. HEAT 7.—Jesus College, B.C., 1 ; Lensbury R.C., 2 ; Oriel College B.C., 3. Won by 2ft. 4min. 17sec. HEAT 8.—Vesta R.C., 1 ; Quintin B.C., 2 ; National Provincial Bank, R.C., 3. Won by three-quarters of a length. 4min. 12sec.

FINAL HEAT

VESTA R.C. (J. D. Wilkeox (bow), F. E. Coles, J. M. Carnow, J. Fraser-Miller, J. L. Wilson, R. O. Demmler, V. P. Sabin, W. D. Baddeley (stroke), C. B. Johns (cox)) 1

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE (R. W. Peacock (bow), J. F. Bradley, C. J. R. Palmer, G. M. Parbury, J. E. Baldwin, P. A. Evans, L. C. Shepherd, T. W. Reed (stroke), D. G. Kwang (cox)) 2

Both crews rowed 41 in the first minute, when Vesta led by a canvas. They were a length ahead at Bisham Abbey and maintaining a fast stroke they won by 1¼ lengths in 4min. 12sec.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP

HEAT 1

JESUS COLLEGE B.C., Cambridge (A. W. Anster (bow), G. P. Fairbairn, J. M. Fraser, M. A. Bellville, D. H. Mays-Smith, R. F. Ohlson, F. T. Coulton, P. S. Carpmael (stroke), C. D. Eberstein (cox)) 1

THAMES R.C. (C. L. Champion (bow), R. R. Swatton, H. N. Sporborg, D. Carey, A. W. Holden, F. E. Cameron Cox, R. T. Teale, D. C. Price (stroke), J. Godwin (cox)) 2

Thames rowed 39 and Jesus 40 in the first minute. Thames leading slightly. Jesus came up, and were three-quarters of a length ahead at Bisham Church. Thames came up at the finish, but were beaten by a quarter of a length in 4min. 12sec.

HEAT 2

LONDON R.C. (R. Close-Brooks (bow), E. J. L. Howitt, R. V. Dudley-Clarke, H. C. Boardman, G. H. Crawford, A. J. Harby, F. M. L. Fitzwilliams, T. N. O'Brien (stroke), J. A. Brown (cox)) 1

PEMBROKE COLLEGE B.C. (R. A. Nisbet (bow), J. A. E. Hemingway, R. W. Burkitt, S. M. Murray, D. H. E. Mc Gowen, D. St. J. Gogarty, W. S. Hutton, L. Luxton (stroke), J. M. Ranking (cox)) 2

London rowed 39½ to Pembroke's 38 in the first minute. London drew ahead at once, and were clear at Bishop's Church. Pembroke drove London all the way, London winning by half a length in 4min. 48sec.

FINAL HEAT

LONDON ROWING CLUB 1

JESUS COLLEGE, Cambridge 2

London rowed 40 and Jesus 41 in the first minute. London led out, and were half a length up at Bisham Church. A fine race in, London winning by three-quarters of a length in 4min. 2sec.

JUNIOR SCULLS

FINAL HEAT.—R. F. Offer (Kingston R.C.), 1 ; J. L. Poole (New College, Oxford), 2.

Poole led at the start, but Offer came up strongly after Bisham, and won by two lengths in 5min. 17sec.

JUNIOR-SENIOR SCULLS

FINAL HEAT.—F. R. Stephen (London R.C.), 1 ; C. H. Stephens (Albion R.C.), 2.

Stephen led all the way, and won easily in 5min. 13sec.

LONDON'S FIRST REGATTA

JUNE 23, 1775

To-day is the birthday of the first Thames regatta. It was held on June 23, 1775. It had its centre at Westminster Bridge, and a salute of 21 cannon greeted the arrival of the Lord Mayor. City Companies lent their barges, and there were great doings, with a final procession to Ranelagh.

The regatta, it is said, was introduced from Venice. There had been great preparations. The whole river from London Bridge to the Ship Tavern at Millbank was covered with vessels of pleasure, and over 1,200 flags were flying. Half a guinea was asked for a seat in a common barge. Scaffolds and stands were erected everywhere for spectators, and there was one even on the top of Westminster Hall. Before 5 o'clock in the afternoon Westminster Bridge was covered with spectators in carriages and on foot, and many took their places in the bodies of the lamp irons. Plans for the regatta were sold from a shilling to a penny each, and songs specially composed for the occasion were sung, regatta being made to rhyme with Ranelagh and Royal Family with liberty.

In the report of the day there is little to say of the actual race. The wager boats started as the Lord Mayor reached Westminster Bridge on a signal from a cannon. They were absent for about 50 minutes. Who won, and by what distance, is not told. On their return the whole procession of boats moved in a picturesque irregularity towards Ranelagh, which was then not far off. The Thames was a floating town. All the cutters, sailing-boats, in short everything from the dung-barge to the wherry, was in motion. They came to land in the Temple of Neptune, where there was a gay evening with minuets and cotillions. The rotunda was illuminated with parti-coloure, lamps, and in the centre was one of the fullest and finest bands of music ever collected in these kingdoms, led by Giardini.

It had been a great day in London. The streets that led to the scene of the regatta were covered with gaming tables. Occasional constables guarded every passage to the waterside and took money for admission from half-a-crown to a penny. It was a perfect fair on both sides of the water and bad liquor with short measure was plentifully retailed. The bells of St. Martin's were rung in the morning and those of St. Margaret's during the afternoon. A river barge, used to take in ballast says the reporter of the day, was on this occasion filled with the finest ballast in the world—about 100 elegant ladies.

YALE BEAT HARVARD

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, June 20.—Yale University beat Harvard University by five lengths in the 68th annual boat race to-day. Harvard won the Freshman and Junior University races.

The Yale eight covered the four miles in the fast time of 20min. 9 2-5sec., and finished in good condition.—*Reuter.*

ETON JUNIOR PULLING

The Eton College Junior Pulling race was rowed over the usual course on the Thames above Windsor Bridge. The result of the final heat was :—

N. P. Browne and H. J. R. Barker, 1 ; C. H. Burns and A. Woodhouse, 2 ; T. Rouseau and J. O. T. Underwood, 3. Won by 2½ lengths. Time, 14min. 42sec.

THAMES BOAT SAILING

Bourne End Week was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, when four races were sailed under favourable conditions for prizes given by the Henley Sailing Club.

There was a turnout of 20 dinghies, a record, in the morning, the boats that started being :—

Mr. F. Richardson's Tim, Mr. H. Scott Freeman's Falcon, Mr. H. W. Holmes' Zero, Mr. R. C. Freeman's Flying Fox, Mr. F. E. Graham's Vamoose, Mr. H. Morton's Edna, Mr. H. F. Edwards' Siskin, Captain H. P. Boyd's Summer Time, Mr. W. H. Godfrey's Safety First, Mr. R. Scott Freeman's Kestrel, Mr. H. F. Brand's Vixen, Mr. N. Wetherilt's Chip, Miss Highfield's Cyra, Mr. E. N. A. Bennington's Echo, Mr. J. S. Highfield's Doena, Mr. I. Howden, Hume's Merlin, Mr. G. C. Ingall's Togo III., Mr. G. M. Burce's Yo-Ho-Ho, Mr. S. R. Brown's Maybe, Mr. H. C. E. Rayner's Pixy, and Mr. F. Simpson's Imp.

They sailed two rounds of the long course, and finished as follows :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Zero (winner)	11 18 32	Kestrel	11 27 14
Siskin (2nd prize)	11 19 16	Doena	11 29 56
Tim (3rd prize)	11 19 58	Flying Fox	11 30 1
Summer Time (4th prize)	11 22 54	Chip	11 30 16
Falcon	11 23 42	Echo	11 30 44
Safety First	11 24 34	Maybe	11 31 2
Togo III.	11 24 58	Pixy	11 32 14
Yo-Ho-Ho	11 25 29	Cyra	11 35 55
Vixen	11 26 21	Edna	11 38 4
Merlin	11 27 6		

There were 19 starters in the afternoon race, the result of which is subject to a protest against the winning boat. The official times of the finish were :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Siskin (winner)	3 33 14	Doena	3 41 30
Merlin (2nd prize)	3 33 28	Vixen	3 44 4
Tim (3rd prize)	3 33 41	Echo	3 44 32
Zero (4th prize)	3 33 44	Cyra	3 47 21
Flying Fox	3 34 4	Pixy	3 47 21
Falcon	3 34 47	Safety First	3 49 6
Togo III.	3 34 51	Imp	3 52 17
Summer Time	3 39 52	Chip	3 53 7
Yo-Ho-Ho	3 41 7	Doena	3 56 15
Kestrel	3 41 12		

There were only four starters :—Mr. T. L. Turketine's Kingfisher, Mr. F. Sigrist's Viva, Mr. W. K. Preston's Carina, and Mr. F. S. Spriggs's Caprice—in the match for the "A" class sailed over three rounds of the long course. The race was close, as will be seen by the following official times :—

	Finish H. M. S.	Corrected H. M. S.
Viva (winner)	12 52 6	12 52 6
Kingfisher (2nd prize)	12 52 16	12 52 16
Carina	12 53 18	12 52 41
Caprice	12 53 40	12 53 3

The competitors in the match for the Gigs Class were Mr. S. R. Brown's Paddy, Major Willoughby's Myosotis, the Oxford University Sailing Club's Elf (sailed by Mr. P. Brett), Mr. H. H. Tregoning's Elsa, Mr. Arthur Jackson's Hypatia, the Oxford University Sail

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CAMBRIDGE TRIPOS LISTS

DEGREES CONFERRED

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 21

The last of the Tripos lists for the Easter term were issued this morning as follows:—

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, PART II.

(The names in each class are arranged in alphabetical order)

The letter affixed to the name of a candidate shows special merit in his work in the group denoted by the letter (a Literature, b Philosophy, c History, d Archæology, e Language). An asterisk shows special merit in the rest of the examination.

CLASS I.—BARNETT, R. D. (d), Corp. Chr.; BOOTHROYD, R. G., Jes.; BURGESS, T. C.* (c), Joh.; BURROW, T., Christ's; COOKSEY, S. W. (e), Pemb.; COXHEAD, E. N., Christ's; EAGLING, A. W., Cath.; ELSWORTH, W. L., Joh.; GETTY, R. J., Joh.; HEWITT, P. H., Emm.; HOBSON, J. W., King's; HOWAT, A. P., Cla.; LEE, H. D. P.* (b), Corp. Chr.; MORTON, W. S., Cla.; PAGE, H. W. S., Emm.; PERCIVAL, G., Emm.; POWELL, R. R., Sid. Suss.; ROBINSON, J., Jes.; WARRE CORNISH, F. H., King's; WILKINSON, L. P.* (a), King's; WOOD, J. Q., Pet.; WORRELL, D. M.* (a), Joh.; WRIGHT, R. P. (c), Cla.; WYCHERLEY, R. E. (d), Queens'.

CLASS II.—ALCOCK, P. B., Emm.; BLACKMAN, E. C., Pet.; BROCK, J. K., Trin.; COWIE, R., Christ's; CROWE, E. G., Trin. H.; CURTIS-WILLIAMS, G., Down.; DUTTON, I. P., Cla.; HAMSON, D. O., Trin.; HAWKES, L. S., Emm.; HOLLINS, F., Trin.; HOLMES, P. A., Trin. H.; KAY, L., Emm.; LANGTON, M. C., Trin.; LOCKWOOD, F. W., Cath.; PURDON, W. T. P., Cla.; ROBINSON, H. A. Pet.; STIRLING, M., Trin.; SCOTT, G., Christ's; WOOLMER, E. W. A., Jes.; YOUNG, P. G., Emm.

CLASS III.—BUNTER, C. Cath.; GULLAND, L. H. M., Pet.; HEYLEY, F. L., King's; PERFECT, R., Emm.; ROBERTS, S., Joh.; ROGERS, F. B., Cla.; SADLER, W., Magd.; SEELEY, R. S. K., Christ's; WALSH, G. N. O., Trin.

Aegrotat.—MILBURN, R. I., Pet. Sid. Suss.

Attained the Standard of the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—KELLY, R. W., Trin. H.

WOMEN

CLASS I.—CLEMENTS, P. M., Girt.; DANCE, E. M.,* Newnh.; GLANVILL, M., Girt.; MARTIN, V. G., Girt.; MOTT, M., Newnh.; OGILVY, A. M.,* (b), Newnh.; TAYLOR, M., Girt.; WHITTAKER, M., Girt.; WISEMAN, G. M., Newnh.

CLASS II.—BARNES, M. A., Newnh.; ERAUT, M. I., Girt.; GOODE, R. E., Girt.; HALL, M., Newnh.; LETTS, F. E., Newnh.; SLATER, M. C., Girt.; WOOD, E. M., Girt.

CLASS III.—BROUGHTON, D. M., Girt.; CROWTHER, O. K., Newnh.; HISCOCK, M. B., Newnh.; LE MAITRE, B. C., Girt.; MORTON, N. C., Girt.

Attained the Standard of the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—BERWICK, A. F. H., Girt.; SENIOR, M. M., Girt.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, PART I.

The letters (G), (g), (L), (l) attached to the names of candidates denote respectively distinction in Greek Verse Composition, proficiency in Greek Verse Composition, distinction in Latin Verse Composition, and proficiency in Latin Verse Composition.

(The names in each class are arranged in alphabetical order)

CLASS I.—ARMSTRONG, A. H., Jes.; BABINGTON SMITH, D. (L, g), King's; BACON, B. H., Trin. H.; BENNETT, G. B. (L, G), King's; BOWDEN, G. G. H. (l, g), Magd.; BROADBENT, R. E. C. (l, G), Magd.; BUNGEY, D. N. (l, g), Jes.; CAPON, M. G., Magd.; CHAMBERS, L. R. (L, G), Pemb.; CHAMBERS, R. (L, G), Pemb.; CRAIG, PERSEVERE, G. (L, G), Trin.; CARLILE, H. E. R. (L, g), Trin.; CLARKE, M. L. (L, G), King's; CLIFFORD, W. H. M. (l, g), Corp. Chr.; CLOUGH, W. L. (l, g), Queens'; COHEN, F. L., Trin.; COOK, R. (l), Cai.; CRACKNELL, F. G. (l, G), Trin. H.; DAVIES, H. S., Joh.; DEAN, P. H. (l, G), Cai.; DUDLEY, D. R. (l, g), Joh.; FOLLAND, K. R. H. (l, g), Pet.; FRASER, B. D. (L, G), Trin.; GIBSON, D. B., Trin.; GOLDIE, G. G., Caius; GOSSELL, BARNEY, W. L. (l, g), Pemb.; HARRISON, C. M. (L, G), Trin.; HART, W. B. O'H. (L, g), Cai.; HOGAN, F. W., Trin. H.; HORDER, T. M. (L, G), Trin.; JACKSON, H. C., Joh.; JENKINS, H. (l), Magd.; KERR, J. V. (l, G), Christ's; LE BON, C. G. (l, g), Sid. Suss.; MEGAW, J., Joh.; MORLEY, J. (l, g), Down.; MURRAY, H. A. (g), Joh.; NEATBY, G. O. M. (g), Pet.; O'GRADY, M. H. (l, g), Emm.; PEAT, J. A. M. (l), Christ's; PETERS, E. M. (l, g), Emm.; PINSENT, B. H. (G), Trin. H.; PITTS-TUCKER, R. St. J. (L, g), Cla.; RAGG, T. F. A. (l, g), Jes.; SAINSBURY, N. (L, g), Pet.; SARGENT, R. B., Trin. H.; STEPHENSON, C., Jes.; STOKES, R. W. (l, G), King's; TOWNSEND, H. H. (l, G), Jes.; UNDERWOOD, H. L. (L, G), Cla.; VOSS, E. J. (l, G), King's; WALSHAW, F. W. (l, G), Pet.; WHARTON, J. T. (l), Emm.; WHITE, K. D., Pet.; WILLIAMS, F. J. (l, g), Sid. Suss.

CLASS II.—BATE, R. M. (l, g), Cath.; BIRD, J. G., Cath.; BROOKE, J. C. (L, g), Joh.; BULMER, H. H. (l, g), Magd.; COLE, A. J. (l), Pet.; DOUGLAS, J. (l, g), Sid. Suss.; FORBES, D. B., Pet.; FORSTER, O. C. (g), Joh.; GARDINER, D. (l), Pet.; GARRETT, R. D., Emm.; HIGGENS, H. R. A. (l, G), Pet.; HILARY, R. M., King's; HOARE, W. N. S., Christ's; JONES, H. K., Sid. Suss.; LAWRENCE, G. A. W. (g), Trin.; LEANING, H. H. (l, g), Magd.; MCKENNA, R. (l), Trin.; MARSH, M. J. W. (g), Pemb.; MORTON, T. F. H. Selw.; NASH, E. R. Cai.; PHILLIPS, A. C. (l, g), Emm.; PITT, G. J. G., Pet.; POOLE, H. W., Jes.; POSTGATE, R., Christ's; SANDERS, G. (l, g), Magd.; SEXTY, G. G. H., Cath. Stow B. G., Jes.; STUART-WILLIAMS, E. P. (l, g), Trin. H.; STUBBS, J. F., Corp. Chr.; THOMAS, R. H., Pet.; THOW, C. D. H., King's; TROUP, C. W., Corp. Chr.; WEAVER, T. R., Corp. Chr.; WILTSHIRE, E. P. (l, g), Jes.; ZIEGLER, C. A. O. L. (l, g), King's.

CLASS III.—BARING, F. A., Magd.; BLYNE-POWELL, R. J., Trin. H.; BOOTH, C. H., Christ's; BOOTH, L., Non-Coll.; BRYANT, B. E., Cath.; CALDWELL, W. L. V., Pet.; DAIN, J. R., Trin.; DUNN, H. W., King's; DUNNETT, W. F. (l, g), Cai.; ELIOT, P. D., Magd.; EVANS, C. E., Trin. H.; FOWLER, J. A., Sid. Suss.; GRUNDAUM, I. N., Jes.; HALL, J. E. D. (g), Selw.; INGLEFIELD, G. S. (l), Trin.; JOHNSON, V. K., Christ's; JORDAN, E. J., Selw.; LILLINGTON, C. A., King's; LAUCHLAN, J. C., Pet.; MACLEOD, Cai.; MULLINEUX, J., Sid. Suss.; POND, P. H. M., Pemb.; SIMPSON, G. G., Trin.; SMITH, J. D. P., Christ's; SNELL, A. H., Jes.; STEWART, M. G., Joh.; STOPFORD, J. N., Emm.; TATE, P. H., Pet.; THURSFIELD, C. R. C., Trin.; WILLIAMS, P. H. T., Jes.

Allowed the Principal Subject Greek and Latin and two Subsidiary Subjects for the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—HART, H. G., Trin. H.; ILOTT, E. R., Pet.; JONES, G., Lydon, Christ's; PERRY, E. G., Christ's; WILSON, B., Non-Coll.

Allowed the Principal Subject Latin and two Subsidiary Subjects.—WATERFIELD, R. G. A., Corp. Chr.

WOMEN

CLASS I.—CORTON, E. V. (l, G), Girt.

CLASS II.—BOND, M., Girton; EVE, E. M., and HOLMES, K. E., Girt.; LEIPER, J. I., Newnh.; O'DONOVAN, A., Girt.; SOUTH, E. M., Newnh.; TANNER, M. G., Newnh.; WHITE, G. M., Girt.

CLASS III.—BLANTLETT, S. M., Lusty, E. M., and MACDONALD, M. A., Girt.; THOMAS, H. M., Newnh.

LAW TRIPOS, PART II.

CLASS I.—DIVISION I.—KERR, R. K., Trin. DIVISION II.—ANDERSON, J. N. D., Trin.; BAGOT, J. H., Trin.; BARR, G. B., Cla.; DAVIS, C. S., Trin.; MILNE, H. P. J., Trin.; ORMEROD, A. H., Joh.; WEAVER, L. P., Corp. Chr.

CLASS II.—DIVISION I.—AYLETT, A. D., Joh.; BARCLAY, J. S., Trin.; BARR, J. G., Magd.; BROOK, R. E., King's; BROOKE-HITCHING, D., Trin.; CODRINGTON, C. L. W., Non-Coll.; DRABBLE, J. D., Down.; EDWARDS, J. G., Joh.; ELLIS, H. C., King's; GRENFELL-FERRIS, I. L., Trin.; HARLEY, E. R., Trin.; HUTCHISON, D. C., Joh.; LEIGH, S. G. C., Corp. Chr.; DE LEWIS, L., Joh.; LLEWELLYN, J. C., Emm.; MAYERS, H. D., Down; DE MILWARD, P. F., Cla.; MORLEY, F. H., Trin. Whitley, J. E., Joh.; WILLIAMSON, K. D., Trin. Division II.—Es ANDERTON, T. D. O., King's; BLOOR, R. W., Trin. H.; BRACKLEBANK, C. R., Trin.; COLES, C. E., Cla.; CONNELL, N. C., Non-Coll.; COPPLE, T. C., Queens'; CRESWICK, G. B. N., Sid. Suss.; DAVIES, P. S., Joh.; EVANS, H. R., Joh.; HIBBERT, M., Trin. H.; LOCKLEY, W. E. R., Non-Coll.; MACDONALD, I. S., Trin.; REX, E. L. R., Corp. Chr.; ROBINSON, T. W. Jes.; TILLETT, N. B., Sid. Suss.; TURNBULL, G. D., Joh.; VREEDE, R. A., Cai.; WALES, H. F., Trin. H. Walton, B. A., Queens'; WARD, C., Down; WARFORD-MEIN, A. J., Pemb.; WEBSTER, G., Trin.; WILSON, J. G., Joh. YEO, C. L., Emm.

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PLEA FOR IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS

THE PRESS CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, JUNE 21

At the Conference of the Empire Press Union in Edinburgh to-day, Mr. Norman Smith (Canada) moved that the Conference should approve the principle of the mutual interchange of cable news between component parts of the Empire.

He thought it was desirable that they should receive from India at present information of what was going on from an organization of newspapers in India whose reports would be as authentic and impartial and thorough as similar reports from organizations of the Canadian Press. The Canadian Press, Mr. Smith said, did not export news to the British Empire. The news went through other channels which might suppress, enlarge, consciously or unconsciously discolour it. He had the feeling sometimes that that was what was prevailing in India. It was excellent to rely on special correspondents, but there were special correspondents that he did not know he would care to trust.

Discussion of the subject was adjourned.

SIR HUGH DENISON (Australia) moved a resolution reaffirming the desirability of securing the cheapest possible means of communication in the interests of inter-Imperial relations by the reduction of telegraphic Press rates to the lowest possible limit, by the introduction of a deferred Press rate on all routes, and by the abolition of the terminal charges imposed by Governments in respect of messages not handled by them, and requesting the Communications Committee to take up the matter with the authorities concerned. SIR STANLEY REED (India) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

CABLE RATES

SIR CAMPBELL STUART read an address on "Empire Communications for Press Purposes." After describing the relationship, as defined in the agreement of May 29, 1929, between Imperial and International Communications, Limited, and the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee (of which he is Deputy Chairman and represents the Canadian Government), Sir Campbell Stuart said that the committee was now engaged on arrangements for joint working in Australia between the Amalgamated Wireless of Australasia and the Communications Company, which would result, among other things, in the assimilation of cable rates to the wireless level. The Advisory Committee, at the request of the South African Government, had examined and made recommendations regarding the questions of policy and rates in the Union, as a result of which the ordinary rates both by cable and wireless would be assimilated and reduced.

The Advisory Committee understood that negotiations were taking place between the Communications Company and the Indian Administrations concerned, but full details had not yet been laid before the Advisory Committee by the Communications Company so that he was not in a position to explain the matter further. It seemed reasonable to assume, however, that an assimilation of the cable rates to the wireless level would be part of any arrangement which might be reached.

The Advisory Committee was investigating in detail the existing facilities in the Colonies and Protectorates. It felt that the Communications Company had a duty somewhat analogous to an Imperial post office with regard to these scattered parts of the Empire. Among other things the Advisory Committee had asked for and succeeded in obtaining night letter telegrams btween Great Britain and the West Indies and between the West Indies and Canada.

The speaker then went on to give a detailed description of the telegraphic position throughout the Empire, and concluded by recommending to the Conference that the Empire Press Union, through their Communications Committee, might make more use of the Advisory Committee in future than they had in the past.

POST OFFICE AND RADIO

SIR ROBERT DONALD addressed the Conference on developments in radio and cable communications. He said they had now reached another critical stage in Empire communications, when a well-defined policy was necessary in regard to new means of rapid world-wide transmission of news, pictures, facsimile newspapers, radio-telephones, and Empire broadcasting. Events with the irresistible impulse of science moved swiftly as well as unexpectedly. A conflict between radio-telephones and radio-telegraphs might arise similar to that which the all-Empire Conference was called upon to consider and solve only two years ago. The outlook for Empire communication in the interest of the Press was as critical to-day as it was 21 years ago.

The experimental station at Chelmsford was rented from the Marconi Company, and had been transmitting the British National programme fairly successfully. The question now was the provision of a special station broadcasting with a special programme, or several programmes, throughout the Empire. The scheme was held up because the B.B.C. had not funds available, the Post Office declined to provide funds, and the Dominions Office held aloof. Thus, the scheme was put off until the meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference in the autumn in the hope that the Dominions and Colonies would pay. The special station would not cost more than £20,000 to erect and the operating expenses of running it for 24 hours should not exceed £10,000 a year. And for this comparatively small sum two Government departments held up the application of a new link of Empire which would be a fine gesture in reciprocity and a great help in propaganda. Empire broadcasting would displace foreign radio, which now reached all the Dominions.

This was a matter which merited the attention of the oversea Press. What form should this Empire broadcasting take? Should each great territorial division have its special service? Should it consist mainly of news, or chiefly of entertainment, or should it be equally divided? And should the news be supplied officially like the Foreign Office bulletin or by news agencies which supplied the B.B.C.

The policy of putting the Empire second was no doubt due to the fact that the Post Office at Rugby had entered into partnership with a big United States Corporation. The equipment at Rugby was mainly American. Equally effective apparatus could have been made at Chelmsford. All this time there was a system belonging to the Marconi Company, now taken over by the Imperial and International Communications Company, ready for use. The Post Office declined to use the Beam stations where, without further capital expenditure, and without delay, wireless telephony could communicate with the Dominions.

In a recent circular issued by the Post Office, it was stated that the Transatlantic telephone service had been extended to include parts of Australia, South America, and Java. It was also pointed out that "these services have now passed far beyond the experimental stage and are regarded as part of the normal long-distance services from this country." If that were so, why not give the Empire the first service? It was the duty of the Post Office to secure the best facilities for communication between this country and the United States, the greatest commercial community in the world: it was vital for the business interests of the two countries, but that was no reason why the Dominions, whose economic interests and social ties were of premier importance to the Empire, should be given second place.

It was worth questioning whether the Post Office, organized as at present, was capable of managing efficiently such a changing, delicate, extremely difficult business as radio-telephony. No post office in the world was centralized to the same extent as the British Post Office. In all the big countries telegraphs and wireless were separated from the other more routine functions of the post office. A vast industrial undertaking of this kind could be run successfully only if there were elasticity in its management and delegation of authority. Post office telegraphs, telephones, and wireless should be managed by a separate directorate, either under a managing director associated with the Postmaster-General or by a chartered company. It should be free from the stranglehold of the Treasury. It should have power to participate in the introduction of new inventions without waiting for someone else to develop them and then come in at the last to the disadvantage of the Empire. The research branch of the Post Office was a comparatively small affair. The Labour Government would receive universal support if it had the courage to overhaul the organization of the Post Office on the lines which all business men considered to be essential in the interest of efficiency, progress, and good service.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

CHILDREN'S RIDING CLASSES

The International Horse Show attracted many thousands of visitors to Olympia on Saturday. Both in the afternoon and in the evening most of the seats were occupied. A gala performance has been arranged for this afternoon, when the officers' jumping competition for the King George V. Gold Cup will take place. The trophy was won for France last year by Lieutenant Gibault.

The Saturday afternoon programme comprised several attractively varied events, and, apart from the appearance of the Canadian Mounted Police, the most popular features were the children's classes. It was the children's afternoon, when young riders and tiny ponies took possession of the great arena and the children in the ring no less than the spectators enjoyed themselves thoroughly. There were three classes for child riders, and when 16 little boys and girls varying from four to ten years of age rode into the arena on ponies not exceeding 12 hands, the spectators gave them a great ovation. Those were the selected entrants in a large class. It is a pity that there were not prizes for all, but it was anyhow pleasing that the non-prize winners among the selected 16 who rode before the judges for final adjudication each received some little memento of their afternoon at Olympia. The youngest rider was Master John Ricks, who is only four years of age. He appeared to be very proud of his pony, Freckles, and although he was near the end of the string when the class entered the arena at the summons of the horn blower, he quickly showed his desire to get to the head of the parade, and, to the delight of the spectators, got there. His pony, however, just failed to be among the first five prize-winners; and he was placed reserve. But the young horseman was quite happy and exclaimed, when met by his father at the arena gates, "Daddy, I've got a medal!" The quality of the ponies was excellent and the young riders were perfectly at home in the saddle. The first prize was won by Miss Peggy Pacey's Mickie, the beautiful grey pony which won in this class last year and was a first-prize winner at Richmond. Grey Gown, a six-year-old grey mare, shown by the Misses Tilley was second, and the third award went to Miss Rosalind Cubitt for Crackers, a blue-roan gelding.

The class for hunters ridden by boys or girls not exceeding 16 years of age was also pleasant to watch. The leading award was given to Miss Jill Hermon-Erriman's grey gelding Starlights, and Miss Peggy Pacey's brown geelding Snap-Dragon was second. The third prize went to Mr. Victor Parry's Brown Mouse. The third of the children's classes was that for amateurs, the exhibits being the property either of the children or their parents. Boys or girls who are in the habit of riding in the show ring for other people were ineligible to compete. The ponies which did not exceed 14.2 hands were ridden by boys and girls not over 15 years of age. Seventeen, selected from an entry of 21, competed for the awards. Master John Gibson secured the first prize with Elaine, a seven-year-old mare; the runner-up was Miss Peggy Pacey's Snap-Dragon, and Miss Jill Herman-Erriman's bay mare Incognita was third.

Weight-carrying cobs not exceeding 15 hands formed a good class, in which the leading winner was Major R. M. Stewart-Richardson's Sandy S., a chestnut gelding, and the class for hunters of four years old or over and capable of carrying from 13st. 7lb. to 15st. was headed by Hillmorton, a nine-year-old bay shown by Mrs. Basil Young. Six park teams shown in coaches made a picturesque display. There was a keen contest for the leading position between Mr. Sidney Allen's four bays and a team of blacks shown by Mr. Claud F. Goddard. The bays had a popular win.

JUMPING

In the first section of the jumping competition for the Brooks-Bright Foundation Challenge Cup three French officers, Captain A. de Laissardière, Lieutenant X. Bizard, and Captain Lamy, gave a fine exhibition of horsemanship. Each achieved a faultless round of the course. The Casani Gold Challenge Cup was won by Lieutenant X. Bizard on Arachon. Miss Stella Pierce competed in the final and gave a good account of herself.

Several very attractive harness classes were judged in the evening. They included beautiful coach teams, powerful horses of the Shire type in the heavy cart-horse turnouts, and a number of the best prize-winning Hackneys. The open harness class for horses over 15.2 and not exceeding 16 hands, made a nice display. Mrs. Hartley Batt's Field Adjutant, which headed the class at Olympia last year, was again the leading winner. Fleetwood Crusader, shown by Mrs. Edgar Henriques, was second, and Mr. F. C. Minoprio's Nottingham Princess was third. The class for harness horses over 14 and not exceeding 15 hands contained Mr. F. W. Buttle's Glenavon Debutante and Shalimar, the first- and second-prize-winners respectively in this class last year. Glenavon Debutante also won the championship at Olympia last year. She had a popular victory in the class. Shalimar, however, dropped to third place, being beaten by Glenavon Comrade, a much younger horse, shown by Mr. Enoch Glen, the breeder of Mr. Buttle's first-prize-winner.

The competition for the Lonsdale Challenge Cup for four-in-hand teams shown in road coaches made a popular appeal. There was a larger entry than last year. The trophy was won by Messrs. H. J. Colebrook and Claud F. Goddard with Tally Ho Coach No. 2, and the same exhibitors were awarded the second prize for Tally Ho Coach No. 1. The Venture Coach, shown by Mr. Frederic Unwin, was third. The horn-blowing competition, which was very popular with the spectators, was won by Allright, the guard of the Comet Coach, exhibited by W. H. Smith, Limited.

AWARDS

Ponies not exceeding 12 hands, ridden by children not exceeding 10 years of age (20 entries).—1 (£10), Miss Peggy Pacey (Mickie); 2 (£5), the Misses Tilley (Grey Gown); 3 (£5), Miss Rosalind Cubitt (Crackers); 4 (£5), Lady Muriel Liddell-Grainger (Cinderella); 5 (£3), Miss Hilda Upton (Sparkle); r., Master John Ricks (Freckles).

Weight-carrying Cobs not exceeding 15 hands, capable of carrying more than 15st. (12 entries).—1 (£15), Major R. M. Stewart Richardson (Sandy S); 2 (£10), Frank A. Bate (Solid Silver II.); 3 (£5) W. J. Straiton (Little Captain); 4 (£5), Miss Vinson-Thomas, the Little Lyndridge Stud (Lyndridge Chance); r., W. J. Smith, Limited (Cadoran Sportsman).

Hunters, Mares, or Geldings, four years old or over, capable of carrying from 13st. 7lb. to 15st. (36 entries).—1 (£15), Mrs. Basil Young (Hillmorton); 2 (£10), Major V. D. S. Williams (The Prophet); 3 (£5), Captain W. H. Muir (Cark Silver Mascot); 4 (£5), Miss Diana Russell Allen (Trespasser); r., Lady Helen McCalmont (Nomination).

Boys' or Girls' Hunters, five years old or over, not exceeding 15.2 hands, ridden by boys or girls not exceeding 16 years of age (18 entries).—1 (£15 and hunting cup), Miss Jill Hermon-Erriman (Starlights); 2 (£10) Miss Peggy Pacey (Snap-Dragon); 3 (£5), Victor Parry (Brown Mouse); 4 (£5), Master John Gibson (Carona); r., Arthur E. Terry (Strawberry Royal).

Four-in-Hands.—Park teams, any height, shown to a coach or drag (seven entries).—1 (£30), Sidney Allen (team of bays); 2 (£10), Claud F. Goddard (team of blacks); 3 (£5), Bertram W. Mills (team of blacks); r., H. J. Colebrook (team of bays).

Children's Amateur Riding Class.—Ponies not exceeding 14.2 hands, ridden by boys or girls not exceeding 15 years of age (21 entries).—1 (£10), Master John Gibson (Elaine); 2 (£5), Miss Peggy Pacey (Snap-Dragon); 3 (£5), Miss Jill Hermon-Erriman (Incognita); 4 (£5), Miss Doris Lee (Venus); 5 (£3), Miss Olive Ricks (Golden Image); r., Miss Mercy Cockburn (Dibeau).

Trade Turn-outs.—Heavy single cart horses (eight entries).—Four equal first prizes, value £5 each.—Young and Co.'s Brewery, Limited (Bower King John); Mann, Crossman, and Paulin, Limited (Dragon); Mann, Crossman, and Paulin, Limited (Drummer); and Young and Co.'s Brewery, Limited (Wandle Jonathan). Three equal second prizes, value £3 each.—Webber, Cumbe, Reid and Co., Limited (Achilles); C. A. Wells, Old Broad-street, E.C. (Dick); C. A. Wells (Milton).

Open Harness Class for horses over 15.2 hands and not exceeding 16 hands (7 entries).—1 (£15), Mrs. Hartley Batt (Field Adjutant); 2 (£10), Mrs. Edgar Henriques (Fleetwood Crusader); 3 (£5), F. C. Minoprio (Nottingham Princess); 4 (£5), Bertram W. Mills (Edgware Superb); r., Paul Hoffmann (Oxford Romance).

Hacks, over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands (24 entries).—1 (£15), J. Kenneth Stevenson (Mignonette); 2 (£10), Major V. D. S. Williams (Miss B.); 3 (£5), Captain W. S. McCreery (Riding Star); 4 (£5), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Weigall (Radiant); r., William Young and Sons (Kelso).

Open Harness Class for horses over 14 and not exceeding 15 hands (20 entries).—1 (£15), Frank W. Buttle (Glenavon Debutante); 2 (£10), Enoch Glen (Glenavon Comrade); 3 (£5), Frank W. Buttle (Shalimar); 4 (£5), James Monks (Excelsior); r., William S. Miller (Vasma).

Four-in-Hands.—The Lonsdale Challenge Cup for road teams of any height shown to a road coach (7 entries).—1 (Cup and £20), H. J. Colebrook and Claud F. Goddard (Tally Ho Coach No. 2); 2 (£10), H. J. Colebrook and Claud F. Goddard (Tally Ho Coach No. 1); 3 (£5), Frederic H. Unwin (Venture Coach).

Coach Horn Competition.—Coach horn and £5.—Allright, guard of the Comet Coach, exhibited by W. J. Smith, Limited.

Casani Gold Challenge Cup for Jumpers of the Course (19 entries).—Lieutenant X. Bizard, France (Arachon); r., Joseph Taylor (Tiny).

LECTURES ON ART AT HULL

Mr. W. G. Constable, M.A. (Cantab.), Assistant Keeper at the National Gallery, has been appointed Perens Lecturer in Fine Art for the session 1930-31 in succession to Sir Charles Holmes. Mr. Constable will deliver a series of lectures during the autumn term.

THE RETURN OF THE DANA

GREAT VOYAGE OF OCEAN STUDY

NEW LIGHT ON MYSTERY OF EEL LIFE

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 21

A steam-trawler of the Lord Mersey class, built in Great Britain for naval service during the Great War, 138ft. long and of some 360 tons burthen, dropped anchor at Plymouth yesterday on the conclusion of a two years' oceanographical cruise, which may prove to be the most important of its kind since H.M.S. Challenger returned from her famous quest in 1876. She had anchored at Plymouth on her outward journey precisely two years previously, on June 20, 1928.

The ship is the Royal Danish research ship Dana, purchased from his Majesty's Government in 1921 and adapted by the Danish Government for oceanographical research. She is "sister" to the George Bligh and the Explorer, research ships of the English Fisheries Department and the Fishery Board for Scotland respectively. The cruise was not her first, nor is it likely to be her last, but it is improbable that, for some time to come, she will again undertake so long and extensive a voyage. For, on April 1, on arrival at the port of Casablanca, which she had left in July, 1928, this little ship completed her circumnavigation of the globe, and entered upon the final stage of a series of investigations, the vast material of which must take years to examine, catalogue, collate, and evaluate.

The leader of the expedition is Dr. Johannes Schmidt and the Commander of the ship Captain G. Hansen. The expenses of the enterprise are shared between the Danish Government and the Carlsberg Foundation, whose generosity to science is a household word in Denmark, and the expedition is under the direct patronage of Prince Valdemar of Denmark, the youngest brother of the late Queen Alexandra. The Dana left Copenhagen on June 14, 1928, and is expected to return to her home port in a few days, after calling, at the invitation of the Government of the French Republic, at Boulogne.

A NOTABLE DISCOVERY

The name of Dr. Schmidt is most vividly associated with his discovery, as the result of long and painstaking investigations, of the breeding places of the eels of Europe and America in the Sargasso Sea. The tale of that discovery captured the imagination not only of marine biologists, but of all who as intelligent amateurs take an interest in the wonders of natural history in general and of marine life in particular. That all the eels of our rivers, lakes and ponds should, as the time of reproductive maturity approached, take to the sea and travel to the deepest and densest waters of the Atlantic in the neighbourhood of Bermuda, there to spawn and die—or, at least, never to return—and that their orphaned offspring should thence accomplish a three years' voyage back to homes they have never known, was a miracle only to be believed because the facts had been patiently investigated and set beyond doubt.

Having solved the riddle of the Atlantic eel, Dr. Schmidt set himself the task of elucidating the life histories of the eels of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and discovering whether their breeding habits corresponded to those of eels of the Atlantic. The first necessity was to discover how many species of eels existed in the rivers and lakes of the lands washed by those oceans. After a preliminary survey of the material available in museums in different parts of the world, he decided to visit Australia, New Zealand, and Tahiti, with a view to collecting material for a systematic identification of the various species, and he made Tahiti his first centre of investigation. It was the study of Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle," and of the account given by Darwin of the capture of eels in the mountain streams of the island, that decided him to make Tahiti the centre of his preliminary investigations—a decision reinforced by recollections of a conversation with the late Sir John Murray, who had visited the island with the Challenger Expedition, and had told him of the gigantic eels found in Lake Vaihiria. Thus the voyage of the Dana is linked up with those of two famous predecessors.

EELS IN FOLK-LORE

Schmidt paid his projected visit in 1926, and at the conclusion of it he was able to distinguish and describe eight species of freshwater eels in the South Pacific. Three of them were to be found in great numbers in Tahiti, and of these species two commonly attain to a bulk far beyond that of the European eels. It is no unusual thing to find, especially in Lake Vaihiria, eels of two yards length, and of proportionate girth. In a brief account, published in 1927, of the "Eels of Taihiti," Dr. Schmidt informs us that these eels figure prominently in the folk-lore of the natives of the island, some families even claiming descent from the eel.

From this visit Dr. Schmidt returned determined, if possible, to find means for an oceanographical expedition which would enable him to follow the eels to their breeding places. The voyage just concluded has been the realization of the determination then formed. He has found and identified the larvae, previously unknown to science, of five out of six species of eels which frequent the rivers of East Africa, and parts of South Africa, of India, the Dutch East Indies, and North Australia; and has definitely located their breeding places in the Indian Ocean. Their spawning migrations, like those of the Atlantic eel, he has found to be governed by the depth, the salinity, and the temperature of the water, coupled with favouring currents. Except that these migrations are in both time and space less extensive than those of the European eels, the life histories of the comparatively numerous Indo-Pacific species are shown to be comparable with those of the two Atlantic species.

OCEAN INVESTIGATION

Although the route of the expedition was largely dictated by Dr. Schmidt's desire to study the eels, the main purpose of it was a general investigation of the oceans, and throughout the voyage the oceans have been studied from every point of view by means of the most up-to-date apparatus of marine research—apparatus undreamed of in the days of the Challenger. The Dana is equipped with echo-sounding gear, by means of which an enormous number of soundings have been taken; water samples have been taken at various depths from the surface to the bottom, and the temperature and chemical composition of the water at these depths observed and recorded. Collections have been made throughout of the abundant pianktonic life of the sea and of the larger marine fauna, down to the greatest depths.

The full results of the expedition cannot be known for years, because the mass of material collected will take years of work by many investigators to sort, identify, and tabulate. In fact, it is only now, when this two years' cruise has reached an end, that reports are coming forward on the material collected in the cruise of the expeditions of 1920-22, by means of which Schmidt established the facts of the life history of the Atlantic eels. There can be no doubt, however, that the voyage of this little ship, 65,000 sea miles, from Copenhagen across the Atlantic, through the Panama Canal, to Tahiti, New Zealand, and Australia, thence to the Dutch East Indies and China, across the Indian Ocean to East Africa, round the Cape, and thence through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean—where Schmidt was determined to check, by means of his most up-to-date apparatus, the findings of previous expeditions conducted by him in that sea—and finally back to her home port, will prove to have furnished contributions of the utmost importance in the science of the oceans.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

Meetings of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service for the hearing of evidence will be held in the Conference Room of the Board of Education, King Charles-street, Whitehall, S.W.1, at 10.30 a.m. on June 30, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Evidence will be heard on these dates from the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, the Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and from representatives of the following bodies:—The Association of First Division Civil Servants, the Society of Civil Servants, and the Ministry of Labour Staff Association.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

STANFORD'S "SHAMUS O'BRIEN"

A variety entertainment will be broadcast by the National transmitter at 7.45 this evening. The London Regional programme includs *Shamus O'Brien*, a romantic comic opera in two acts, beginning at 6.55 p.m.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, June 23, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich: Weather. 10.45:—The Countrywoman's Day, (8)—Fruit Bottling, by Miss M. L. Adams. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12:—Organ Recital relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Mary Dunham (soprano). 1.15:—National Orchestra of Wales, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite. 2:—For the Schools—Special Talk for Preparatory Schools: Transport, 7—Post Office, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon. 2.20:—Interlude. 2.30:—Days of Old: In the 18th and 19th Centuries, 8—Opening Day on the Suez Canal, by Miss Rhoda Power. 3:—Interlude. 3.5:—Stories for Younger Pupils, 8—The Three Strange Merchants (Central European), by Miss Rhoda Power. 3.20:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 3.20-5.15:—Programmes may be broken into for a Running Commentary on the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting, by Colonel R. H. Brand and Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and also, if necessary, from 5.15-6. 4.15:—Margaret Barrett (soprano); The Chelsea Octet.

5.15:—Children—Marche Mignonne (Poldini), and other Pianoforte Solos, played by Cecil Dixon; What's the matter with P.C. Brown? (Longstaffe), and other songs, sung by Arthur Young; A Reward is offered . . ., being the fourth incident in Cook Minor's Story (G. Belton-Cobb). 6:—The Re-opening of St. Paul's Cathedral, by Canon Alexander. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.30:—Public School Boys' Tour, by Lord Clarendon. 6.40:—Modern British Pianoforte Music, played by Vivian Langrish. 7-7.20:—New Novels, by Miss V. Sackville-West. 7.25:—French Talk, by M. E. M. Stéphan.

7.45:—(1) Norah Howard and Bernard Clifton (in songs and duets): music by George Posford, lyrics by George Posford and Basil Bartlett; (2) The Everlasting Club, by Theo V. Norman, with Lionel Millard, Bruce Belfrage, Cyril Nash, Malcolm Graeme, Andrew Churchman, Douglas Burbidge, Derrick de Marney, and Philip Cuningham; (3) Elena and Clara Oyuela (South American artists, in vocal and Hawaiian guitar duets); (4) Tommy Handley, in a monologue, My ideal B.B.C. Programme for Saturday, 1950, by John Gray; (5) David Wise (violin solos); (6) Norman Long, in a song, a joke, and a piano; (7) Gershom Parkington Saxophone Orchestra. 9:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25:—Stars and Stripes 7—by Mr. Wickham Steed. 9.45:—The Stratton String Quartet; Claire Croiza (mezzo-soprano). 11-12 (1,554.4m. only):—Players and Band from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Cecil Lucas (contralto); Edgar Thomas (tenor). 12.30:—Gramophone Records. 1:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2-3:—Midland Regional programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent (syncopated harmony). 6.55:—Shamus O'Brien, a Romantic Comic Opera in two acts, founded on the poem by Joseph Sheridan le Fanu; Book by George H. Jessop; Music composed by Charles Villiers Stanford, with the Wireless Chorus (chorusmaster, Stanford Robinson); the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt; Dennis Noble, Harry Brindle, Leonard Gowings, Trefor Jones, Stanley Riley, Enid Cruickshank, Gwyneth Edwards, Mary Hamlin; Filson Young (narrator); Produced by Sydney Russell, relayed from the Parlophone Studios by the courtesy of the Parlophone Company. 8:—To-day and To-morrow: A Philosophy of Freedom, 9—About Mechanical Morality, by Professor J. Macmurray. 8.30:—Regional News. 8.35:—Shamus O'Brien (continued), Act 2, relayed from the Parlophone Studios. 9.45:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-12:—Players and Band from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 2-3:—Lozells Picture House Orchestra. 5.15:—Children: Making Portraits—a further Talk on Snapshots by Hugo Van Wadenoyen. Songs by Muriel Dudley (soprano). The Shee, an Irish Story, by Gladys Ward. Muriel Tookey (violin). 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—London Regional programme. 8.30:—Midland News. 8.35:—London Regional programme. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News. 10.35-11:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 4:—Glasgow programme. 6:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 12:—Organ Recital, relayed from the Classic Cinema. 12.30-1:—Gramophone Records. 2.30-3.30:—National programme. 3.30:—Silbdald Tracy's Quintet; Frank Adair (violin), Randolph Booth (violoncello), relayed from the Trocadero Restaurant, Portrush. 5:—Martha Dick (contralto). 5.15:—Children. 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Irish Items for the Holidays. 6.55:—National programme. 9.15:—Regional News. 9.25:—National programme. 9.45-11:—The Orchestra, conducted by Godfrey Brown; Herbert Simmonds (baritone), John Crowther (violin).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2-11:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1.15:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 2:—National programme. 4.45:—Mr. F. C. Jones: The Pageant of College Green. 5:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Irish Woods: West of England Sport. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), (1kw.).

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.20:—News. 7.30:—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45:—Val Vousden (entertainer). 8:—Concert: The Station Orchestra; Margaret Dempsey (soprano); The Changeling, play by Allied Artists; Dina Copeman (pianist). Conn O'Shea (baritone); J. Scholefield and M. Maguire: 'Cello and Vocal Recital. Erni Ritter (soprano); Folk Songs; The Cellidhe Trio. 10.30:—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 4:—Gramophone programme. 9.15:—National programme. 9.25-11:—National programme.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 4:—Gramophone programme. 9.15:—National programme. 9.25-11:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 4:—Orchestra, relayed from the Playhouse Ballroom. 4.30:—The Orchestra. 5.15:—Children. 5.47:—Ramsage conductor. 6:—Children. 5.47:—Birthdays. 5.57:—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 6:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2:—National programme. 3.20:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Ruby Mounsey (entertainer), from Manchester; Peggy Robson (violoncello), from Newcastle. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Here and There Holiday Talks—5, Mr. Mail: The Gorge of the Wolf, from Newcastle. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—Northern English News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2:—National programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1.15:—National programme. 4.45:—Cardiff programme. 5:—National programme. 5.15:—Cardiff programme. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) 288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2:—National programme. 3.20:—Manchester and Newcastle programme (see Manchester). 5.15:—Manchester programme. 6:—Newcastle programme (see Manchester). 9.15:—National programme. 9.15:—Northern English News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Trio Music and News. 8-9.30:—Interval. 9.30:—Astronomical Talk—New Comets. 10:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 10.5:—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. 10.20:—Concert of Sardanas. 11:—Chimes. 11.5:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7.30:—Talk, The Physical Qualities of the Yugoslavian Race. 8:—In the Lions' Den, comedy in one act. 10:—International Concert. 10.—Time and News. 10.15:—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4:—Concert, from Breslau. 5.30:—Talk, Preparation for the Teachers' Educational Trips Abroad. 6.15:—Javanese Music. 6.20:—Talk, From the Land of the Mahdi. 6.40:—Talk, The Party System and Political Training. 7.5:—Elementary English Lesson. 7.30:—Agricultural Talk. 7.55:—Weather for Farmers. 8:—Recital by Alexandrina Alexandrova (coloratura-soprano)—Hymn to the Sun, from Le Coq d'Or (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Aria from Il Seraglio (Mozart); Aria from The Merry Wives of Windsor (Nicolai); Rosina's Aria from The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Paris-Waltz (Arditi) followed by News, Dance Music, and Literary-Musical Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—7:—Orchestral Concert—Festival Overture, op. 73 (Glazounoff); Summer (Saint-Saëns); Italian Caprice, op. 45 (Tchaikovsky); Torch Dance No. 2 in E flat major (Meyerbeer), followed by Labour Market Report. 8.30:—The Interview of the Week. 9:—Relay from the Central Institute of Education and Instruction:—Der Jasager, opera after an old performed by school children. 9.30:—Little Menagerie, variety programme, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music Programme. 12 (midnight):—This is the Hour which Divides Spring and Summer, a literary-musical programme.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.50:—Time and Weather. 8:—Talk, The Essentials of Advertising. 8.30:—Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal Schänzli. 9:—Trio Concert, relayed from Geneva (760m.). 10:—News and Weather. 10.15:—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. 8:—Talk, Matthäus Corvin as a Czech King. 8.30:—Programme from Prague. 10.15:—Programme Announcements. 10.20:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—7.5:—Weather Forecast. 7.7:—Concert of Music for Mandolines and Lutes. 7.35:—Weather. 7.40:—Talk on Biology. 8:—Relay from the Great Hall of the Breslau Concert House—Concert by the Lendvai Choir—Two Selections (Hegar)—(a) Morgen Ist Walde, (b) Im Grünen; Mezzo-Soprano Solos—(a) Before me lie the Liedlein erdacht, and (d) Schelden und Meiden (Mahler); (c) Abklang, (d) Wehrlorn (Saust; Two Selections (Silcher)—(a) Das Herz, (b) In der ferne, 9 (from Gleiwitz)—Midsummer Programme. 10.10:—News Bulletin. 10.35:—Answers to Technical Queries.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.5:—Children. 7.30:—Programme from Prague. 8.15:—Talk, Dr. Yunasek's Theatre Review. 10.30:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Pianoforte Recital. 7:—Violin and 'Cello Selections. 7.30:—Gramophone Records. 8.15:—Chamber Music; in the intervals, at 8.30, Talk: Art in 1830; 9, Topical Talk. 9.15:—Concert of Old Liege Songs, followed by Eltcholerie (del coutere), play in one act (Wiket), with Introductory Talk. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7:—Instrumental Concert. 8:—Talk (to be announced). 8.30:—International Concert, relayed from Belgrade. 10.15:—Talk in French. 10.45:—Dance Music from the Margarita Island.

**COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7.5kw.—4.50:—Weather and News. 7.15:—Time Signal. 7.30:—Talk: Towns and Dwellings, 8:—Town Hall Chimes. 8.2:—Concert of the Works of Old Masters. 8.45:—Relay of the Festival from the Town Hall Square, followed by News and Report of the Workers' Radio

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Letters to the Editor

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

TO-MORROW'S MEETING

LORD BEAVERBROOK AND MR. BALDWIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On Tuesday Mr. Baldwin is to address a meeting of Conservative members and candidates on the position of the party with regard to Empire free trade. I am aware that it is possible that there will be complications in the discussion of that question. But I may be allowed to express the hope that the meeting will direct itself to realities, that it will not be led from the point by the canvassing of personalities, and that it will, in particular, consider whether the party is or is not to advocate the imposition of duties on imported foreign foodstuffs, which is an integral part of the policy of Empire free trade.

I am aware, however, that there is another issue that may be raised, and that is the issue of the Referendum. It is so important that the meeting should understand precisely what has happened here that I venture to ask you to allow me to explain our position.

It is true that I suggested the Referendum and that it was accepted by the Empire Crusade as a whole. We were then, as we are now, anxious to get the free trade Empire, no matter by what machinery, and we found an arrangement under which we were promised the cooperation of the Conservative Party perfectly agreeable to us. Our aim was, as was said at the time, "to plough a straight furrow through a General Election and through the Referendum to the imposition of duties on imported foreign foodstuffs." Let me emphasize the fact that it was, with us, wholly a question of machinery. We did not relax in the smallest our insistence on the necessity of duties on foreign food, and we expected the Conservative Party to insist on it with us.

But ever since then the Referendum has been used in a way that we did not intend, not as a weapon of offence on behalf of the food duties, but as a weapon of offence against them.

If we now withdraw our adhesion to that expedient, it is because the other side of the bargain has not been kept by the leaders of the Conservative Party. What we accepted purely as a matter of machinery is being made to work against us instead of for us, and no one can call us unreasonable if we declare that we have no further use for it.

It is alleged that the leaders of the Conservative Party have a grievance against me over this question. I submit that the grievance is mine against them. There never was any doubt that the food duties were an essential part of our policy; we proclaimed that from the first and have never ceased to proclaim it. Yet, only a brief time after the agreement by which we accepted the Referendum, Lord Salisbury, the leader of the party in the House in which I sit, first of all in a letter to yourself and then in a speech in that House, showed himself to be unalterably and actively opposed to this essential provision. At the same time, the Conservative Central Office was distributing literature on the subject, which, when it did not whittle away what had been promised to a nullity, was most apt to be used against us by our Cobdenite opponents, and is, in fact, being used by them at this moment in the Shettleston by-election.

Finally, Mr. Baldwin made a series of speeches in which his hostility to the keystone of our project was barely veiled, culminating in his Whit Monday speech on agriculture in which it was not veiled at all. If the Referendum were ever to be held on the issue of food taxes, that speech would be for the Cobdenite remnants an inexhaustible mine of quotations against them.

We have, I maintain, been very patient under all this. Mr. Baldwin has been warned both in the Press and on the platform that we considered ourselves to be unfairly treated. I have protested both in public and in private, but no protest has been of any avail. Now we must bring the matter to an issue and plainly speak our minds.

But I must make a final entreaty to those who attend next Tuesday's meeting to put all personal matters out of their thoughts. Persons are of no consequence in this. For my part, if I am thought to be an unworthy standard-bearer in the great cause, I will gladly make way for one worthier. One thing remains, that the Empire Crusade will press on by whatever means it considers best, with a Referendum or without a Referendum, to the attainment of its ideal.

Yours faithfully,
BEAVERBROOK.
29, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
June 22.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your issue of yesterday, in a report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, contains a statement that Sir Lennon Raws (Melbourne) had said:—"Government overdrafts in London at the present time amounted to nearly £50,000,000."

I am not aware of the sources of information available to Sir Lennon Raws, but clearly they are unreliable. The overdrafts of the Governments in London amount to much less than half of the amount mentioned, and they have been granted, in much the larger part, by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Yours faithfully,
GRANVILLE RYRIE, High Commissioner.
Australia House, Strand, W.C., June 21.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S POLITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It will probably be a surprise to the public to learn that Lord Rothermere, who, through the *Daily Mail* and the Press which he controls, is endeavouring to dictate to the Conservative Party on questions of policy and leadership, is himself a Liberal and is so described in Vacher's Parliamentary Companion and Dod's Parliamentary Companion.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ION HAMILTON BENN.
17, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5, June 21.

TREES IN DOMESDAY BOOK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A letter in *The Times* last Thursday about the Tilford oak is a typical illustration of the tenacious hold which the fabulous age of British oak trees has even on educated minds. According to *Whitaker's Almanack*, Ethelbald reigned from A.D. 858 to 860, and if, as your correspondent believes, the Tilford tree was used at the time as a landmark, we are entitled to assume that it was then of a size and importance such as the growth of a century would give it.

Does your correspondent seriously ask your readers to believe that this tree, which is still well preserved, is more than 1,000 years old?

Your obedient servant,
A. NEMUS.

MEDICAL PATENTS

REWARDS OF RESEARCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I reply briefly to some of the points raised by "M.D., London"?

A patent can only be obtained for a new or improved process of manufacture, and neither Lister's discoveries nor the identification of spirochaetes and trypanosomes are patentable discoveries; neither is the use of a drug patentable nor the drug itself, but only the process of manufacture. This failure to appreciate the meaning of a patent lies at the root of much of the present misunderstanding. In the case of Insulin, mentioned by "M.D.," the same forces which are now trying to hinder chemotherapeutic research objected to the patenting of Dr. Banting's process. Fortunately, the General Medical Council paid no heed to this, the patent was accepted, the product is now available, and the opponents of patenting are now forced to admit that they were completely in the wrong, as they now are in their misguided efforts.

I stated in my letter that the proposed alterations to the law were unjust, illogical, unworkable, and contrary to the public interest. They are unjust because one particular section of the community, those engaged in chemotherapeutic research, is specially selected for victimization on the vague plea that "a patent in relation to any medical remedy tends at first sight to give the impression of making profit out of human suffering." This is a mere platitude; does not every medical practitioner inevitably "make profit out of human suffering," to put it bluntly? Do not most medical men adopt their profession ultimately in order to earn a livelihood? There is no discredit whatever in this, but it is surely hypocrisy to suggest that medical men carry on their good work from purely altruistic motives whilst research workers are actuated solely by the most sordid mercenary views. That the proposals are illogical is shown by the fact that the inventor, although to be deprived of all British patent rights, would be permitted to take out foreign patents. I would also call "M.D.'s" attention to the following official statement by the President of the General Medical Council (*Medical Press*, June 4, 1930, p. 479):—

(3) There is nothing to prevent a registered medical practitioner who has invented a piece of apparatus or a surgical instrument from registering or patenting it, and it is a common practice in matters of this kind for an article to be handed over to a reputable firm of manufacturers to be made and sold with an arrangement for royalties or something of the kind.

Is it suggested, therefore, that it is ethical to receive payments for a mechanical invention but not for a chemical process? That it is right for medical men to receive fees for the use of a new drug but not for the discoverer to receive any payment? Can lack of logic go further?

As regards the unworkability of the plan (I disregard possible international complications) it will suffice to point out that, if the proposals became law, firms which since the War have been building up medico-chemical research organizations would either be forced to disband their staff and to turn to more profitable fields, or they would cease spending money on patents for the benefit of other less progressive firms and would revert to the old and most undesirable plan of secrecy which the Patent Laws are specially designed to discourage. Further, owing to the close connexion between the dyestuff industry and the manufacture of synthetic drugs it would be quite easy in most cases to patent the manufacture of a new drug, or of an essential intermediate stage, for some non-medical purpose and then register the name of the product without disclosing its composition and thus circumvent the Act. One can only regret that "M.D." should still believe in the ancient and dishonourable tradition of the exploitation of research workers and that he regards a minimum living wage and a subsequent obituary notice as an adequate reward for them. But what of the wives and children of such workers? Are they entitled to no consideration?

May I add that although I have written as a private individual I know that my views are shared by practically all chemists and other research workers, certainly by those engaged in the manufacture of chemotherapeutic products and by the most progressive section of the medical profession itself.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
FREDERICK A. MASON.
Dyestuffs Research Laboratory, College of Technology, Sackville-street, Manchester, June 20.

WOMEN AND INDIAN POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a time when Indian affairs are claiming the anxious attention of the world in general, of a Royal Commission, of the Viceroy and his devoted officers, and even of insignificant people like myself, who have spent the best part of their lives in close association with Eastern races, one turns for light and leading to the address on Indian policy reported in *The Times* of yesterday as having been delivered by the wife of a Cabinet Minister to a conference of women, including many delegates from organizations in different parts of the country.

Mrs. Graham possesses, no doubt, a profound knowledge of India, of what is best for the various races making up the 300,000,000 of Indian peoples, and how to secure that desirable object; but when she suggested to her audience that "we had outlived our usefulness as rulers of India," that "the basis on which our ideas and methods rested was all wrong," that our reforms "never went far enough and we were unsuited to administer them," and, finally, that a perusal of the first part of the Report of Sir John Simon's Commission "would provoke some readers into thinking that ours was a pretty bad record after 150 years of rule," one may doubt the speaker's discretion.

As one reader of Mrs. Graham's views, I am provoked into wondering whether she and the ladies who supported her are qualified to deal with a question of immense difficulty in the best way, or in a way likely to secure anything but chaos. No doubt these ladies speak with great experience, but while Mrs. Graham is anxious to "transfer India to the Indians," one is surprised that with her special knowledge she did not tell her listeners what would happen if British authority were withdrawn from India. There is a suggestive example of Home Rule in China to-day, and the Chinese—speaking generally—are more capable and more virile than the inhabitants of the Indian Peninsula.

What Mrs. Graham said will be published in India, and there the words of the Minister's wife will be regarded as the words of the Minister and of the British Government. Whether intended to add to the present disorder or riot, they will have that effect, and the man in the street who is only a patriot may think that British women could employ their energies in discussing remedies for unemployment with more profit and less danger of appalling consequences than shouting encouragement to the forces of disorder in India.

Your obedient servant,
FRANK SWETTENHAM.
London, June 22.

Points from Letters

OLD ENGLISH PORTRAITS

In your account of Christie's sale of Friday you mention the many family portraits in the collection sent by the Duke of Leeds from Hornby Castle, of which the identity has been lost. The identity of these works, most of which are described in the catalogue as "Portrait of a Lady," must have been uncertain, to say the least, for a very long period. In 1796 the fifth Duke of Leeds (the Duke to whom Sir Joshua Reynolds presented his portrait) was approached by Sir William Musgrave, who wished for information concerning the portraits at his country houses. The Duke, writing from St. James's-square on September 21, says (in an unpublished letter) that it would have given him great pleasure to oblige Sir William, but that unfortunately he is ignorant respecting the names "either of the persons represented, or the masters who painted many scores of family pictures at Mims, Kineton, Hornby Castle, and Godolphin." He does not think that anyone knows, and concludes:—"I very much fear my servants could give you no great satisfaction on the subject, as they generally misname the few that I do know the real descriptions of."—Mr. WILLIAM T. WHITLEY, 57, Gwendwr-road, West Kensington, W.14.

NOISE FROM AIRCRAFT

As a resident in Mill Hill, I should like to confirm and strongly enforce the letter in *The Times* last Saturday on "Noise from Aircraft," by Mr. Holbrook Jackson. This week, the last practice week for the Pageant, will be a perfect "Reign of Terror" for those who have to be at home all day, and particularly young children and elderly folk.—Mr. H. G. JARROM, 14, Goodwyn-avenue, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

"UNPREPAREDNESS FOR WAR"

Human nature is, surely, absolutely neutral in regard to the truth or untruth of the belief that "force will be the final arbiter of destiny." She is simply the canvas upon which the picture is painted. We are the artists, and the misuse of the brush is our responsibility. We cannot put that responsibility upon the canvas. The successive generations can be taught anything by tradition and environment. Fifty years ago your correspondent need not have troubled to write his letter. He would have had universal agreement with his view. Such a letter is an acknowledgment of the existence of a rising tide of opinion against the belief that "force is the final arbiter of destiny," and that to assert that such a belief is an integral part of human nature is to inflict an injury, not to say an insult, upon that nature.—The REV. DR. A. W. BATCHELOR.

CHRISTIANITY WITHOUT CREEDS

Mr. Clarke appears to assume that when the Church was gaining her greatest triumphs she had no creeds. He must have forgotten how St. Paul exhorts Timothy to "keep the deposit," "to hold fast the form of sound words," evidently short forms of creed current in his day, and also that from the earliest times local Churches frequently drew up statements of belief to meet the various heresies which were ever working to render Christianity "vague and nebulous." Under the conditions in which the Church existed before Constantine the holding of an Oecumenical Council was impossible. But as soon as the Empire became Christian no time was lost in framing a "symbol" expressing the Faith held from the beginning—"semper, ubique, et ab omnibus"—in answer to the heretical teaching of Arius and others, which, on one side or the other, contradicted the revelation of the Godhead delivered to the Church by Jesus Christ.—The REV. F. E. FREESE, 43, Prince's-gardens, S.W.7.

STAINED GLASS ARTISTS

The question asked by Miss Dorothy Silk was asked by myself years ago. I was told by a well known professor of art that he did not sign his windows as they always bore the inscription that they were offered "to the Glory of God" and that anonymity must consequently be the lot of one who worked for the House of God. When we remember that the medieval cathedrals and churches still surviving were the work of monks whose real names were sunk together with their individuality in the order to which they belonged the artist of to-day should indeed be proud to follow in the far wake of such a goodly though anonymous company.—Miss CLAIRE GAUDET.

MUTTON PIES

In reply to "Senex," I enclose a recipe from my grandmother's cookery book, dated 1815.

Mutton Pie

Cut steaks from a loin or neck of mutton that has hung: beat them, and remove some of the fat. Season with salt, pepper, and a little onion; put a little water at the bottom of the dish, and a little paste on the edge; then cover with a moderately thick paste. Or raise *small pies*, and breaking each bone in two to shorten it, season, and cover it over, pinching the edge. When they come out, pour into each a spoonful of gravy made of a bit of mutton.

—Mrs. E HALL, 66, Nettleham-road, Lincoln.

THE CORN DUTY OF 1902

If the Corn Duty of 1902 had been borne by oversea sellers or other concerns overseas, there would have been no justification for paying home purchasers more than £362,000 in repayment of duty paid on stocks in hand when the duty was repealed. The reason for repaying it to them was that it had been borne by them, and that they could no longer pass it on to their customers by charging duty-paid prices after the repeal of the duty had enabled similar corn to be brought into the market at duty-free prices. Those who regard this Corn Duty of 1902 as a pattern that should be followed on a larger scale may well be asked why it was thrown over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who had brought it in, by his successor in that office who repealed it, and by the distinguished statesman at the head of the Government which introduced it in one year and abolished it in the next.—Mr. JAMES DUNDAS WHITE, Reform Club.

TREE-CLIMBING LIONS

That lions do occasionally climb trees appears to be a fact, but the instances must be very rare indeed. That lions use their claws for this purpose is, I think, quite a wrong theory. The claw marks to be seen on numberless trees are made by lions and leopards cleaning the blood and dirt from their claws. Old hunters used to say they were sharpening them in so doing. A lion on the very few occasions he attempts to climb a tree would do so by springing. His claws would be of very little use beyond a steadying effect, and he certainly would not attempt to support his body with them, weighing, as he does, some 600lb.—G. W. PENRICE, The Croft, Ash Green, Surrey.

THETFORD SCHOOL

Roger North, K.C., Attorney-General to Queen Mary of Modena (James II.'s Queen) and biographer of his brother, Lord Keeper Guildford, was educated at Thetford School, but was never a headmaster. He went straight away to Cambridge and the law. Other distinguished men who received their education at Thetford in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries include Sir Robert Wright, Jeffreys' successor as Lord Chief Justice, who presided over the trial of the Seven Bishops, James Mingay, K.C. (Lamb's "Mingay of the iron hand"), Blomefield and Martin, the Norfolk historians, and Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man."—Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, Sepham Court, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent.

BIRD INSTINCT

Recently on the wireless Professor Julian Huxley drew the conclusion that all that a bird cares about, all that its instinct requires, is the right object in the right place. This makes an interesting comparison with an event in our garden this year. A blackbird's nest had been built on a stone ledge overhung by creepers. Our cat discovered it, and although chased away whenever seen he one day eluded all vigilance and wrecked the nest. Soon after the blackbird was seen investigating the scene of the catastrophe. From among the ruins it picked up a nestling in its beak and flew away with it to some distant trees.—Miss AMY GARLAND, Bathford House, near Bath.

LONG SKIRTS

I hope the weather at Ascot will have proved to women the foolishness of long skirts. If after years of toil to win their freedom for mind and legs women are going back to the slavery of long skirts and a frumpy appearance they deserve to be disfranchised.—SOPHIA STRANGWAYS, Shapwick, Somerset.

FAMOUS CATCHES

The catch with which C. B. Fry dismissed J. Darling off the bowling of Rhodes in the 1905 Test Match at Lord's is surely worthy of mention among those cited by your correspondents, both by reason of the subtle strategy which produced it and also because only an athlete in perfect training could have got to the ball. Rhodes was bowling at the Pavilion end and tossed up a ball which Darling hit into the Pavilion enclosure. The next ball, cleverly flighted, pitched a fraction shorter. Darling drove it high towards the same spot, but Fry, sprinting at top speed from the direction of the Lunch Room, took the ball perfectly, knee-high, as he raced past the Pavilion. Rhodes alone of those on the ground appeared unmoved.—Mr. A. E. CHADWICK, Gatesgarth, Oundle, Peterborough.

SELFRIDGE'S

Selfridge's is an enormous building filled with enthusiasm, and with the love of trying to do what it has to do, Efficiently. This great business is endeavouring to make itself a model of 20th Century Merchandising . . . a model not only to this country but to the whole world. [*Copyright.*

LUXURIOUS GARDEN LOUNGES

for the Summer Days in the Garden

THESE LUXURIOUS GARDEN LOUNGES have best STOVE ENAMELLED TUBULAR IRON STANDS, and are suspended on stout springs. THE BACK IS ADJUSTABLE TO THREE POSITIONS, and can be folded over mattress seat when not in use. The construction is simplicity itself; there are no loose parts. No tools of any description are necessary to erect or dismantle, and each model is supplied with adjustable fittings to raise cushion for reclining purposes. The SUN CANOPIES are of ample proportion, adjustable so that they can be lowered at back, affording perfect protection from sun or draught.

NOT to be confused with cheaper form of Couch Hammock with ANGLE FRAME.

No. 400C.	In exclusive New Cretonne effect Canvases, with **New Pattern Detachable Upholstered Arms**	**£12 12 0**
No. 400S.	In exclusive New Striped Canvas (as illustrated)	**11 11 0**
No. 400GR.	In Best Plain Green Rotproof Canvas	**10 10 0**

THE ABOVE MODELS HAVE **UPHOLSTERED** BACKS AND **THREE-PIECE** CUSHIONED SEATS.

CHEAPER MODELS.

These have **ONE-PIECE** CUSHIONED SEATS AND **UPHOLSTERED** BACKS.

No. 401A.	In Striped Canvas	**£9 9 0**
	In Plain Orange Canvas	**8 15 0**

These Models are similar to the above, have **PLAIN CANVAS BACKS** instead of upholstered, and **ONE-PIECE** CUSHIONED SEATS.

No. 401.	In Striped Canvas	**£8 8 0**
	In Plain Orange Canvas	**7 15 0**

Detachable Upholstered Arms can be fitted to Couch at time of ordering, **10/6** per pair extra.

THE "COLONIAL" REFRIGERATORS

This refrigerator has exterior wood body painted, grained and varnished, with an interior lined galvanized sheet iron. It is fitted with tin wire shelves and has removable ice tank, which enables the whole of the interior to be washed and kept clean.

No. 32. 1 Shelf. Outside sizes, 40in. × 20in. × 16in. Inside sizes of food chamber, 17in. × 14½in. × 11½in. Inside sizes of ice tank, 10½in. × 12½in. × 10in. **£6:10** or 12 monthly payments of 11/1

No. 33. 2 shelves. Outside sizes, 42in. × 23in. × 17in. Inside sizes of food chamber, 18in. × 17½in. × 12½in. Inside sizes of ice tank, 11½in. × 15½in. × 11in. PRICE, each **£7:12:6** or 12 monthly payments of 13/4

No. 35. 2 shelves. Outside sizes, 44in. × 27in. × 19in. Inside sizes of food chamber, 18in. × 22in. × 14½in. Inside sizes of ice tank, 12½in. × 19½in. × 12½in. PRICE, each **£9:3:6** or 12 monthly payments of 16/1

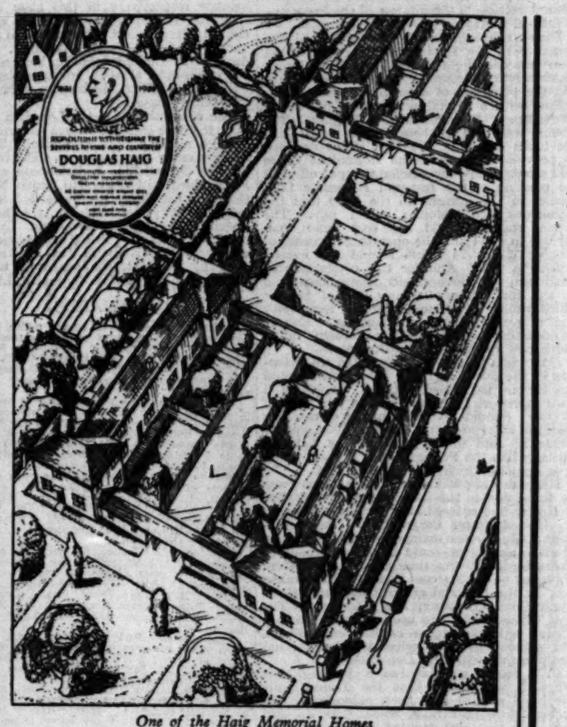
Carriage Paid in England and Wales.

Nursery Dept., Third Floor.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd., London, W.1. *Are you reading Callisthenes*

THE LATEST....

DOUGLAS HAIG MEMORIAL HOMES CHOOSE GAS FOR WATER HEATING



One of the Haig Memorial Homes

Worthy of their name are the Haig Memorial Homes. Designed to last. Planned for comfort. These homes, in Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield and Surrey, will have *the new thermal storage gas water heaters.* Tests have been made. Gas has been chosen. Chosen to ensure really hot water in abundance at baths, basins and sinks. Chosen for its economy. Chosen because it is labour saving, automatic, dependable. . . .

The newest homes use

GAS

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The B.C.G.A. . . . . representing the British Gas Industry, is at your service for free advice and help on any use of gas.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION
28, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1

M.W.H.3

PRINCESS MARY AT OXFORD

DEGREE CEREMONY

OPENING OF NEW GIRLS' SCHOOL

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, visited Oxford on Saturday to receive the degree of D.C.L., to inspect the Wingfield Hospital, and to open the new buildings of the Headington Girls' School. Princess Mary arrived by car, accompanied by her lady-in-waiting, Miss Sybil Kenyon-Slaney, at the Vice-Chancellor's lodgings at Pembroke College at 11 a.m. There she assumed the robes of a Doctor of Civil Law and drove with the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. F. Homes Dudden) to the Great Gate of the Schools opposite Hertford College. The two Proctors, the Rev. R. Trevor-Davies and Mr. C. M. Bowra, the Public Orator, Dr. A. B. Poynton, and the Registrar, Mr. E. S. Craig, were there presented to her. She then passed to the Divinity School, where she inscribed her name in the books of the University, and was conducted by the Vice-Chancellor to the Sheldonian Theatre. A large company was assembled and on the entry of the procession, Dr. W. H. Harris, organist of Christ Church, played "Rule, Britannia," followed by the National Anthem, after the Princess had reached her seat on the right hand of the Vice-Chancellor. This was the first time in the history of the University that a Royal Princess, other than the reigning Queen or the Princess of Wales, has had such a degree conferred upon her.

The Vice-Chancellor having opened Convocation, the Public Orator read the diploma conferring the degree, which ran as follows:—

"*Cancellarius Magistri et Scholares Universitatis Oxoniensis omnibus ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint salutem in Dominio sempiternam.*

"*Cum semper ex more nobis fuerit Regum nostrorum liberis, maturos iam fructus virtutis et sapientiae efferentibus, insignem aliquem honorem academicum deferre, cumque Principissa Victoria celsissima Alexandra Alicia Maria, Comitissa de Harewood, singularis exempli filia, soror, marita, mater iam diu modestia consilio benignitate praestans amorem et admirationem consecuta sit totius populi, cuius iuventuti terra marique pro patria bellanti ne Brumae tempore dona sollemnia deessent curando ipsa adulescens laborum pro patria primitias dedit; cuius teneram aetatem morbis vulneribusve languentem per triennium in Nosocomio nobilissimo fovit, medicorum sollers et sedula et intrepida aduitrix; cuius puellares choros ad laudem virtutemque ducentibus Duz prudens ac munifica viam praeit, Nos igitur occasionem diu optatam nacti, die hoc solstiali, quo et Academiam nostram invisere et intra pomoerium municipii cum stirpe et sede Comitum de Harewood proprie coniuncti Minervae puellaris in novam et decoram Aedem ingressum auspicatiorem facere dignata est, in frequenti Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium Convocatione praedictam Principissam primam ex Regum nostrorum filiabus Doctorem in Iure Civili renuntiamus, eamque vi praesentis Diplomatis omnibus iuribus et privilegiis quae ad talem gradum spectant frui et gaudere volumus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum Universitatis quo hac in parte utimur apponendum curavimus.*

"*Datum in Domo nostra Convocationis die xxi. mensis Iunii, A.S.MCMXXX.*"

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

The VICE-CHANCELLOR then, in a short Latin speech, asked the Princess to accept the diploma of the Doctorate—the most distinguished gift which the University could confer, given only to the most illustrious persons. It was offered as a token of reverence and admiration for the Princess and of loyalty to the Royal Family. *Gaudentes hoc tibi offerimus; gaudemus magis quod placuit tibi hoc oblatum velle accipere; maxime gaudemus quod tanta benignitate tu hoc venisti ut ipsa coram nobis hoc accipias.* This day, when the daughter of the King had consented to come to Oxford, and, clothed in academic robes, to take her academic title, *calculo candidissimo in annalibus nostris signabitur.* He ventured to hope that the Princess too might keep it in memory, and recall the ancient and loyal University with affection. He and all present prayed *ut omnia tibi semper sint faustissima ac felicissima.*

At the conclusion of his speech the Vice-Chancellor handed to the Princess a casket containing the diploma.

The Vice-Chancellor, then addressing the House, said, still in Latin, that her Royal Highness had commanded him to say that she appreciated the kindly and loyal sentiments *quibus permoti hunc honorem offerre volueritis*; that she had pleasure in accepting the gift and offered her wishes *ut fama felicitasque huius venerabilis Universitatis permaneant sempiternae.*

The Vice-Chancellor then dissolved Convocation and the procession left the Theatre. The Princess proceeded to the Divinity School, where the Heads of Houses were presented to her. She then left by car for the Wingfield Hospital, still wearing the robes of the Doctorate, which she retained during the remainder of her stay in Oxford.

At the hospital at Headington, the foremost of its kind in the country, Princess Mary was received by Sir Montague Burrows, the chairman, and made an exhaustive tour of the institution. She also inspected the Guides and Brownies, and then journeyed to the new school for girls at Headington, where she lunched. In the afternoon she declared the building open and unlocked the door with a golden key presented to her by the architect, Mr. G. T. Gardner. Prayers of dedication were offered by the Bishop of Oxford; the chairman of the school, Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, gave an address of welcome, and Miss Porcher, the headmistress, made a report. Princess Mary distributed prizes to the girls and replied to a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. P. E. Matheson and the Bishop of Ripon. She said:—"This will ever be to me a most memorable day, in which I have first of all received a degree from the University and secondly opened these very beautiful school buildings."

The school, which has been built at a cost of £40,000, will hold 250 pupils.

QUEEN ANNE'S SCHOOL, CAVERSHAM

Princess Mary later visited Queen Anne's School, Caversham, to declare open an imposing school hall of Elizabethan design and present prizes to the girls. She was made a prefect of the school, the badge being presented to her by the head girl, Miss P. Blankin. The Duchess of Atholl was among those who received Princess Mary, and during the proceedings the headmistress, Miss Moore, stated that it was through the interest and encouragement of the Duchess of Atholl that she was led to undertake the raising of the large sum of money necessary for a hall in keeping with the other school buildings.

DERBY DAY CRIME

Scotland Yard detectives engaged on the investigation of the murder of AGNES KESSON, the Scottish waitress, at Epsom, stated yesterday that they are still waiting for the man, of whom a description was issued at the time of the discovery of the girl's body, to come forward. It is stated that he might help materially towards a solution of the mystery. He is about 27, 5ft. 5in. in height, well built, clean shaven, of dark complexion, and was dressed in a grey suit and trilby hat. He is believed to have spent some time in the girl's company on the course on Epsom Downs on the day before her death. The adjourned inquest on the body of the girl will be resumed on Wednesday, when it is expected that the inquiry will be further adjourned.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND BOYS' BRIGADE

The Duke of Gloucester spent an hour with nearly 6,000 members of the London district of the Boys' Brigade in Hyde Park on Saturday. He attended the parade on horseback, and after inspecting the three brigades, took the salute at a march past. A physical training display by 350 picked athletes in white gymnastic costumes and a performance by a band of 100 buglers followed. The parade was under the command of the London secretary, Mr. N. A. Lewis.

Mr. James Whitby, of Lime-street, has been elected, unopposed, a member of the Corporation of London for the Ward of Langbourn, in succession to the late Mr. Charles Tighe.

ROUND THE SHOPS

THE SUMMER SALES

A number of summer sales begin to-day and afford opportunities of buying summer clothes—at a time when they are needed—at reduced prices. People about to go away for the holidays will appreciate reductions in useful coats and in knitwear; and reductions in lingerie and in millinery are also among the attractions.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, begin their sale to-day and continue it until July 26. There are exceptional bargains offered. In the model gown department are good examples of the new long skirted dresses for afternoon and evening in printed chiffons and in crêpe de Chine. There are afternoon frocks in printed chiffon made with a bolero and in cape effects at 9½gns. and charming evening gowns in chiffon lined in crêpe de Chine at 6½gns. In the costume department a number of originals and copies of Paris models may be had at about half price. Two-piece suits in a number of seasonable materials and good designs, usually 10½ to 12½gns., are reduced to 8½gns. In the coat and skirt department there are smart three-piece suits in materials ranging from sultan silk to tweed, at 6½ guineas, and there is a very neat suit in West of England suiting suitable for small figures at 89s. 6d. One may find many bargains in blouses, in small women's and in children's clothes, and also in the household linen department.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, begin their summer sale to-day, and continue it to July 26. In the carpet department there is a special offer of deep pile seamless carpets at half price, in a great variety of colours, which were originally intended for shipment abroad. They range in price from 3 guineas for a carpet 9ft. by 6ft., to very large sizes at proportionately moderate prices. The collection of Oriental carpets has been reduced in price for the sale, and includes many well-known Persian, Turkish, and Chinese makes. Among innumerable bargains in cretonne are some as low as 1s. a yard. In the fashion departments the values are worth early attention; and in the model gown department are original models at half price and less, as well as a large selection of two-pieces in plain and patterned chiffon at big reductions, and some two-piece suits in wool georgette at 7½ guineas.

MARGARET MARKS, Knightsbridge, begins her sale to-day, and, as is her custom, she is reducing dresses and coats in her 10½-guinea section to 6 guineas, and in her 6-guinea section to £3 10s. The Paris models, coats, and two-pieces in the model salon will be at correspondingly low prices.

REVILLE, Hanover-square, begin their summer sale to-day, when their collection of models will be offered at low prices.

ENOS, Mount-street, hold their summer sale this week, and gowns, millinery, and other fashion goods will be at big reductions.

MAUBOUSSIN, Atkinson House, Old Bond-street, are holding a special exhibition of modern and jewelled watches for three weeks, beginning to-day. This exhibition will comprise nearly 100 specimen watches in the latest designs that modern fashion demands.

THE SALE ROOM

A FINE PORTRAIT BY RAEBURN

At Puttick and Simpson's on Thursday next some interesting family portraits of Mr. Patrick Gordon Skee of Letterfourie, Banffshire, will include a fine and hitherto unrecorded whole-length portrait by Raeburn of Sir James Gordon of Letterfourie, in green coat and red vest, standing by his hunter, his right arm resting on the saddle.

Sir James Gordon was the son of Alexander Gordon of Letterfourie, the famous Jacobite, and succeeded as seventh baronet in 1795; he died on Christmas Eve, 1843, and this and other family portraits passed to the present owner through the marriage in 1837 of Sir James Gordon's daughter Mary to Sir William Shee, Serjeant-at-Law and Judge of the Queen's Bench. Among other family portraits from the same source are several by W. A. Smith, signed and dated 1780-91, of whom nothing seems to be known and who is not recorded by Bryan.

PORTRAITS FROM WROXTON ABBEY

Christie's sale on July 11 will include a number of interesting early English portraits from Wroxton Abbey, "sold with the consent of the Right Hon. Lord North." These portraits date back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, the earliest being a portrait of Lady Hopton at the age of 58 by Hans Eworth, with coat of arms and dated 1582. There are several by Marc Gheeraedts, notably a group of Beata Countess of Down and her two children, another of Ann Countess of Down and her three children, and one of Sir William Pope, K.B., created Earl of Down, who rebuilt Wroxton in 1618. There is also a portrait by William Streetes of Sir Thomas Pope (1507-59), founder of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1554; and also a Zoffany family group, said to be the Garrick family, but it may be pointed out that it cannot represent the famous actor and his wife, for they had no children. These Wroxton Abbey portraits are to be followed by Lord North's whole Lawrence group of Susan Countess of Guildford and Lady Georgiana North. On the same day Sir John Ramsden is selling a number of old pictures by artists of various schools from Bulstrode, Gerrards Cross, and pictures from other sources will make up the day's sale.

DULWICH COLLEGE

CELEBRATION OF FOUNDER'S DAY

Founder's Day was celebrated at Dulwich College on Saturday. An early service of Holy Communion in the chapel was attended by old boys and present scholars, and a wreath was laid on the founder's tomb by the captain of the school and the senior prefect.

After breakfast there was an assembly in Great Hall and a short service, conducted by the Master, Mr. W. R. Booth, was afterwards held at the War memorial near the entrance to the college. Wreaths were placed on the base by Colonel Campbell, an old boy, Mr. McC. Christison, secretary of the Old Alleynians Club, and the captain of the school. "Last Post" was sounded by buglers of the O.T.C. Later there were cricket matches between teams of present and old boys, a shooting match against old boys, and a Scouts demonstration. A conversazione was held in the science block, organ recitals were given in Great Hall, and the college band also played.

Yesterday a special service was held in the chapel, at which the whole of Alleyn's Foundation of God's Gift was represented, including boys from Dulwich College, pensioners from the almshouses, boys from Alleyn's School, and girls from James Allen's School.

The prize distribution will take place next Saturday, when Lord Winterton will be present.

PRELIMINARY CRUISE OF THE BRITANNIC

The largest British motor-vessel, the new White Star liner Britannic, left Belfast Lough yesterday for Liverpool before making her maiden trip in the Liverpool-New York service next Saturday. A number of guests are on board for a short cruise before the ship arrives in the Mersey this afternoon. The Britannic is the first instance of Diesel engines being adopted in so large a transatlantic passenger vessel. A sister ship now under construction in Belfast, will have similar machinery. The Britannic is 680ft. in length, with a gross tonnage of about 27,000 tons. She is beautifully finished, and has room for the 1,550 passengers (cabin, tourist, and third class). There are a swimming pool and tennis courts in the cabin class, and children's playrooms in the tourist and third classes, as well as a cinema. The chief dining room is in Louis XIV. manner, and the smoke room in that of a Tudor mansion.

R 101 READY FOR FLIGHT

R 101 was expected to take the air between 3.30 and 4.0 this morning after six months in her shed at Cardington. The decision was made at a conference at the Royal Airship Works last night, as conditions appeared favourable for a flight. The handling party was ordered to be ready at 3 a.m. Work on R 101 has been expedited in order that the airship may take part in the R.A.F. pageant on Saturday.

FRANCIS LORANG

Inspector F. Giles, of the City Police, will, it is understood, go over to Boulogne to-day, and will probably accompany Francis Lorang, the financier, back to London on the same day. Lorang will appear at the Justice Room, Guildhall, to-morrow.

VITRIOL-THROWING CHARGE

ACCUSED WOMAN AND HUSBAND INJURED

Mrs. REBECCA HELLER, 49, of Ridgmount-gardens, Tottenham Court-road, was charged on remand, before Sir Chartres Biron, at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, with maliciously throwing corrosive fluid (sulphuric acid) upon her husband, Louis Myer Heller, with intent to burn, maim, and disfigure him. Mr. Hector Hughes defended.

Mr. C. R. V. Wallace, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that Mrs. Heller had been living on and off with her husband at Ridgmount-gardens for about three years. On several occasions he had been away for months at a time. On the morning of May 31 a charwoman heard Mrs. Heller scream and saw her run out of the flat door. As she went she shouted:—"He has accused me of going with other men. I have thrown something over him." The charwoman found that Mr. Heller's face was blistered and his eyes were shut. Mrs. Heller afterwards said, "He made me do it." Her husband said to her, "What have you done to me, Rosie?" and she replied, "It's vitriol." He then said to her, "I did not think you would do this to me." Mrs. Heller was herself burnt on the face and hands with the acid, and both she and her husband were taken to hospital. One of Mr. Heller's eyes had been removed in the hope of saving the sight of the other; the skin on both sides of his face was scarred, and his hands were burnt. One of the Bow-street magistrates, Mr. Graham Campbell, had since been to the hospital to take a deposition from the injured man, but he refused to say anything.

A 16oz. bottle, with 5½oz. of oil of vitriol still in it, had since been found in the kitchen. Judging from the amount of fluid thrown over the man and on the kitchen floor, Mr. Wallace added, it seemed impossible that the acid could have been thrown from the bottle. It must have been poured into some receptacle first.

Francis Herman Fromant, a porter at the flats, said that when he was called to the injured man the skin on his face was sizzling and appeared to be moving.

In cross-examination he said he could not say who began the attack.

Mr. Hughes.—So far as you know Mr. Heller may have thrown this acid?

SIR CHARTRES BIRON.—Do you really suggest that?

Mr. Hughes.—I do.

Medical evidence was given that Mr. Heller's face would be permanently disfigured, and the sight of the second eye impaired. Mrs. Heller also was likely to have some permanent disfigurement.

The hearing was again adjourned, an application for bail being refused.

LONDON V.A.D. NURSES

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS AND INSPECTION

Hundreds of V.A.D. nurses from different parts of London took part on Saturday in the annual competitions and inspection organized by the County of London branch of the British Red Cross Society at the Duke of York's Headquarters, King's-road, Chelsea.

The first case given the eight teams competing was an imaginary air crash, the pilot (a small Boy Scout) being credited with a compound fracture of the leg, while the mechanic—another small boy—was supposed to have his face badly burned. The winning teams were:—1, L/48 Chelsea, who were presented with the County Challenge Shield for Women; 2, L/72 Chelsea; and 3, L/38 Kensington.

The Lady Northcote Challenge Cup for Men, who had as their test case in first aid an imaginary motor-cycle collision with a lorry, was won by the L/29 Greenwich and Woolwich team.

Two nurses, Mrs. Prentice, L/46, Westminster, and Miss Wigram, L/48, Chelsea, tied for the Salisbury-Jones Cup given to the best officer and member of Women's V.A. Detachments, Red Cross and Order of St. John, County of London.

In the junior competition for girls between the ages of eight and 17, who had as their case a boy who had fallen into a pond and had been picked out unconscious with a fractured leg, the junior challenge trophy presented by Lady Northcote went to Cadet Unit 4, Hampstead. The Keymer Challenge Bowl, for inter-detachment competition, went to S.1 L/142 Southwark team, and the Cadet Unit Trophy to Cadet Unit L/3, Link 513, Battersea.

An inspection followed by FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE F. MILNE, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who in an address said he hoped the splendid work of the Red Cross would go on increasing, since it was needed almost as badly in peace time as in war.

SCHOOL ORCHESTRAS AT CRYSTAL PALACE

NATIONAL UNION FESTIVAL

Between 3,000 and 4,000 boy and girl violinists took part in the twenty-first annual festival of the National Union of School Orchestras at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. The National Union was founded in 1906 with the chief object of promoting the study and practice of instrumental music among school children and young people by encouraging the formation of school orchestras.

The competitions for the three silver challenge shields and the silver challenge cup were carried out in the morning and afternoon and the winners were as follows:—

Primary Shield, Downhall Boys' School, Ilford; Intermediate Shield, Newport Girls' School, Leyton; Advanced Shield, Ruckholt Girls' School, Leyton; Senior Cup, St. Audrey's Orchestra, Hatfield.

Mr. Charles Woodhouse was the adjudicator, and he warmly praised the children and their instructors on the very fine standard of efficiency that the classes had attained.

At the concert which was held in the evening the young violinists were assisted by the band of his Majesty's Grenadier Guards and the grand organ, played by Mr. Walter Hedgcock. The programme included music by Mendelssohn, Mozart, Handel, Haydn, and Braga. Mr. Islwyn J. Lewis, L.R.A.M., was the accompanist.

SERVICE OF "HIGH MASS" ON FOOTBALL GROUND

The latest stage in the controversy regarding the proposed Church of England celebration of "High Mass" on Chelsea football ground at Stamford Bridge next Sunday is that it has now been decided that the Life Guards band shall not appear at the ceremony. The committee of the Fourth Anglo-Catholic Congress, who are arranging the celebration, were approached by the War Office about the matter, and the following letter was forwarded to the Secretary for War:—

The Executive Committee of the Fourth Anglo-Catholic Congress instructs me to inform you that in response to your personal request it has decided to cancel the engagement of the band of his Majesty's Life Guards to play at Stamford Bridge on Sunday, June 29. The committee is in agreement with you that controversy in this matter is in every way undesirable; and it has been able to make other satisfactory arrangements for its music.

The following letter was sent in reply from the War Office:—

I am desired by the Secretary for War to thank you for your letter in which you say that your committee, being in agreement with him that controversy in the matter is in every way undesirable, have decided in response to his request to cancel the engagement of the band of the Life Guards to play at Stamford Bridge.

The appearance of the band was questioned by Low Churchmen, who took the view that "High Mass" is associated with the Roman Catholic service, and that the band are servants of the public, and, as such, ought not to be employed.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS SURPRISED

At Old-street Police Court on Saturday JOHN FRYER, 38, ship's fireman, of Drysdale-street, Shoreditch, and FREDERICK GEORGE FORD, 29, chair frame maker, of Grove-walk, Hoxton, were charged with being concerned in counterfeiting 10 florins and seven half-crowns, and having in their possession four plaster moulds and other instruments for the making of counterfeit coins. Detective Inspector Copley gave evidence that, with two other police officers, he went to Ford's house, and in a back room on the second floor found the two men bending over a bench in front of a window. Fryer was examining a coin and Ford was looking on. The police had taken the men completely by surprise, and when the inspector said, "I see you have got the moulds here, and the metal melted. Actually making, are you?" Fryer replied "Yes, it is all over, and all the stuff is here. Let's get it over quick." On the bench were five counterfeit half-crowns and eight florins. On the table in the centre of the room were four plaster moulds, all hot, and on the gas stove was a ladle containing molten metal. The men were remanded, Ford, whose wife was stated to be seriously ill, being granted bail in two sureties of £20 each.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

THE EDUCATION BILL

ARCHBISHOP'S CALL FOR REJECTION

The Archbishop of Liverpool (Dr. Downey) vigorously condemned the Government's Education Bill in a speech delivered in Liverpool yesterday.

The ARCHBISHOP said that Sir Charles Trevelyan had described his Bill as a Bill of compromise. Catholics did not want compromise; they wanted plain justice, and they would go on agitating till they got it. If the wrongs of the past were first undone and the Catholic schools put on a level of financial equality with the council schools, then they might talk of compromise. Sir Charles Trevelyan had negotiated with many bodies, including the National Union of Teachers. Why they should have been consulted was not clear, but it would seem that in all the negotiations preliminary to the Bill their influence had been paramount. They had been allowed to exercise an influence altogether out of proportion to their intrinsic importance. The N.U.T. had long cast covetous eyes on the teaching posts in the 4,800 single-school-area Anglican schools, but was not so eager to sample the uncongenial atmosphere of Catholic schools, which consequently had received scant consideration in the Bill. So far as the Bill was concerned with financial aid for non-provided school buildings, it was primarily designed to deal with the Church of England school and, only incidentally with the Catholic school.

"PERILOUS EXPERIMENT"

What the Bill really did was to make the education of the poor man's child the subject of a perilous experiment in academic reorganization. The reorganization might be successful, possibly in the sense in which many surgical operations were said to be successful, even though the patient died. Keen as he was on educational advantages for their children, he did not want any successful reorganization which was going to kill Catholic education by Catholic teachers in their Catholic schools. Such experiments might be tried somewhere else, but Catholics would not tolerate them. He thought the provisions in Clause I. of the Bill, for the raising of the school age and for maintenance allowances, were long overdue, but Clause II., from the Catholic point of view the heart of the Bill, would not do. The Bill made no reference whatever to new schools, but left them to struggle on as before, building their own schools, defraying the cost of normal wear and tear, and also paying for all extensions and improvements. So their main grievance remained intact. As to their old schools, Sir Charles Trevelyan had now made it clear that those "black-listed" schools, as such, were altogether outside the scope of his Bill. If any of them could be galvanized into taking part in his schemes of reorganization, well and good; but otherwise, like the old soldiers that they were, they were expected simply to fade away, and Catholics were expected obligingly to find the money for new ones to replace them.

What the Bill did offer them was a single grant which might (not "must") be given by the local education authorities to some of their schools in order to enable them to fit into a scheme of reorganization. For that grant they were dependent on the good will of the local education authorities, which could refuse, and probably would do so in many bigoted areas. The number of Catholic schools which could qualify for the grant was problematical. In return for those attenuated hypothetical benefits they were required to give up absolutely the appointment of teachers. The teachers in their Catholic schools were to become servants of the local education authority, by whom they would henceforth be appointed and removable. It was indeed provided that some teachers might be appointed to give religious instruction in the school, and could not be appointed unless the school managers were satisfied as to their willingness and competence to give the instruction. This meant in practice an inglorious victory for the N.U.T. It meant that the headmaster or headmistress in a Catholic school need not be a Catholic, or even a Christian. He or she could be an atheist, an agnostic, an anarchist, or a Bolshevist. So could the other teachers in a Catholic school, all of them except the one or two who were allowed to give religious instruction on certain fixed days. This was the outcome of the slogan, "No religious tests for teachers," surely a particularly illogical slogan. The Catholic religion was an essential qualification for teaching Catholic children in a Catholic school; and therefore they insisted on religious tests for their teachers. It was impossible to divorce religion from education. It was the background of all cultural thought, the prime factor in all real education, and Catholics could not contemplate relinquishing the appointment of their Catholic teachers.

Suppose they were to barter away their right to appoint Catholic teachers and accept the grant, they would find themselves in the hands of a Shylock demanding his pound of flesh. For if they were unable or unwilling to carry on the school, the Board of Education could step in and run the school on its own terms, unless they paid back the whole of the grant. Suppose they had paid £36,000 of their own money to build a school and had accepted a grant of £1,000. Suppose, then, they could not carry on. Unless they could pay back the £1,000 the Board of Education could step in, take the whole school, lock, stock and barrel, and run it in its own way. They would be penalized to the extent of £35,000. Let Catholics make it plain that they would not tolerate that injustice. Let them rise up in their might and reject the Bill as an insidious attack on the Faith that was dearer to them than life itself.

ATTACK ON ROMFORD SCHOOLGIRL

SEARCH FOR ASSAILANT CONTINUING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ROMFORD, JUNE 22

Although several men have been questioned by the police in connexion with the attack on Mary Celia O'Connor, the Romford schoolgirl who was found unconscious in a wood last Thursday, they have not so far traced her assailant. The girl is now believed to be improving, but her condition is still serious, and she is to be seen by a specialist.

The man, George McCarthy, whom the police wished to interview has been seen by them and given them all the information within his power. They are now anxious to get into touch with another man, aged about 50 to 55, height 5ft. 7in. to 8in., well-built, with several days' growth of beard, full face, bloated cheeks, tanned complexion, and of dusty appearance. He usually wears a long, light raincoat torn in front, black cap, hobnail boots, no collar or tie, shirt open at the neck. He is believed to be a tramp.

In view of the many rumours of attacks on young girls in the district the police desire it to be known that this is the first of its kind for more than three years.

A broken axeshaft, on which were a few threads of green-coloured material similar to the dress worn by the injured girl, was found yesterday afternoon in some undergrowth a few yards from the place where the assault occurred. Up to the present it was believed that the weapon used was a piece of steel tubing covered with garden hose, which was found on Thursday.

FIVE MURDER CASES AT OLD BAILEY

The calendar for the June session of the Central Criminal Court opening to-morrow contains no fewer than five charges of murder. These are as follows:—Sidney Joseph Strand, committed from Barnet charged with the murder of his infant son, John Albert Jesse Strand; Martha Ruth Jacoby, committed from Lambeth for the murder of William Lidstone; Senmatsu Yoshimoto, a Japanese seaman, alleged to have stabbed a Japanese fireman in the Kashima Maru; Charles Clark, an American, charged with the murder of a Swede in the ss. Steel Age; and Ethel Metcalf, 30, confectioner, committed from West London for the murder of her newly born child. Other serious cases in a heavy calendar include two of attempted murder, one of infanticide, three of manslaughter, five of wounding, one of blackmail, one of abduction, nine of bigamy, and one of coining. The case of Michael Corrigan, charged with obtaining money and cheques of the value of £33,000 by false pretences, is also in the list.

At Freemasons' Hall on Friday Mr. Alfred Gordon Robbins, eldest son of Sir Alfred Robbins, Past Grand Warden, President of the Board of General Purposes, was installed as second Master of the Alfred Robbins Lodge, 5083, in succession to Mr. A. T. Penman, Past Grand Standard Bearer, first Master of the Lodge, by Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master.

A PARLIAMENTARY MILLENARY

BRITISH DELEGATION FOR ICELAND

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

H.M.S. RODNEY, AT SEA, JUNE 21

A deputation from both Houses of Parliament, consisting of Lord Lamington, Lord Newton, Lord Marks, Sir Robert Hamilton, and Mr. Rhys Davies, embarked in the Rodney at Rothesay this morning and sailed for Reykjavik, where they expect to arrive on Tuesday for the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Icelandic Parliament, the Althing. Besides the Rodney, five other warships will be present and a number of steamers with tourists. The King and Queen of Denmark and the Crown Prince of Sweden are expected to be present.

The Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association has given a handsome silver bowl with enamel medallions symbolical of Iceland and Hull as a challenge trophy for competition among Icelandic fishermen at the forthcoming festivals. A message accompanying the gift says: "Icelandic lighthouses are ever welcome friends to our vessels on the fishing grounds. Their harbours are open for our vessels when in need of shelter or in times of sickness or distress, and our men are ever sure of hospitality and comfort. The trawler owners of Hull earnestly hope that their friendly relations with the Icelandic people may continue to the mutual advantage of fishing interests in both countries." The presentation of the trophy has been delegated to the captain of H.M.S. Rodney.

The two Blackburn Iris flying-boats making the trip, known officially as S 1263 and S 1264 of number 209 Squadron, are the two largest of the type in the Royal Air Force. They weigh approximately 20 tons each, and accommodate a crew of three officers and six men, besides carrying large stores of food, water, 1,000 gallons of petrol, and spare parts, as well as wireless installation and a cooking stove in the galley. The three 650-h.p. engines, with which each machine is equipped, develop power enabling an average cruising speed of 85 nautical miles an hour to be maintained. They will be in wireless touch with home throughout the flight. Wing Commander Sydney W. Smith, the officer commanding the Mount Batten air station, is in charge of the flight and is flying in S 1263 along with Flight-Lieutenant L. G. Maxton, Flying-Officer C. Ryley, and a crew of six N.C.O.s and men. Squadron-Leader J. H. O. Jones pilots S 1264, and with him are Flight-Lieutenant M. H. Ely, Flying-Officer G. I. L. Saye and the crew.

Our Stornoway Correspondent telegraphs that the flying-boats arrived at Stornoway yesterday afternoon, having covered the 550 miles from Plymouth in almost exactly five and a half hours. They are taking in over 500 gallons of petrol each, and will leave this morning for the Faroes, where they will again refuel.

MONOPLANE SUNK IN THE SEA

THREE OCCUPANTS RESCUED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, JUNE 22

A private aeroplane on a flight from Hendon to France fell into the sea while crossing the Channel about noon to-day, the three occupants being rescued by the French trawler Sirius, of Dieppe. The rescued men were:—Mr. Hilton Murray Philipson, of St. James's Court, London; Mr. James Murray Philipson, his brother; and a mechanic.

The machine was a Puss Moth monoplane with an enclosed cabin. When the party set out from Hendon their intention was to visit France and return to England in the afternoon. They crossed the coast at Folkestone, and when well out they ran into a thick fog. Engine trouble developed, and the machine almost nose-dived into the sea. It began to sink immediately, and the three occupants hurriedly left the cabin. The mechanic was not a strong swimmer, and he was kept afloat by Mr. Hilton Murray Philipson.

The Sirius picked up the three men, but could not save the machine. It carried the men to Dover, and after a change of clothing at Sandgate, the three motored to London.

THE ALDERSHOT TATTOO

THE QUEEN AT FINAL PERFORMANCE

A RECORD ATTENDANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, JUNE 22

The Queen was present at the final performance of the Aldershot Tattoo last night. There were 86,700 people in the enclosures at 9.40, when her Majesty entered the Royal box, and outside the gates were, at a modest computation, between 7,000 and 8,000 who could not gain admittance. The number inside the arena exceeds by 6,500 the figures for the final night of last year's Tattoo, and by 1,700 the estimated capacity of the enclosures; but chairs in gangways and forms along the divisional paths enabled the committee to increase the accommodation without causing inconvenience or discomfort to those who had assured their seats by booking in advance.

It is impossible to say how many were disappointed by omitting that wise precaution, for at 6 p.m. it became necessary to send to the advanced road points, 15 miles away, the "stop" message announcing that there was then accommodation for none but ticket holders. Because of small attendances on Tuesday and Wednesday, brought about by the storms, it was feared that last year's record for the Tattoo of 306,500 might not be reached; but the record attendance last night and a fairly "full house" on Friday brought the figures for this year up to 320,700. Comparison of car park returns shows that last night's total of 11,704 motor-vehicles of every description is 1,995 higher than the figures of the final night last year, which then were the highest in the Tattoo's history.

The Queen, before the Tattoo, dined at Government House, where the Royal party included the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince George. Others at dinner were Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson and Lady Anderson, Lord and Lady Minto, Lord Charles Bentinck and Lady Bentinck, Lady Katherine Hamilton, Sir Harry Verney, Colonel Jones, Captain E. B. de Fonblanque, Captain C. W. Allfrey, Lieutenant-General Sir David Campbell, Lady Campbell, the Misses Campbell, and Mr. Victor Campbell, who later all occupied the Royal box.

In the adjoining Army Council box, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Secretary of State for War, had with him Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. E. Shinwell, Secretary for the Mines Department and till recently Financial Secretary to the War Office, and other guests of the Army Council.

The only accident of the week occurred last night. During the battle of Dettingen a young trooper was thrown from his horse and lay unconscious; but he recovered after he had been carried off, and was none the worse for his fall.

A SMOOTH-WORKING ORGANIZATION

Much satisfaction has been expressed at the organization behind the Tattoo. Leaving out the admittedly arduous duties and heavy responsibilities of the "general staff," the heaviest work has fallen upon "Lights" and "Signals." The former, the 1st Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Battalion, with eight officers and 290 other ranks on duty, were really carrying out normal training, except that the beams of their lamps were directed earthward instead of skyward. "A" Corps, Royal Signals, laid some 75 miles of cable and, with five officers and 120 other ranks, connected "points" as far distant as Egham and as near as the gates of the arena with a central box high above the stands from which the controllers of traffic and seating were in direct contact with "forward posts" and "supports." Another heavily worked section, manned entirely by civilians, was the electric lighting department, which was responsible for some 200 miles of wire and 3,500 lamps used in connexion with the lighting enclosures, car parks, and the roads connecting them with the public highways. Some 400 Aldershot Boy Scouts were on duty each evening, mainly as ushers and orderlies, and they were rewarded by a visit from the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, who came over from Bentley one afternoon and made a never-to-be-forgotten call at the Scouts' Tattoo Camp.

News in Brief

Mrs. Edward Waugh, of Crossways, Lindfield, Sussex, was 101 on Saturday.

Mrs. Jane Smith, of Wem, Shropshire, will celebrate her hundredth birthday to-morrow.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended June 7 were 1,245,593, making a grand total sold of 968,705,287.

Mr. Justice Acton tried the first divorce cases heard in the Assize Court at Lincoln on Saturday, when he dealt with 12 undefended suits.

Four children named Tillingham, the eldest aged 10, were rescued by means of a fire escape during a fire at a house over a shop in Devonport on Friday night.

To-day's *Cause List* gives a list of 273 matrimonial cases in which application is to be made in the Divorce Court to-day for the decree *nisi* to be made absolute.

At Wolverhampton on Saturday Lillian Lund, 52, was committed for trial on charges of attempted suicide and the murder of her husband, Edwin Lund. She pleaded "Not Guilty" to both charges.

The annual church parade of the Old Contemptibles' Association, Duchy of Cornwall Branch, took place yesterday at St. Mark's Church, Kennington, after an inspection by General Sir Noel Birch in Kennington Park.

A man who entered the jeweller's shop of J. Shakespeare, High-road, Leytonstone, on Saturday and asked to see a tray of rings which were worth £250, snatched them and ran to a car waiting outside. He drove off before he could be prevented.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Bicknell has been elected Master of the Vintners' Company, Alderman Lord Ebbisham Master of the Broderers' Company, Mr. John George Kipling Master of the Masons' Company, and Mr. J. S. Pearse Master of the Gardeners' Company.

Memorial tablets to Sir Henry Cosmo Bonsor and Mr. Rowland Edwards, former treasurer and secretary respectively of Reedham Orphanage, Purley, were unveiled on Saturday at the orphanage by Mr. Charles W. Link, senior member of the board. Mr. Waldron Smithers, M.P., presided.

The Cooperative Wholesale Society, in order to meet their growing coastal trade between England and France, have placed an order for a new steamer with Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Company, of Newcastle. The engines will be built by the same firm at Scotswood, Worcestershire.

Some 20,000 members of the Ancient Order of Foresters made a pilgrimage to "Little John's" grave at Hathersage, on the outskirts of Sherwood Forest, yesterday afternoon, headed by the High Chief Ranger, Mr. Arthur Marsden, of Derby. A wreath shaped in the form of a bow and arrow was laid upon the grave.

Mr. Ernest Hadow (coroner for Central Warwickshire, was elected president of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales for the coming year at the annual meeting in London. Mr. Rutley Mowll (Kent) and Dr. Whitehouse (South-East London) were elected vice-presidents; Dr. Whitehouse, hon. treasurer; Sir Walter Schröder (Central London) and Mr. Danford Th

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE PAST.

By CALLISTHENES.

One who said he had been for years an attentive reader of this column told us the other day that he thought we spoke a little impatiently of the past, of precedent, of the generation which went before us.

We admitted to him that we had such a dislike of slavery to the past, of the abuse of precedent, of subjection to the earlier generation, that he might well have misunderstood us. But misunderstanding is what we are by Mr. Desmond Carter. Mr. Laddie was. We yield to none in our respect for the great things which were done by the pioneers of commerce long ago. We study precedent—but we distinguish between the essential and the unessential. We know the greatness of the business men of the Victorian age.

We strongly believe that the way to understand the past is to live in the present.

The man who understands Napoleon is not the bookworm who learns his dispatches by rote and attempts to apply them in criticism of modern warfare, holus bolus, whether they fit or not. A border campaign lasting a month or two will bring a man nearer to understanding Napoleon—the magic of his swiftness, the infallibility of his insight, the invincibility of his thoroughness—than a lifetime of such study.

"The indispensable preliminary for judging and enjoying Shakespeare," said Sir Walter Raleigh, "is not knowledge of his history, not even knowledge of his works, but knowledge of his theme—a wide acquaintance with human life and human passion."

Respect for precedent which is not based upon an understanding of precedent has no human value whatever—and the best way to understand precedent is to make one.

The essential part of a precedent is not what our ancestor did—but the courage, the promptness, the self-reliance, the judgment with which he did it. In precedent as in everything else the spirit is more than the form, the exertion of the living force is more than the manner in which it expressed itself.

Precedent is created when a man facing new circumstances applies to them his own judgment. It is an act of will and of energy. Every day the modern business man faces new circumstances, and the way to follow precedent is for him also to apply his judgment, to exert his own will and energy. Most of the men who established precedent would have nothing but contempt for those whose notion of following precedent is to forfeit their judgment and mummify their will.

The more a man tries to create in the present and for the future, the more he understands the past. Understanding of the past is got not by imitation but by initiation—and the process of initiation is to do and dare in the present.

No man who tries to be a leader of commerce in 1930 can have anything but respect for the leaders of commerce in 1820, 1730, 1630, 1530.

In this House we study precedents. There can be few who have a greater knowledge of them. But we use our study of the form of precedent to strengthen us in its spirit, to help us to become by courage, self-reliance, foresight, true successors of the great men of the past, pioneers as they were pioneers, creators of precedent as they were creators.

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INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE MATCH

The first international bridge contest—between Britain and America—is to take place in London in September, when 300 hands "duplicate" will be played at Almack's between two teams of four. It will last six days. Two rooms will be set apart for the match. Every hand played by the English pair against the Americans in one room will be sent up to the other room to be played by the American pair there against the second English pair. Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Buller has arranged the contest and the committee of management will include Mr. A. E. Manning Foster, Mr. Frank England, and Mr. H. Phillips ("Calihan" of the *Nation*). The American team will be Mrs. Ely Culbertson, representing women players, Mr. Theodore Lightner, Baron von Zedwitz, and Mr. George Reith, chairman of the Knickerbocker Whist Club, of New York. It is understood that the final selection of the British team has not yet been made.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MANY NEW PLAYS

Two new musical comedies, *The Love Race* and *Sons o' Guns*, will be produced in London this week. *The Love Race*, which has had a successful preliminary run at Blackpool and Glasgow, will be staged at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday. The book is by Mr. Stanley Lupino, who is also producing the play. Mr. Jack Clarke has written the music, and there are additional numbers by Mr. H. B. Hedley and Mr. Harry Acres; the lyrics Cliff is adhering to his policy of "all-British" musical plays, and everything connected with this new production is British. His cast includes the same principals as were in *So This Is Love* and *Love Lies*—Mr. Stanley Lupino, Miss Connie Emerald, Miss Madge Elliott, Mr. Cyril Ritchard, and Mr. Laddie Cliff himself. *Sons o' Guns*, of which the book is by Messrs. F. Thompson, J. Donohue, and B. Connolly, will be seen at the London Hippodrome on Thursday, in succession to *The Co-optimists of 1930*. The principals parts will be played by Mr. Bobby Howes, Mr. Robert Hale, and Miss Mireille Perrey.

Miss Gladys Cooper will return to the stage on Thursday after a long absence. She will appear with Sir Gerald du Maurier at the Playhouse in a new play by Mr. H. M. Harwood and Mr. R. Gore Browne, entitled *Cynara*; also in the cast will be Miss Celia Johnson, Mr. Campbell Gullan, Miss Ann Todd, and Miss Dorice Fordred. On the preceding day, Wednesday, Miss May Newcomb will reappear at the Arts Theatre in *Jealousy*, the play in which she made her *début* in this country.

To-morrow evening the third attraction of the Cochran-Browne international season will be given at the Globe Theatre, when the Japanese Players will present an entertainment in which is included several one-act plays, a number of low-comedy interludes, and singing and dancing by the chorus. The company is headed by Mr. Tokujiro Tsutsui. On the same day, yet another Hamlet, in the person of Mr. Gerald Lawrence, will be seen at the Embassy Theatre. The play, one of the Shakespearian series that Mr. Lawrence is presenting at the Embassy, will have Miss Fay Davis as the Queen, Miss Madge Compton as Ophelia, and Mr. Abraham Sofaer as the King.

Miss Judith Wogan has been obliged to omit Tchehov's *The Tragedian* from her new programme, opening at the Grafton Theatre on Friday. In its place Mr. Ernest Milton will produce *Fledglings*, a one-act play by Ferenc Molnar, whose play *The Swan* is shortly to be staged at the St. James's Theatre.

Productions to be given to-night are *The Tower*, to be produced at the Players' Theatre; *Les Sylphides*, by the Marie Rambert Dancers, at the Lyric, Hammersmith; and a programme of Greek dance, mime, and drama, to be given by Miss Irene Mawer and Miss Ruby Ginner and their company at Rudolf Steiner Hall.

"DESIRE"

The run of *Othello* will end on Saturday, and on Monday, July 7, *The Command to Love* will be transferred from Daly's to the Savoy Theatre. *The Last Chapter*, the first production of the Famous Players' Guild, has proved unsuccessful, and on Wednesday, July 2, Mr. Owen Nares will appear at the New Theatre in *Désiré*, M. Sacha Guitry's comedy, which has been adapted into English by Mr. John Leslie Frith. Mr. Nares plays the leader, and Miss Jeanne de Casalis will be seen in the part that was played by Mme. Yvonne Printemps in Paris. *Désiré* is being presented by Mr. Lionel Barton, and the production is in the hands of Mr. Owen Nares and Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith.

Tableaux vivants representing pictures of the Royal Academy, 1930, are to be shown at the Coliseum this week. Other numbers in the programme are D'Anselmi, the ventriloquist, Mr. Anton Dolin and his company, and Messrs. Noni and Horace, the musical clowns. Mr. George Clarke will be seen at the Palladium in his sketch *The New Car*. He will be supported by Miss Nellie Wallace, Miss Norah Blaney, Miss Gwen Farrar, and Messrs. Finks and Ayres. At the Holborn Empire are Mr. Billy Merson and Miss Lily Morris.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*The Tower*, Players'; *Helias*, Rudolf Steiner Hall; *The House of Happening*, Court; *Les Sylphides*, Lyric, Hammersmith.
TO-MORROW.—*Japanese Players*, Globe; *Hamlet*, Embassy.
WEDNESDAY.—*The Love Race*, Gaiety; *Jealousy*, Arts.
THURSDAY.—*Cynara*, Playhouse; *Sons o' Guns*, London Hippodrome.
FRIDAY.—*Annajanska*, Grafton.

STAFF COLLEGE REUNION

ANNUAL GATHERING AT CAMBERLEY

The members of the Staff College Club held their annual reunion at the College at Camberley on Saturday, the attendance of members, friends, and guests during the day numbering about 2,000. "Past v. Present" and "Past Owls v. Present Owls" cricket matches were played, as well as "Past v. Present" tennis matches. The band of the 1st Battalion, The Border Regiment, and the Royal Artillery Mounted Band from Aldershot provided musical programmes.

Those present included:—

Field-Marshal Lord Plumer.
General Sir Walter P. Braithwaite (Adjutant-General to the Forces); Lieutenant-Generals Sir W. Hastings Anderson (Quartermaster-General) and Sir Webb Gillman (Master-General of the Ordnance); members of the Army Council.
Generals Sir Robert Whigham, Sir Henry Watkis, Sir George Barrow, Sir E. Haking, and Sir William Peyton.
Lieutenant-Generals Sir R. Belfield, Sir William Furse, Sir John Fowler, Sir H. Lawson, Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, Sir Hugh Jeudwine, and the Hon. Sir E. Stuart-Wortley.
Major-Generals Sir George Aston, F. C. Beatson, Sir C. E. Corkran, G. S. Clive, N. G. Cameron, C. P. Deedes, H. De Pree, Sir T. Fraser, C. G. Fuller, C. W. Gwynn, J. Jones, H. G. Jeffreys, Sir W. Kincaid, Sir F. Maurice, J. D. McLachlan, J. W. O'Dowda, Sir A. Paris, L. J. E. Price-Davies, F. F. Ready, C. Ross, Rhys Pryce, Sir L. Reynolds, Sir H. Rowan-Hamilton, Sir H. E. Stanton, Sir Stewart Stewart, C. R. Simpson, Sir H. F. Thuillier, R. C. H. C. B. Wemyss, F. V. R. Witts, F. H. Witts, H. B. D. Wilcox, T. S. Whitworth, W. F. E. Webb, and T. A. A. Wilson.

The specially invited guests of the club included:—

Sir Herbert J. Creedy, Lady and Miss Creedy, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen and Lady Methuen, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob and Lady Jacob, Lady Roberts, Lady Rawlinson, Lieutenant-General Sir David Campbell, Lady Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Joan Campbell, and Mr. R. D. G. Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Turner, Major F. C. and Mrs. O'Rorke, Major C. and Mrs. Roche-Kelly, Lieutenant-Colonel H. and Mrs. Percival, Major H. G. and Mrs. Parkyn, the Rev. J. A. James (Chaplain to the Royal Military and Staff Colleges) and Mrs. James, Lieutenant C. L. Thorne and Mrs. Thorne, Lady Hull, Miss Hull, and Miss Barbara Hull, Lady Gough and Miss Gough, Mrs. D. S. MacInnes, Mrs. A. J. Percival, Mrs. H. C. Richmond and Miss Richmond, Mrs. F. Mackay, and Mrs. and Miss Lambert.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 9

COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE

"FAUST" IN ORIGINAL GERMAN

VON GOETHE

Mephistopheles	GERALD COOPER
Faust	TRISTAN RAWSON
Wagner	GUY PELHAM BOULTON
1ter Schüler	H. VON PORTATIUS
2ter Schüler	NORMAN FRASER
1tes Bürgermädchen	DOROTHY MOULTON
2tes Bürgermädchen	HELEN HEDIN
Die Alte	HETTY LANDSTONE
Brander	LEO DE POKORSY
Siebel	VICTOR FAIRLEY
Altmayer	WILLIAM ROSS
Margarete	JOAN CLEMENT SCOTT
Marthe	ALIX GREIN
Valentin	AUSTIN TREVOR
Böser Geist	ENID PRICE HILL

Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre made last night the most ambitious of all its essays—a performance in German of the first part of *Faust*. The chief value of this section of Goethe's masterpiece, if we are bound to consider it in detachment from what should follow it, lies not in the parts of the story in which Margaret is concerned, but in those earlier passages that emphasize the modification that Goethe, following Lessing, made in the Faust legend. Faust now treats the formal pact with contempt. If his self is enslaved by base pleasures, then indeed he will be lost; if his self is not enslaved, no pact can bind him. The play thus ceases to depend upon an artificial device and becomes a struggle of character, a struggle that the second part illumines and fulfils. The Margaret story is, in truth, little more than an interlude in the development of the philosophic theme, and it is the misfortune of a performance of Part I. in isolation that it throws Margaret into disproportionate prominence and has the effect of belittling Goethe's genius.

There is, however, something less than four hours in a theatrical evening, and we must be grateful for what so short a space can be made to contain. The players at the Arts Theatre, under the direction of Michael Orme, wisely decided not to repeat the error that brought their performance of Racine near to ruin, and took their time. The result was a performance which, though highly debatable, was in general satisfactory. Mr. Gerald Cooper's Mephistopheles, a kind of infernal Aguecheek, had a mincing effeminate air which, though of considerable effect in a few scenes of raillery, embarrassed the more serious passages with over-elaborate decorations. Mr. Tristan Rawson, on the contrary, gave a solid, careful interpretation of Faust; if it erred, it erred on the side of plainness. The Margaret of Miss Joan Clement Scott was something more than pretty and pathetic, rising now and then to that lyricism which is Margaret's only salvation from insipidity. Mrs. Grein gave an admirable sketch of Martha, and Mr. Austin Trevor's Valentine had a liveliness that made us exceedingly regret his sudden death. In brief, a commendable and pious evening with, perhaps, a little too much conscious heroism on the stage and off to permit of its being a very comfortable one.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

CHURCH CHOIRS AT THE ALBERT HALL

A festival of English Church Music, organized by the *Daily Mail*, will be held at the Albert Hall on Friday, when representatives from 182 church choirs will sing Evensong to music drawn from every style and period of English church music. Dr. Sydney Nicholson will conduct, and the proceeds will be devoted to the St. Nicolas College, of which he is Warden; the main purpose of the festival being to draw attention to the work of that institution. English music is also to be heard at the concert of the English Singers, who have just returned from the Far East after their tour of the world.

At the Opera the postponed performance of *Roméo et Juliette* will be given on Thursday, and on Friday *Rigoletto* will be performed for the first time this season; *Pelléas et Mélisande* will be repeated for the last time to-night. At the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, a fortnight of ballet begins to-night; Mme. Karsavina is cooperating with the Marie Rambert Dancers, and the programme will include *La Spectre de la Rose*.

Concerts are as follows:—

TO-DAY.—Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse and Mr. Antoni Sala will play sonatas for harpsichord and violoncello by Bach, Mozart, and Eccles at Wigmore Hall at 8.30. Chamber music composed by Mr. Friedrich-Karl Grimm will be performed at Grotrian Hall (8.30).

TO-MORROW.—The concert of the English Singers is at Queen's Hall at 8.30, and the programme will consist of madrigals and folk-songs. Miss Megan Foster will sing French songs and folk-songs at a recital which she gives jointly with Miss Ethel Bartlett and Mr. Rae Robertson, who will play piano duets (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). A piano and violoncello recital will be given at Grotrian Hall, 8.30) by Mlle. Léonora Bosset and M. Roberto Caruana.

WEDNESDAY.—Song recitals will be given by Mme. Nina Tarasova, who will sing folk-songs of many lands at Aeolian Hall at 3; by Miss Lillian Hill (Grotrian Hall, 8.15); and by Miss Vivien Lambelet, who will be assisted by the Brosa Quartet (Wigmore Hall, 8.45).

THURSDAY.—Mme. Anne Thursfield will give the first performance of three new songs by Eugene Goossens, with the composer at the piano, at the noon concert which she shares with Miss Mathilde Verne (Aeolian Hall, 12). Mr. Jacques van Lier will give a miscellaneous concert at Aeolian Hall (8.15). Miss E. Lund will give a recital of Icelandic, Jewish, French, and Danish songs that have for the most part not been heard here before (Grotrian Hall, 8.30). Miss Vera de Villiers will give a recital of contralto songs (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Catoire's violin sonata and trios by Katherine Eggar and Dorothy Erhart will be played by the last-named and Miss Daisy Pembridge at 74, Grosvenor-street, W.1, at 8.30. A fourth series of free concerts will be given at the London Museum by the generosity of Mr. Ernest Makower; at the first (London Museum, St. James, 7.30) Miss Dorothy Silk will sing and Professor Donald Tovey play the piano. The Guildhall School of Music continues its jubilee celebrations with three performances of *The Yeomen of the Guard*.

FRIDAY.—The festival service of English Church Music at the Albert Hall begins at 8, but from 7.30 onwards Sir Walford Davies will conduct a hymn-singing for the audience. The organists will be Dr. Ernest Bulloch and Dr. Henry Ley; the preacher, the Bishop of Winchester. Mme. de Konsfena will sing a programme of Russian songs at Wigmore Hall (8.15).

SATURDAY.—Mme. Levinskaya and her pupils will give a demonstration-lesson (Wigmore Hall, 3).

STAMFORD SCHOOL MEMORIAL CHAPEL

The BISHOP of LINCOLN (Dr. Swayne) on Saturday dedicated the War Memorial Chapel at Stamford School. The building, embodies a portion of the long-vanished partly Norman church of St. Paul's, architectural features of which have been reproduced in the new portion. Considerable financial assistance towards the cost has been given by Old Stamfordians. The Bishop urged that true education must be based on Christian principles. The building should inspire future generations.

VISIT TO LONDON'S NEW PORT

In connexion with King Edward's Hospital Fund for London a tour of the new Port at Tilbury took place on Friday. A large party left Westminster and were received on board the ss. Orontes at Tilbury by Sir Walter Baynham, marine superintendent of the Orient Steam Navigation Company. Luncheon was served on board the boat, after which the visitors were conducted over the Port by Mr. A. E. Wildey, hospitality officer of the Port of London Authority.

ART EXHIBITION

WARREN GALLERY

Unconnected as they are the two present exhibitions—of mask portraits by Mr. Paul Hamann and ship pictures by Mr. John Craske—at the Warren Gallery, 39A, Maddox-street, afford between them a very pretty illustration of what is meant by artistic truth. The masks, of such celebrated people as Mr. Aldous Huxley, Mr. Hugh Walpole, and Mr. Noel Coward, are—on the analogy of "death-masks"—"life-masks." That is to say, a special preparation is painted over the face of the living person, and, presumably, when it is dry it forms a mould or matrix from which the plaster cast exhibited is taken. Theoretically the result should be a "speaking likeness." In a sense it is, but something is lacking; and then one sees that a likeness carried so far cries out for colour. The logical conclusion of all closely realistic or imitative sculpture is waxworks. Without colour the illusion is incomplete—which explains the remarkable unreality of the howitzer on the Artillery War Memorial. In sculpture proper no illusion is aimed at, and therefore you do not miss the colour. Interesting as they are, and valuable as records, Mr. Hamann's masks, like the howitzer, fall between the stools of art and nature.

On the other hand, the ship pictures by Mr. Craske are definitely—if crudely—works of art. Mr. Craske, until the effects of being blown up as a volunteer mine-sweeper compelled him to abandon the sea, was a deep-sea fisherman on the Norfolk Coast, and it is very unlikely that he has ever heard of translating nature into terms of the medium. Nevertheless, that is exactly what he does, by sheer simplicity and directness of execution, and, for all their crudeness, his pictures strike one as much "truer" than Mr. Hamann's masks. In addition to his veracity Mr. Craske has a fine sense of movement and a natural gift for placing objects in right relations to the boundaries of the picture space. "The Rose," with its convention of waves as parallel furrows and admirable placing of the distant trawlers, is his most striking work, positively smelling of the North Sea, but "Sketch of a Smack," "The Victoria," "The Star of Peace," and "The Englishman" are all remarkable pictures. "Basket of Fish," in needlework, shows that Mr. Craske has ability as a decorative colourist.

SWANLEY HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE

As a result of the Entrance Scholarship Examination held on May 27 and 28, the following Scholarships and Exhibitions have been awarded at the Swanley Horticultural College for Women, Kent:—Evelyn Mary Naish, Governors' Scholarship of £40 a year; Sybil Joan H. Schofield, Exhibition of £30 a year; Elinor Winsome Baty, Women's Land Army Scholarship of £25 a year.

CONCERTS, &c.

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THURS. and FRI., OCT. 16 and 17, at 8.15. Conductor—MALCOLM SARGENT. Soloists—SCHNABEL, FLESCH, PIATIGORSKY. Triple Concerto, Bach; Triple Concerto, Beethoven; Double Concerto, Brahms.
THURS. and FRI., NOV. 6 and 7, at 8.15. Conductor—MALCOLM SARGENT. Including Rhapsody for Alto and Male Voices, Brahms, and Second Viola Concert (1st Performance in England), Hindemith. Soloists—SIGRID ONEGIN, PAUL HINDEMITH.
MON. and TUES., JAN. 12 and 13, at 8.15. Conductor—MALCOLM SARGENT. Three Concertos for Pianoforte and Orchestra. Soloist—ARTUR SCHNABEL.
MON. and TUES., FEB. 2 and 3, at 8.15. Conductor—OTTO KLEMPERER. 9th Symphony for Soloists, Chorus, and Orchestra, Beethoven.
MON. AND TUES., MARCH 2 and 3, at 8.15. Conductors—IGOR STRAVINSKY and MALCOLM SARGENT. Including Capriccio for Pianoforte and Orchestra (1st Performance in England) Stravinsky. Soloist—IGOR STRAVINSKY. And Suite: Oiseau de Feu, Stravinsky. Conducted by the Composer.
THURS. and FRI., APRIL 16 and 17, at 8.15. Conductor—BRUNO WALTER. Including Symphony No. 2 for Soloists, Chorus, and Orchestra, Gustave Mahler.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for the SIX CONCERTS, Orchestra Stalls and Grand Circle, £3 3s., £2 17s., £2 8s. Now on sale. Box-office, Queen's Hall, and usual Agents. Single tickets cannot be booked until October. For particulars of Concert Club, apply to the Secretary, 20, Portman-square, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
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TO-MORROW, at 8.30.
REAPPEARANCE OF
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Flora Mann — Norman Stone
Nellie Carson — Norman Notley
Lillian Berger — Cuthbert Kelly
AFTER THEIR TOUR OF THE WORLD.
THE ENGLISH SINGERS
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 4d. IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL, TO-MORROW, 8.30.
MEGAN FOSTER
RECITAL of SONGS and MUSIC for TWO PIANOS.
ETHEL BARTLETT — RAE ROBERTSON
Accompanist—HOWARD FERGUSON.
Bechstein Pianos. Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 3s. 2s. 6d. IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GROTRIAN HALL, WED. NEXT, at 8.15.
LILIAN HILL
SONG RECITAL, assisted by MINNIE HAMBLETT (Solo Pianoforte). At the Piano—GWENDOLINE WILLIAMS. Grotrian-Steinweg Piano. Tickets, 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GROTRIAN HALL, TO-MORROW, at 8.30.
LEONORA BOSSET.
PIANO and 'CELLO RECITAL.
ROBERTO CARUANA.
Pleyel Piano. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
Miss J. M. HARVEY, 56, Manchester-street, W.1.

GROTRIAN HALL, THURS. NEXT, 8.30.
ENGEL LUND
SONG RECITAL
At the Piano—FERDINAND RAUTER.
Grotrian-Steinweg Pianoforte.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., at Hall and Agents.

74, GROSVENOR-STREET, W.1.
DAISY PEMBRIDGE
DOROTHY ERHART
VIOLIN and PIANOFORTE RECITAL.
THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.30.
Second Sonata for Violin, Viola, and Piano by Katharine Eggar and Dorothy Erhart.
Sonata No. 3 in E major — Bach
Tickets, 5s. 9d., obtainable beforehand from Dorothy Erhart, 25, Ladbroke-gardens, W.11. (Park 5414.)

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WIGMORE HALL, SAT. AFTERNOON, June 28th, at 3 p.m.
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Harpsichord and 'Cello Recital.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s., 3s.
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NATIONAL GIRLS' CLUBS RALLY.
SATURDAY, JUNE 28th, at 3 p.m.
The Lady PATRICIA RAMSAY will present at DISPLAYS by GIRLS' CLUB TEAMS.
Band of the Royal Artillery.
Programme of music generously given by BRATZA, HARRIET COHEN, CARRIE TUBB, etc.
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EDWARD D'EVRY, F.T.C.L., F.R.C.O.
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C. N. H. RODWELL, Secretary.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held TO-DAY, MONDAY, 23rd June, 1930, at 8.30 p.m., at No. 9, Conduit-street, W.1., when Captain C. Stanley Peach, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. Godfrey Allen, of St. Paul's Cathedral, will deliver a lecture on "The Restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral."
IAN MACALISTER, Secretary, R.I.B.A.

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INDIAN CHURCH-AID ASSOCIATION.
JUBILEE CELEBRATION, 1880-1930.
The JUBILEE MEETING and RE-UNION will be held in the GREAT HALL, CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, June 25th, at 3 p.m.
Chairman: The Rt. Hon. EVELYN CHATTERTON (Pres.).
The LORD ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY hopes personally to welcome the Metropolitan and Bishops of India.
Speakers: The Most Rev. the METROPOLITAN of INDIA, the LORD BISHOP of MADRAS. All friends of India are welcome. No tickets required.

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Last Performance of this Opera.
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Conductor—GIORGIO POLACCO.
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Tamara Beltacchi, Gladys Palmer, Rosa Ponselle; Aristide Baracchi, Luigi Cilla, Giovanni Inghilleri, Angelo Minghetti, Dennis Noble, Michele Sampieri.
Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.
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A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
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Imperial and Foreign News

EAST AFRICAN PROPOSALS

OPPOSITION OF SETTLERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, JUNE 22

European settlers in Kenya have examined the British Government's White Papers on East Africa with the keenest disappointment. A private conference in Nairobi of unofficial delegates from Tanganyika and Kenya has expressed the opinion that the two documents are wholly unacceptable.

It is understood that the conference, after detailed consideration, is preparing a memorandum giving its reasons. The speakers considered that the proposals were retrogressive, and embodied a fundamental attack on the whole fabric of white settlement in East Africa. The spirit throughout the memorandum on native policy is declared to be antipathetic to the European population and contrary to the principle of the 1927 White Paper, entitled "The Future Policy in East Africa," which was the basis of the Hilton Young Commission, and in which it was stated that white settlers should be admitted to share the trusteeship of the natives. This promise, it is alleged, has been retracted. The native representation in the Kenya Legislature has been increased [by one], whereas the fundamental condition on which the white community agreed to accept closer union—namely, an unofficial majority in the Legislature—has been denied.

The delegates included members of the Legislature of both territories, a strong representation of the chambers of commerce of Kenya and Tanganyika and the president of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce. Though all attended in their individual capacities the fact that the rejection of the proposals was unanimous precludes any probability of a split among representatives of commerce and farmers, such as occurred on the previous occasion. The purpose of the conference was to find a measure of agreement, and therefore greatly to influence the future of local discussions. The fact that the Tanganyika delegates were willing to sacrifice their desire for a closer union unless the Kenya claim for an unofficial majority in the Legislature was granted is an indication that the Imperial Government's proposals had closed the ranks of the white settlers in two main territories against what they strongly held was a serious threat to their future.

The *East African Standard* draws attention to a phrase in the 1923 declaration on which the proposals are based that "there will be no drastic action or reversal of the measures already introduced the result of which might be to destroy or impair the existing interests of those already settled in Kenya."

The newspaper goes on to lay emphasis on the importance of the Imperial Government's declaration in the White Paper of 1927 that inquiry should be made to discover how the immigrant communities could be more closely associated with the responsibility and trusteeship of the Government, and recalls the Majority and Minority Reports of the Hilton Young Commission, both of which recommended the abandonment of the official majority in the Kenya Legislature.

"PARTY PREJUDICE"

The Kenya settlers, says the *Standard*, had asked for measures of constitutional advance to provide an anchor with which to hold the East African political development first to constitutional methods common to other parts of the Empire and afterwards they were willing to agree to wide powers being given to the central authority on the spot. It objects to power being given to the High Commissioner to nominate all members of his Council over the heads of the Governors and local Legislatures, and criticizes the intention of providing non-European representatives on the High Commissioner's Council. Reference is also made to the "unworkable principle under which three members of a racial clique" are able to hold up the machinery of the Central Authority by demanding a reference of any matter to the Secretary of State. The newspaper adds:—

It is absolutely necessary in our opinion if Great Britain is to make a success of her work in Africa "that she must seek by all means to increase the sense of responsibility of her own people who bring to the continent the instinct and tradition of government and the capacity to discharge that task. The present proposals offer the British settlers in East Africa no hope or opportunity of acceptance of those new responsibilities, and the whole tendency of the scheme is, by deliberately designed handicaps and repressive safeguards, to encourage the grave possibility of creating a sense of irresponsibility in the future which will be a serious and growing threat towards racial relations in these territories." It is deeply to be regretted that the Imperial Government has allowed party prejudice to reject that opportunity. In their own interests and the interests of their children and their race the settlers must reject the proposals on those grounds alone.

As the broad principles of the native policy outlined do not seem a matter of serious controversy, the newspaper regrets the unofficial conference has rejected the Memorandum on Native Policy, and feels it should have disclosed an anxiety to secure a clear definition of native policy. But the instructions in the foreword that the principles should be applied immediately were a grave infringement of the constitutional powers of the Legislature which should be strongly opposed. Finally, if the Joint Committee is taking fresh evidence, the opportunity should be open for East Africa to express opinions. If it is decided to send a delegation, it is hoped it will be a single delegation empowered to fight for the preservation of the white settlers whom the proposals (says the journal) definitely and unashamedly threatened. It is deeply regretted that, in view of the urgency and the need for the co-ordination of common services, the willingness of East Africa to embark on closer union has been flouted by this attempt to reject and discourage all influence and help which do not come from the Secretary of State.

The attitude of the Indians has not yet been disclosed, but it is believed that they are most disappointed that no more definite declaration in regard to the common franchise roll has been made.

GERMAN CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 22

The White Paper containing the Government's conclusions in regard to closer union in East Africa has been greeted in Germany with comments similar to those made on the preliminary Hilton Young and Wilson reports. The appointment of a High Commissioner to supervise Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda along the lines proposed would, it is held, be a violation of Article 22 of the League Covenant and the Mandatory Statutes of the Tanganyika Territory.

Whatever the outward form of the combination, it would, in German opinion, be something very much like a Dominion, of which the three territories would be, in effect, provinces. It is believed here that although, for obvious reasons, the High Commissioner would not be called a Governor-General, his powers would be those of a Viceroy. The fear is expressed that the advanced conditions in the Mandated Territory would be prejudiced, as the High Commissioner would have to take account of the very different conditions in Kenya.

Herr Stresemann's statement, when the question was raised before, that the German Government would keep a watchful eye on developments, and that the attention of the League would be called to them when necessary, is recalled. The German Government has understood for some time that an opportunity would be provided by the British Government for a discussion of objections at Geneva before action was finally taken. It is to be expected that if arrangements for such a discussion are not made, the question will be raised either by the German representative on the Mandates Commission or by the Government as a member of the League Council.

CANADIAN LIQUOR EXPORT BAN

THREATENED EVASION OF NEW ACT

(FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT)

The Liquor Exports Act, which was designed to check the outflow of Canadian liquor to the United States, came into force on June 1, and the results of its operation will be studied with keen interest. It has not been necessary for the Department of National Revenue to set up any new machinery for its administration, because no liquor can be withdrawn for export from a Canadian distillery or brewery without Federal permits, and henceforth these will not be available for liquor shipments billed to the United States.

The value of alcoholic beverages exported from Canada to the United States in the fiscal year ended March 30, 1930, under official permits is estimated at $18,846,297 (about £3,769,260). It is presumed that this trade will entirely disappear. But no intelligent person believes that thirsty nonconformists to the Volstead Act in the United States will be totally bereft of supplies of Canadian liquor.

The western peninsula of Ontario, which extends into the heart of one of the most populous areas in the United States, has hitherto been the chief salient of rum-running, but the centre of activity in this trade may now be shifted to Quebec, for the frontier dividing Quebec from Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine runs through rough mountainous country which will be very difficult to police.

Even if egress for Canadian liquor were completely blocked on land, there remains the sea. The French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, as well as Bermuda and the Bahamas, have long been used as depôts by rum-runners. As soon as the threat of the Liquor Exports Act took serious form, the Canadian liquor firms set about expanding their organization and equipment with a view of making more extensive use of these insular bases. Consequently the Customs returns show that in the last six months there has been a noteworthy increase in the exports of Canadian liquor to these islands, particularly to St. Pierre and Miquelon, where some large storage warehouses have been erected.

Prohibitionists in Canada and the United States are now advancing an argument, which they claim to be fortified by the opinion of Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., the well-known Ottawa lawyer, that the use of St. Pierre and Miquelon as liquor depôts is in violation of the terms of the Treaty of 1763. By that treaty France ceded to Great Britain, but was allowed to retain, St. Pierre and Miquelon as fishing stations for the benefit of the French fishermen who for generations had frequented the fishing banks in the waters adjacent to Newfoundland. But apparently it was expressly stipulated in the treaty that the islands should be used only as a shelter for fishermen and should not be fortified. It is contended, therefore, that this provision is violated by the erection of liquor warehouses, and the suggestion is being made that either the Canadian or British Governments should make representations to the French Government on the subject. Meanwhile it is understood that the maritime Customs patrol of the United States intends to institute a sort of blockade of the two islands with fast cutters, which will follow any rum boat leaving their harbours.

MADMAN MURDERS WIFE AND FAMILY

THROWN OVER A CLIFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 22

A madman, named Raymond C. Spang, yesterday took his wife, two sons, and two daughters to the top of a cliff, 400ft. high, near Newhaven, Connecticut, and two hours later threw them over the cliff on to the rocks below in the sight of several hundred spectators. Afterwards he dived from the cliff and was killed.

One time a schoolmaster, Spang fought in the War, and later became a clerk in an office. He became mentally deranged and was sent to an asylum at Bronx. On Friday afternoon he escaped from the asylum and went to Newhaven, his native town. Borrowing a motor-car from a friend, he said he wanted to spend one happy day on a picnic with his wife and children, and afterwards return peacefully to the asylum. He drove to the top of the cliff and left the car on the grass. While the mother and one of his boys were out of sight behind a clump of trees Spang took the three other children to the edge of the cliff, and lifting the youngest son, aged four years, in his arms hurled him far over the cliff. People on the beach and boys playing baseball in the park near the foot of the cliff saw the body falling.

Later they saw Spang take hold of his 10-year-old daughter and throw her after the boy. By this time his wife arrived, and she fought desperately with him, but he overpowered her and threw the two remaining children over the cliff and then his wife. Spang afterwards climbed over the edge of the cliff and began to scramble down the precipitous face until he reached a ledge half-way down, where two of the children, probably still alive, had been caught as they fell. He picked up the bodies one after the other, held them up in his arms, and tossed them down on to the rocks.

Spang then sat down and threw stones at the crowd below. As policemen started to climb down the cliff towards him Spang threw a knife at them, followed by his pocket-book full of cards and pieces of paper, and his coat and waistcoat. Disregarding threats, he took off a shoe, stood up smiling at a policeman, who by this time was very close to him, and threw the shoe on to the rocks. Then he raised his hands above his head and dived headlong to the beach. The ages of the children ranged from 10 to four.

MANCHURIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

NANKING'S OFFER REJECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUKDEN, JUNE 22

Chang Hsueh-liang (the Governor of Manchuria) informs me that he has refused the appointment of second in command of the Nanking forces because he is opposed to civil warfare and intends at all costs to maintain the neutrality of Manchuria. If, however, he can do anything to restore peace he will use every effort to that end. The Nanking Government made several material offers to Chang Hsueh-liang to secure his help, but all of them have been rejected.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS AT AUSTRALIAN PORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JUNE 22

Shipowners will meet at an early date to consider steps to protect the interests of volunteer waterside workers in consequence of the Federal proclamation making the Transport Workers Act—passed by the Bruce Government—inoperative at Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle, Newcastle, Brisbane, and Queensland outports by removing the existing discriminations and limitations on employment on the waterfront. The waterside workers' licences, issued under that Act, expire on June 30.

MEXICAN'S LONG FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 22

The first non-stop flight from New York to Mexico City was made yesterday in 16hr. 33min.—at an average speed of 133 miles an hour—by Colonel Roberto Fierro, a Mexican military airman.

His machine was a low-winged Lockheed Sirius monoplane of the same model as that in which Colonel Lindbergh flew from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast in 14¼ hours a few weeks ago. Colonel Lindbergh flew from Washington to Mexico City in the Spirit of St. Louis in December, 1927, but took more than 27 hours.

HOURS OF WORK IN MINES

CANADIAN WARNING AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JUNE 21

A speech of warning from the Canadian employers' delegate, Major J. R. Roas, which was closely followed here this morning by the delegates to the International Labour Conference, brought to an end the debate on the report of the Director of the International Labour Office:—

Major Roas expressed astonishment at the "disregard" shown by the Conference to the position of countries outside the Conference, notably the United States, which was protecting its markets from the competition of the rest of the world, and, in his opinion, rightly so. In certain parts of the United States, he said, coalminers worked eight hours a day from face to face, not bank to bank. The proposal before the Conference to cut down working hours to much less than eight a day would put the signatories at a complete economic disadvantage. The coal industry in the United States was subject at the moment to keen competition from oil fuel, hydro-electric power, and the waste from sawmills, known as "hog-fuel." It was probable that, owing to these competitive fuels, United States mineowners would have a surplus of coal available in the world's markets alongside coal produced under more difficult economic circumstances. Hours of labour, whether for coalminers or salaried employees, should be governed to a large extent by the hours obtaining in countries not participating in the work of the International Labour Conference.

The first part of the report of the Director of the International Labour Office consists this year of about 180,000 words. Mr. Humbert Wolfe (British Government delegate) suggested this morning that as the Director's report was increasingly becoming a document of world value it should be reduced to a more manageable size. If it were shorter it would be still more read, and of more value.

At the opening of the meeting of the Hours of Work in Mines Committee to-day, the chairman announced that a conversation had taken place with the employers' group in the presence of the president of the Conference. The employers had maintained their position in respect to the question of procedure. Although they still felt they could not take part in the working of the Committee they would take part in the full session of the Conference, and would not raise the question of procedure at that Conference. The employers' group had stated that no personal point was intended against the president of the Hours Committee. To-day the British Government supported the workers against various proposals favoured by the German and Polish coalowners for a "spread-over" of hours when for various reasons the hours worked fell short of the average.

The Committee on Forced Labour has completed its examination of the problem. On Monday it will approve the report to be presented to the full Conference by Mr. R. V. Vernon (British Government expert).

MR. COOK'S STATEMENT

GENEVA, June 20.—Mr. A. J. Cook, in a statement to the Press about his vote on the question of a standard day in mines, said:

In the interests of international unity and progress, I have been compelled to accept the majority decision. I have had to choose between no convention, thus breaking up the Miners' International, ostracizing the I.F.T.U., a continuance of chaos and conflict nationally over hours, especially in Britain, or securing 7½ hours internationally as a maximum, with the declaration of the Labour Government's representatives, which safeguards and protects our mine-workers' position at home with regard to the Mines Bill next year. On these grounds I voted for the German amendment, believing that all our workers will support my action, and thus help to secure uniformity.—*Reuter.*

SIR O. NIEMEYER'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

BUSINESS MEN'S SATISFACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JUNE 22

Bankers and business men unanimously welcome the visit of Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, to confer with the Commonwealth Government and the Board of the Commonwealth Bank. Mr. Duggan, president of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, is not impressed, however. His view is that already sufficient high authorities have visited Australia and should be able to advise on Australia's capacity to redeem her obligations if given the chance. "The utilization of our own credit, the same as England's credit was used to save the Bank of England in the early stages of the War, is," he says, "the proper method to meet the present difficulties."

Mr. Fenton, Minister of Customs, who represented Australia at the London Naval Conference, arrived back in Melbourne on Saturday. He said that his pleasantest recollection of London was a talk with the King, whom he described as one of the few men in England who really knew what Australian conditions were like. Elsewhere he found much ignorance, even among bankers and business men, who should know better. Australian conditions were bad, but were better than those in other countries he visited. He expressed his belief that in two years Australia would be as prosperous as it had ever been in its history.

STATUE OF MARSHAL JOFFRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 22

A bronze statue of Marshal Joffre was unveiled at Chantilly yesterday in front of the hotel which served as his general headquarters in 1914.

Marshal Joffre himself, the President of the Republic, the Ministers for War and Pensions, Marshals Pétain, Lyautey, and d'Esperey, 50 Generals, two Academicians, and numerous other civil and military authorities were present at the ceremony. The statue, which is the work of M. Boutry, shows the marshal standing in his military greatcoat, glancing at some papers which he holds in his hands. The resemblance of both feature and attitude is particularly striking.

SHOT POLISH CUSTOMS OFFICIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, JUNE 22

As the German and Polish local authorities take different views of the circumstances in which a Polish Customs official was shot dead on June 19 between Grajewo and Prostken, on the East Prussian frontier, the Polish Government has proposed to the German Legation in Warsaw that a mixed commission be set up to establish responsibility for the affair.

PALESTINE MANDATE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JUNE 22

The League Mandates Commission ended its special session on Palestine yesterday. The report will be published so soon as the British representative has made whatever comments he considers necessary and the minutes of the session have been printed.

The regular session of the Mandates Commission will begin on Monday with an examination of the annual report on New Guinea.

M. Georges Duhamel has been awarded an exceptional "Grand Prix d'Académie" of 15,000f. (£120) by the Académie Française.

THE VATICAN AND MALTA

MGR. ROBINSON'S ATTACK ON LORD STRICKLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JUNE 22

Although the Vatican White Book on Malta will not be available to the public until to-morrow a full account published in last night's *Osservatore Romano* includes a textual reproduction of the report made by Mgr. Pascal Robinson, Titular Archbishop of Tyana, the Apostolic Delegate specially sent to Malta in April, 1929. This new document, by far the most important in the White Book, is a truly amazing production. In the bitterness of its language, the violence of its personal attacks upon Lord Strickland, it must be a document almost unique in official Government publications, and one can now understand why the text was not communicated to the British Government and why the Pope should have hesitated so long before authorizing its reproduction. It can only be assumed that the Holy See has convinced itself of the accuracy of the Apostolic Delegate's judgment and has based its policy upon his findings. It is, therefore, all the more regrettable that the report was never communicated privately to the British Government, as a timely disclosure of its terms would have obviated several subsequent misunderstandings and might easily have prevented the dispute from assuming its present proportions.

Prefacing his report, which is dated June 16, 1929, with the remark that he is unwilling to speak unfavourably of the conduct of Lord Strickland as his lordship had shown great courtesy to him during his stay in Malta, the Apostolic Delegate says it is very doubtful whether there can be any peace in Malta as long as Lord Strickland remains in office. Since Lord Strickland has been Head of the Ministry he has "thrown the whole island into that state of upheaval which characterized his first régime as Chief Secretary" [from 1889 to 1902]. There follows a series of sentences summing up Lord Strickland's character. "Lord Strickland is a man of dominating character, ability, courage, and initiative, but even his friends know his imprudence and tactless manner of acting." "He spends at least five days of the week litigating before the Courts. In fact he is so accustomed to litigating that if he ceased to do so he would almost die, as litigation, controversy, and conflicts are the main things which keep him alive and make him strong."

"ERASTIAN MENTALITY"

Mgr. Robinson's first example of Lord Strickland's biased policy is the law for the suppression of the Italian language in the public schools and Law Courts, "where it was always recognized as an official language. Such a law has long been cherished by Lord Strickland, who for 40 years has striven on every possible occasion to exterminate the Italian tongue on the island in order to replace it by the British tongue, and that contrary to the almost unanimous opposition of the Maltese people."

The Micallef incident is recalled as crowning Lord Strickland's career of anti-clericalism. This incident had been exaggerated no doubt by the Maltese, British, and Italian newspapers, but nevertheless it "contains in it vast and fundamental questions bearing on the relations of interdependence as between Church and State." Mgr. Robinson maintains that the consequent censure of the Maltese Parliament was avoided by Lord Strickland's proposal that an Apostolic Visitor should be sent to the island. To serve his own political ends Lord Strickland then presented a Bill to Parliament designed to confer special powers on the Apostolic Delegate. Mgr. Robinson reports how he refused this offer as being based on a completely erroneous conception of the office of an Apostolic Delegate whose authority derives directly from the Holy See. When Lord Strickland's scheme failed he withdrew his Bill before it had reached the Senate and publicly declared that "he did not know why the Delegate had come to Malta and what he was doing there." Nevertheless he had utilized the presence of the Delegate in order to draw up certain notes as the basis of a Concordat, but a superficial examination of them sufficed to make one understand "the Erastian mentality and policy of Lord Strickland, who desires at all costs to subject the Church to the State and to reduce the Bishops and priests to being mere employees of the Government."

At the last election Lord Strickland had won some clerical support by promising protection and aid to priests and religious against their own supporters. Now he was trying to persuade the lower classes that they had always been kept in ignorance and poverty by the priests for the latters' own advantage. Moreover, Lord Strickland had camouflaged his attitude towards the Church "by asserting that he is acting against the clergy in the interests of religion and of the Church, pretending to protect the Catholics of Malta against the intrigues and the undue interference of foreign ecclesiastics—a pretence which resembles sufficiently the assertions of Luther at the time of the so-called Reformation."

The Report goes on, "unfortunately Lord Strickland's anti-clerical policy was not combated in time. Hence a difficult situation is being created which will need much time and patience to resolve." But the Maltese were still of practically one heart and mind regarding their faith and devotion to the Holy See. In conclusion, therefore, Mgr. Robinson suggests that the Holy See should publicly disapprove of Lord Strickland's conduct, making it known that he is not a *persona grata*, and should approve the actions of the Bishops of Malta and Gozo. Mgr. Robinson adds that a declaration to that effect should be considered as a result of the return to Rome of the Apostolic Delegate. Meanwhile, it should be made known to the British Government by the Holy See that Lord Strickland was really doing much harm to the Empire and to British popularity in Malta. If possible, he should be made to modify his policy in the island or else it should be possible "peacefully to eliminate him from politics in Malta."

The rest of the White Book contains nothing else materially new, and, unlike the Blue-book, is largely composed of comments, explanations, and footnotes developing the standpoint of the Holy See on the whole question.

POLISH PARLIAMENT

SESSION CLOSED WITHOUT A MEETING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, JUNE 22

The Extraordinary Session of the Seym, convened on May 23, in response to a petition to the President of the Republic, but adjourned for a month before it had met, was closed yesterday by a decree of the President. Marshal Pilsudski stated during the last Cabinet crisis that he would not allow Parliament to reassemble before the autumn. The annulment of the Extraordinary Session has consequently caused no surprise.

THE UNREST IN INDO-CHINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 21

The debate on various interpellations on Indo-China was resumed yesterday. M. Alexandre Varenne, himself a former Governor of Indo-China, opened the debate on behalf of the Socialists with a strong appeal for a policy of conciliation joined to firmness where necessary.

There was, he said, no question of the peace and prosperity that French rule had brought to the country. There was equally no doubt that the hand of Moscow had been active in stirring up the present unrest, but the actual measure of success achieved by Soviet sedition-mongers was the surest proof that they had found a fundamental discontent to exploit. In the south the unrest was mainly social, in the north it was political. He advocated two lines of reform—first to show more individual consideration, second to allow the natives a larger measure of self-government and administration. He demanded the formation of a high commission to study the methods and possibilities of reforms ensuring steady development under French rule.

The debate was adjourned.

THE RUMANIAN CORONATION

KING CAROL'S ECONOMIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, JUNE 22

Although the date of the Coronation is not yet definitely fixed, it is expected in official circles that it will be at the end of September at Alba Julia. In conformity with his policy of cutting down expenses the King has expressed a wish that the ceremonies should be as simple as possible.

The King, finding that the staff of the Royal Household is too numerous, has decided to reduce it. The post of librarian to the Royal Palace, which has been vacant since M. Chirileanu's resignation, is not to be filled, and the post of Minister of the Palace is to be abolished.

If all the reductions contemplated by the King are effected the resultant economy to the State will be nearly £30,000 a year. The lower grades of the staff of the Court are to receive six months' wages on dismissal, and old servants are to be given allotments on the Royal Domains. The King also wishes to reduce the staff of the Royal Domains, and has called for full details of the establishment for that purpose.

By virtue of a special Bill, which was introduced in Parliament on June 17, the Civil List will be as follows:—To the King, 40,000,000 lei (nearly £50,000) a year; the Queen Mother, 20,000,000 lei (nearly £25,000); the Prince of Alba Julia and his mother, 7,000,000 lei (nearly £8,600) each. Two of the former Regents, the Patriarch Mgr. Miron Cristea and M. G. Saratseanu, are each to receive a pension of 1,800,000 lei (about £2,200) a year for life.

On attaining the age of nine, the Prince of Alba Julia is to be enlisted in the Army, probably in the Mountain Chasseurs. In accordance with tradition, two days after being gazetted his Royal Highness will be promoted corporal, so that in the autumn he will appear in his new uniform.

After completing the four primary classes—he is now in the third—of the State School curriculum, the Prince is to enter a military school. French will then be added to his other studies, as, so far, he knows only Rumanian and English.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS

WITHDRAWALS FROM GENEVA CONVENTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JUNE 22

On the expiry on Friday of the term for the ratification of the Convention of import and export prohibition and restriction, asked for by the Polish and Czechoslovak Governments, the former informed the Secretary-General of the League that it feels bound to postpone its accession to the Convention and the latter has asked for a further adjournment until June 26.

As a result of the Polish declaration Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Rumania, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia will cease to be parties to the Convention from July 1 unless any of them should intimate before that date a wish to continue to be bound by the Convention. Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal will remain bound by the Convention after July 1, but may denounce it without notice from June 30, 1931.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 22

Germany has withdrawn her adherence to the Geneva Convention of 1927 on the abolition of import and export prohibitions. In ratifying the Convention the German Government made its application to Germany after July 1, 1930, dependent on ratification by Poland and Czechoslovakia in the meantime.

The eighth annual congress of the P.E.N. Clubs was opened on Saturday in WARSAW.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTION

LEADERS' CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JUNE 22

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, is now in the Maritime Provinces and will address meetings there every night until Thursday.

He is appealing for support on the ground that the readjustment of the iron and steel duties in the Budget will by reviving the fortunes of the steel plants in the Cape Breton area give a stimulus to the prosperity of the whole maritime region. He claims that the increase in British preference will increase shipping business at St. John, Halifax, New Brunswick, and he has defended his Administration against the charge that it was indifferent to the unemployment problem and industrial interests, and, as an instance of its concern, related how his Government had rejected a British tender of some £200,000 for a car-ferry to Prince Edward Island in favour of a Canadian firm's tender of nearly twice that sum.

Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, has been moving eastward across the prairies and has been continuing his "Canada first" line of argument. He has taken very strong exception to Mr. King's declaration that the Conservative policy comes dangerously near to being "No truck or trade with Great Britain," and has warned the Prime Minister that if he continues to make such unfounded statements swift reprisals will follow.

Mr. W. H. Moore, the chairman of the Tariff Board, has resigned his post to become Liberal candidate for the South Ontario Division of Ontario, which he has previously contested.

ARREST OF NEW YORK BROKER

FIRM'S HEAVY LOSSES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 22

Mr. Harold Russell Ryder, a partner in the brokerage house of Woody and Co., which failed three days ago, has been arrested on a charge of grand larceny. The specific charge is that he stole about $95,000 (£19,000) which, it is alleged, a client of the firm gave to him to buy stocks. The total sum lost in the failure of Woody and Co. amounts to more than $4,000,000 (£800,000).

Ryder, who is 35 years of age, was until recently a multi-millionaire. It was generally supposed that he had safely weathered the *débâcle* on the Stock Exchange last autumn. He had given $200,000 to the Union College, and only about a week ago he went there and laid the corner-stone of a magnificent new electrical laboratory which will be built with the money. The charges against him were brought by Mr. Charles L. Woody and Mr. Lucien A. Hold, the other partners in the firm.

END OF THE SEVILLE EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JUNE 22

The exhibition at Seville, which has been open for almost 14 months, was closed yesterday evening by the Prince of Asturias, representing the King.

It has been visited by about 1,500,000 persons, of whom about one-fifth were foreigners. This is believed to be a fair proportion, but the takings have been insufficient to cover the expenses, about £2,500,000, and Seville will have to meet the deficit with the help, duly promised, of the Spanish Government.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir Howard Kennard left STOCKHOLM yesterday on leave. Mr. Kelly will be Chargé d'Affaires until his return in August.

A petition signed by 111,270 citizens has been presented calling for a special municipal election to decide whether or no the Mayor of DETROIT should be allowed to remain in office.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool and his party, comprising representatives of the Liverpool City Council and of commerce, who have been on a tour in Denmark, left COPENHAGEN yesterday for England.

Mr. J. Matthews and Mr. Hook, the British pilots who left Lympne in an aeroplane on Friday in an attempt to fly to Australia, arrived at MARSEILLES on Saturday morning and later left for Rome.—*Reuter.*

The report of the Warren Fisher Committee on the system of appointment in the Colonial Office and Colonial Services, details of which were published in *The Times* of May 1, has been published as a Blue-book by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 3554, price 1s.).

Dr. Friedrich Schuster, formerly manager of the Witkowitz iron and steel works, has been appointed Minister of Commerce in the AUSTRIAN Cabinet, in place of Dr. Michael Hainisch, who resigned in protest against the recent Austro-Hungarian commercial treaty.

In consequence of the seriousness of the housing problem, the Soviet authorities have ordered that the dwelling space allowed to citizens of LENINGRAD shall be reduced by 10 per cent. not later than August 1. The extent of the reduction in MOSCOW has not yet been decided.

Our BOMBAY Correspondent telegraphs that the recovery of a large part of the jewelry stolen from the Temple of Bhawani, in Pertapgad Fort, near Mahabaleshwar, just before Christmas, is reported from Sátara. Fifteen Pathans are in custody in connexion with the affair.

The King of Spain, who will leave PARIS for London to-day, was entertained at dinner by the President of the French Republic last night. On Saturday he met M. Briand and other members of the Government at a luncheon given by Señor Quiñones de Léon at the Spanish Embassy.

The BOLIVIAN Legation was officially informed on Saturday that the troops of its Government had occupied the small frontier town of Villazon, which had momentarily fallen into the hands of Communist rebels who crossed the Argentine frontier. The rebels were dispersed or captured. Among those taken prisoner was their second leader.

The airship Graf Zeppelin, which is paying a visit of several days to Berlin in honour of the World Power Conference, yesterday made a trip with passengers to HAMBURG. She landed at 4 o'clock, and Captain Lehmann, in command, alighted, together with several passengers. The great heat caused the airship unexpectedly to rise, and she was unable to descend again until her return to Berlin in the evening.

AEROPLANE'S CRASH ON A ROOF

TWO LONDON PASSENGERS INJURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JUNE 21

Two Englishmen, one of whom lost both legs in the War, hired a touring aeroplane at the Ostend aerodrome this afternoon to take them to Abbeville, France. The machine was piloted by a Belgian named Bolline.

Immediately after taking off the machine came into collision with the roofs of houses near the aerodrome and finally crashed on to the roof of a house in the Rue Van Dyck. The tail of the machine struck Mme. Opstael, who was working in the courtyard of a neighbouring house, and fractured her skull. She is in hospital in a critical condition.

The pilot and the passengers were thrown out of the aeroplane and fell to the ground after sliding down the roof of the house. The pilot was seriously hurt. One of the Englishmen received internal injuries and cuts on the head, and the other injuries to the shoulder. Their names are given as Mr. Eric McElroy, of the firm of W. McElroy and Co., Iddesleigh House, Caxton-street, London, S.W., and Mr. J. Q. Shirreffs, of Redcliffe-gardens, S.W.

Other Foreign News on following page

LE MANS

NEW WORLD'S RECORD

by

BENTLEY

A 6½-litre Bentley, driven by Capt. Woolf Barnato and Commander Glen Kidston, again won the Grand Prix and Rudge-Whitworth Cup, and created a world's 24-hour road endurance record by averaging 75.87 m.p.h., and another Bentley was second, both

on special

SHELL PETROL & SHELL OIL

(Subject to official confirmation).

THE INDIAN REPORT

AWAITING THE FINDINGS

A RESTRAINED ATTITUDE

EXTREMIST PLANS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 22

Both Press and politicians in India are observing a commendable restraint in their comment on the second volume of the Simon Report. There has been little disposition on either hand to indulge in speculation, still less to employ intelligent anticipations, as a factor in the present political situation.

So far the only suggestion as to the contents of Volume II. has come in an alleged "authoritative forecast" published in certain sections of the Press at home. Even this has been treated with the utmost reserve by the Indian newspapers. Naturally there is a good deal of private discussion here in Simla, coupled with what will probably prove to be pretty shrewd guesswork. This, however, is confined to a comparatively limited circle, and India as a whole is awaiting the publication of what has been a jealously guarded secret with the utmost interest, not to say anxiety.

In estimating the immediate effect of its publication on the present state of India it is most important to sound a note of warning. The Report is to be issued to the Press late on Monday, for publication on Tuesday. It will be some time before a summary, to say nothing of the Report itself, will be received in all parts of the country. It will take longer still for educated Indians to digest it properly and explain its import to their followers. Even to-day, nearly a fortnight after the appearance of the first volume, many Indian newspapers are still publishing extracts daily. The moral is that it will be most unwise to assume that the first reactions to the Report necessarily represent the considered opinion of the politically minded community or its various sections.

EXTREMISTS' DESIGNS

As I suggested in my dispatch after the publication of the first volume, it is always the people who matter least in this country who are most anxious to jump into the picture with their impressions of documents which, on their own confession, they have not even read. At the other end of the line are the extremist agitators, who look on such an occasion as this as a convenient signal for a fresh outburst of violence. To speak perfectly frankly, every one here is prepared for fresh demonstrations of anti-British feeling in the storm-centres during the present week; but if these be launched, there will be no doubt that they were prepared in advance irrespective of what the Commission's recommendations may be. The truth is that it will probably be many days, perhaps even many weeks, before the present state of excitement dies down, giving the real leaders of political thought an opportunity to reflect how the Report will affect their case at the Round-Table Conference.

When politicians in India have expressed such decent reticence on the subject of the Report, much astonishment is expressed here that a group of members of the House of Commons should have given Mr. C. F. Andrews the opportunity to deliver a characteristically inaccurate outburst in London. Nobody can stop this propagandist from giving "uplift talks" in the United States and from indulging in his favourite hobby of basking in Mr. Gandhi's reflected glory; but it seems distinctly odd that, after all these official appeals for discreet abstention from speculation between the appearance of the two volumes, certain members of Parliament should have given him free use of their limelight in London.

RULING PRINCES AND THE REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 22

An important gathering of the Ruling Princes will be held in Simla in July in preparation for the Round-Table Conference. At the same time the Princes will confer with the Viceroy. Arrangements for such conferences were made when the Statutory Commission's Report was expected to be issued early in the year, and the present programme for the examination of and formulation of views upon the Report has had to be drawn up under great pressure of time.

There will be a preliminary meeting of Ministers representing all the States on July 5; on July 9 the Princes will confer with their Ministers and deliberate among themselves; and on July 14 they will meet the Viceroy. It is probable that there will be several meetings with the Viceroy, after which the Princes will meet for final deliberations.

FORCIBLE PICKETING IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22

Twenty-nine Congress pickets were arrested yesterday in the Burra Bazar, which is the Indian merchanting quarter of Calcutta. Two had stopped a Marwari merchant, and seized and burned a parcel he carried. Others forcibly took away bundles of cloth from coolies, and burned these.

Before the Presidency Magistrate the secretary of the Burra Bazar Civil Disobedience Council was sentenced to three months' imprisonment under the Press Ordinance for the publication of the *Congress Bulletin* without having filed the necessary declaration.

The police again raided the Congress offices yesterday, seized copies of the *Bulletin*, and made one arrest.

"PESHAWAR DAY" IN LUCKNOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21

Members of the Congress held three meetings in Lucknow on "Peshawar Day" in defiance of the order forbidding such gatherings. Congress volunteers, with "national flags," were posted at the gates of Aminudullah Park opposite policemen with fixed bayonets.

According to a Congress report, 750 persons have been imprisoned in the United Province up to date for taking part in the civil disobedience movement, Lucknow heading the list with 181.

FIERCE RIOT IN BOMBAY

500 CASUALTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JUNE 22

After riotous proceedings on Friday evening, when police on traffic duty were chased by the remnants of a procession which had been dispersed in Hornby-road, and at least one Englishman in a motor-car was attacked by a gang of 20 men close to the Hotel Majestic, it became apparent that the Congress revolutionaries would almost certainly disregard the order prohibiting the projected volunteers' rally on the Maidan for inspection by Pandit Motilal Nehru, acting president of the Congress, on Saturday morning. This expectation was fulfilled, and there was an unexampled disturbance, resulting, it is said, in 500 casualties. The term "casualties" is somewhat comprehensive and includes any sort of injury received in a police charge, but at least 150 cases were detained in the Congress hospital, including five women.

The *mêlée* began before 7 o'clock in the morning and lasted till 9.30, and, in general, it took the form of police charges to disperse groups of volunteers as they arrived. As each charge was made, the crowd of onlookers seemed to increase, thereby adding to the confusion; and although 400 foot and 40 mounted police were employed, their task was one of extreme difficulty.

A detachment of about 20 Sikh volunteers proved particularly obdurate, and whenever they were attacked by the police women volunteers formed a cordon round them. The Police Commissioner personally asked the women's leader to withdraw her force, but she refused, and said they would not mind even if they should be charged by mounted police. Every effort was made to avoid touching the women, but some of them were hurt in a later scuffle.

TAKING THE "SALUTE"

Pandit Motilal Nehru did not appear till about 9 o'clock, when the police had been temporarily withdrawn, and he then took the salute from a small group of volunteers by the side of Esplanade-road, after which, it is understood, he asked the volunteers to disperse peacefully. Shortly afterwards, however, volunteers began to re-form, and, as the crowd was still large, the police again emerged from the police court compound and cleared the Maidan with a charge.

In the afternoon the Bombay Share-brokers' Association organized a procession as a protest against the action of the police, and this was dispersed, after several warnings had been given, near Victoria Terminus. Later, it was arranged by the Congress that there should be a huge procession this evening. This has been prohibited by the police, and a steady rain all to-day—which is the first real monsoon day—may damp the demonstrators' ardour.

At the inquest on persons killed in the riot at the Bhendi Bazaar on May 26 the Coroner's jury returned a unanimous verdict that the deaths were due to unjustifiable firing by the police, and that the whole loss of life resulted from firing on the mob, which was not violent in the beginning.

** The rioting in the Bhendi Bazaar, the predominantly Moslem quarter of Bombay City, arose out of a hooligan's attack on the dog of a European police-sergeant. The mob made two attempts to set fire to police quarters, and stoned the fire engine when it was called out. Four persons died from bullet wounds, one of the victims being a Moslem woman.

THE CHANGE IN EGYPT

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, JUNE 21

The King has prorogued Parliament. The members of both Houses have been invited by the Executive of the Wafd to meet with members of the Provincial Council to discuss the situation.

The new Egyptian Cabinet's programme, issued from the Presidency of the Council, opens by announcing that it is impossible to ignore the circumstances in which the Cabinet has assumed office, and that one of its main objects will be to establish tranquillity in Egypt and maintain order throughout the country. It will, therefore, keep an absolute political neutrality and will not lean towards any political body.

The Cabinet hopes that circumstances will not be such as to compel it to take other than normal and reasonable measures to keep order. As the country is wholly occupied at present with the financial crisis, the Cabinet will do everything possible to find means to relieve the country, both temporarily and permanently, and will adopt strict economic measures.

The Cabinet is keenly interested in the execution of the large projects which are bringing prosperity to the country, but will avoid spending unnecessarily.

Apart from the support of the King the Cabinet relies with confidence on the co-operation of the people, and is therefore eager that the country shall continue to enjoy the Parliamentary régime which is vital to confidence and cooperation between Government and people.

The Cabinet proposes to speak little and do much.

I understand officially that in order to emphasize the fact that the new Cabinet is national, Ismail Pasha Sidky and Hafez Pasha Afifi have resigned from the Liberal Party, while Aly Pasha Maher, Tewfik Pasha Rifaat and Hilmy Pasha Issa have resigned from the Ittehadist Party.

Some of the Wafdist newspapers continue to publish inflammatory articles, notably the *Kaukab esh Sharq*, which points out that the Wafd can either accept the situation and retain what liberties it can or make trouble in defence of its rights: it warns its readers "In this case we must be ready to suffer all kinds of cruelty and acts of violence as we did at the beginning of our movement," and goes on to advise them that "we must do as they are doing in India at the present moment and gain our ends by boycotting and passive resistance."

The Ittehadists and the Constitutional Liberals have passed resolutions supporting the new Cabinet.

FLAG APPOINTMENT

The following flag appointment was announced at the Admiralty on Saturday:—

Vice-Admiral Sir William W. Fisher, K.C.B., C.V.O., to be Vice-Admiral Commanding First Battle Squadron, in succession to Vice-Admiral W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., to date from September 12.

400,000 UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 22.—According to the provisional census estimates the number of unemployed in New York is 400,000.—*Reuter.*

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

CONFUSED ISSUES

SENATE AND NAVAL TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 22

At noon to-morrow, when Congress meets, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate will probably be able to report back the London Naval Treaty with a recommendation for its approval without amendment, though it goes without saying that Senator Johnson, of California, and one or two others will file a dissenting opinion. It will then remain to be seen whether Congress as a whole can adjourn next Saturday, clearing the way for that Special Session of the Senate at which the Treaty alone will be considered.

The present week will be full of complications, and the everlasting question of prohibition is not the least of them. Trouble has arisen in the matter of the President's Commission to inquire into law enforcement; for the House of Representatives has ruled out, on a point of order, the appropriation of £50,000 asked for its continued maintenance, and a Sub-Committee of the Senate yesterday, on the motion of Senator Glass, of Virginia, a convinced "dry," voted to reduce the amount to £10,000, restricting the use of this sum severely to an inquiry into the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Neither the "wets" nor the "drys" appear to be pleased with the Commission, which is accused of spending too much time on the investigation of minor matters, like juvenile delinquency, when more light is so urgently needed on a social question which has more passionately engaged public interest than any since slavery. More by token, this is President Hoover's Commission, and there is no unwillingness to embarrass the President. The "wets" have got a new hero in the person of Mr. Dwight Morrow, and the "drys" seem to be losing an old one.

The "drys" in the Senate are ready to believe that President Hoover is nefariously trying to evade the prohibition question until after the November election. Some suspect that he is losing his faith in the nobility of the great experiment in its present form, that he is half-convinced that the voting tide is about to turn, and that he will be prepared in 1932 to go one better than Mr. Morrow in advocacy of drastic change. They want a "showdown" as quickly as possible, and think the way to get it is to issue a mandate to the Law Enforcement Commission that it must for the next year deal exclusively with the liquor question.

DANGER OF A DEFICIT

There is also pending the Bill in aid of veterans of the World War, which may show the President at odds with Congress. The measure extends to the present year the period in which a man who wore the American uniform may claim that any physical disability is the result of active service. It has passed the House of Representatives so drafted as to involve a minimum annual charge upon the Treasury of about $800,000,000 [£40,000,000], and now has been modified by the Senate in such a way as to reduce the cost to $74,000,000 [£14,800,000] a year. The question whether the United States should be made to pay for the "vicious habits" of a former Service man arises again, as it did in the case of the Spanish War Veterans Bill. But there is also a danger that the dwindling surplus of the revenue on which the Treasury can count may be transformed into a deficit next year.

And then there is the Tariff and the President's announced intention to reorganize the Tariff Commission by the appointment of new men and to set the "flexible provision" at work as soon as possible. The new members will have to be confirmed by the Senate, and there may be trouble about this if some of the nominees do not believe in the grand old fortifying protectionist curriculum. The Administration is doing its best to allay domestic and foreign anxiety as to the effect of the Hawley-Smoot Bill. Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, has told the country that it is not as black as it is painted; Mr. Lamont, the Secretary of Commerce, has informed foreigners that if they believe any rates too high they can present their case "to the reorganized Tariff Commission"; and there are also to be Cabinet speeches addressed to Labour and to agriculture. Thus begins the campaign to turn public attention from the evils of the Tariff to the virtues of the "flexible provision," and it may be successful, if, as is desperately hoped, there is some early revival in foreign trade and relief from domestic depression.

As much as anything else, however, the country will welcome the adjournment of Congress. The fact that Congress knows this may bring the Session to a close next Saturday, in spite of all the complications and disagreements.

"RED" PROPAGANDA IN JAMAICA

NEGRO'S CREDENTIALS FROM MOSCOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KINGSTON (JA.), JUNE 20

A coloured American, said to be the national field organizer of the Negro Labour Congress, came to Jamaica recently and formed a Trades and Labour Union at Kingston. It has been discovered since his departure that he is a Communist, and that he showed one or two persons a commission said to have been signed by Stalin.

While organizing the union here he stated openly that it intended to promote strikes when strong enough if artisans and other workers did not get higher pay. He warned some members of the union to be prepared for clashes with the police and even arrest. In view of his revolutionary talk a few foundation members of the union resigned. The membership is now 600.

From Jamaica the organizer went to Trinidad, but was warned by the police of that colony to leave. When he returned to New York he sent money to the local union to send a delegate to the international conference of negro workers which the Profintern (Red Trade Union International) has announced for next month.

60,000-TON LINER FOR FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 22

It is announced that the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique has given an order to the St. Nazaire shipyards for the construction of a 60,000-ton liner. She is to be 1,000ft. long, 111½ft. in the beam, and will draw 37½ft. The engines will be 120,000 horse-power, designed to give a speed of 28 knots. The vessel should be ready for service in April, 1933.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

LORDS AND COAL BILL

NAVAL PROGRAMME

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The coming week promises to be a period of great political interest. To-morrow the final report of the Indian Statutory Commission will be published; Mr. Baldwin has summoned a meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons and of prospective candidates for to-morrow morning in order that he may address them on the present political situation; and in the afternoon the House of Lords will decide whether it will persist in its amendments to the Coal Mines Bill which the House of Commons has declined to accept. On Wednesday Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, will make a statement on the shipbuilding programme for the current financial year.

The position with regard to the Coal Mines Bill is one of considerable delicacy. The Peers attach special importance to two alterations which they made in the Bill. The first was the deletion of the district levy. When this question was again raised in the House of Commons both sections of the Opposition supported the action of the House of Lords, though they were not present in sufficient force to impose their will on the Government. The second alteration was to insert the ninety-hour fortnight as a permissive alternative to the seven and a half-hour day, but the miners have persistently refused to consider this alternative. It is uncertain what action the Lords will take to-morrow, but there is undoubtedly a considerable body of opinion in favour of insisting on the amendments. If that opinion prevails a difficult position will be created. There will be only two courses for the Government. They must either accept the amendments under protest or refuse them and so lose the Bill—a decision which would bring immediate chaos to the coalfields. Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, has already announced that the Government will fight to the last ditch, and that if they are driven into a corner and the probable loss of the Bill they will have to consult the miners' representatives in Parliament and the Miners' Federation; and he has given an undertaking that no decision will be taken by the Government until these two bodies have given their verdict and their approval.

NEW WARSHIPS

The general lines of Mr. Alexander's statement on the new shipbuilding programme may be indicated. The programme has been delayed in view of the London Naval Treaty, but a Supplementary Estimate will now be presented to the House of Commons in order that a programme of replacement may be begun, and the necessary new cruisers, destroyers and submarines laid down before the end of the financial year. It is assumed that the whole question of the naval defence of the Empire will be reviewed at the Imperial Conference in the autumn, and in the meantime the programme to be presented to Parliament will deal with the current year only. It is expected to include three cruisers carrying 6in. guns. A movement has been started by the pacifist section of the Parliamentary Labour Party to induce the Cabinet to forgo any new building programme for the present year, but it is believed that the Cabinet has already reached a decision on the subject. The House of Commons will not have an opportunity to discuss the subject until the Supplementary Estimate is presented, but the House of Lords will be able to deal with it on Thursday, as Lord Beatty proposes on that day to call attention to "the serious effects which will ensue to this country from the proposed Naval Treaty."

The House of Commons will devote to-day and Wednesday to the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, and the important clauses dealing with the position of one-man companies will probably be reached this evening. Without any question of obstruction they are bound to give rise to considerable discussion, as members who have studied them closely are apprehensive of the clauses as now worded, and they attach importance to the fact that Mr. Snowden has already put down amendments to clear up some of the obscure points.

LAND DRAINAGE

Dr. Addison, the new Minister of Agriculture, will move the second reading of the Land Drainage Bill to-day, and the necessary money resolution will be taken on Friday. The Government maintain that the present system of land drainage is completely out of date and unworkable, and they regard the Bill as an important ally in their fight against unemployment, inasmuch as land drainage works, which will provide a considerable amount of employment, are being delayed. In the circumstances it is assumed that the House of Commons will be asked to disagree with the amendment made in the House of Lords by which the Bill would not come into operation until 1935. Thursday is a Supply Day, and the Votes for the Dominions Office and the Colonial Office have been put down.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday Lord Denbigh will urge that in the present time of acute unemployment it is contrary to the public interest to maintain the principle of penalizing those able to give employment to menservants. A debate on the position in Malta may be expected.

HIRE-PURCHASE LAW IN SCOTLAND

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

The Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To inquire into and report on the existing law relating to contracts of hire-purchase in Scotland, with reference particularly to the conditions commonly inserted in such contracts and the sanction of imprisonment, by which such contracts may in certain circumstances be enforced, and to report thereon and on the question what amendments, if any, in the law or administration relating to such contracts are desirable."

The committee is constituted as follows:—Lord Fleming (chairman), Mr. James Doonan, Mr. James Currie Macbeth, Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell, and Mrs. E. G. Somerville. The secretary of the committee is Mr. James Paterson, Sheriff Clerk Depute, Glasgow, to whom all communications on the subject of the inquiry should be addressed.

Lord Fleming is one of the Senators of the College of Justice. Mr. James Doonan is president of the National Union of Scottish Mineworkers. Mr. James Currie Macbeth is an ex-Provost of Dunfermline and vice-chairman of the Carnegie Trust. Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell was formerly M.P. for Paisley. Mrs. Somerville is a member of Edinburgh Town Council.

MALTESE CRISIS

POSITION OF THE MINISTRY

GOVERNMENT BY ORDINANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JUNE 22

The British Cabinet's decision as to the form of government in Malta during the state of emergency has not yet been disclosed, but it would appear that instead of reverting to Crown Colony government the system initiated by the recent ordinance suspending the elections will be continued.

On the assumption that the state of affairs created by the Bishops' pastoral affects the peace, order, and good government of Malta, and as such falls within the dispositions in the Constitution referring to reserved matters, the Governor may legislate by ordinance. The only matter still subject to speculation is whether Ministers will be retained in office during the state of emergency or the Government be carried on without them. The Constitution lays down that in all reserved matters there shall be a nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser, and the Navy, Army, and Air Force officers. The Governor may also appoint a Joint Committee of the Privy Council consisting of three Ministers and three nominated members of the Council to consider particular questions and tender advice. The adoption of this system to meet an emergency has the advantage of keeping the door open for the return to self-government. Moreover the retention of the Ministers, though at the cost of still further embittering their adversaries, will confer upon the Governor the advantage of getting their advice and will enable them to submit officially the people's views and will keep them in direct touch with public affairs, besides leaving the Maltese at least the semblance of representation.

A DIFFICULTY ELIMINATED

Until yesterday two difficulties faced the Governor: first, the estimates were not passed before the Dissolution; and, secondly, there was a doubt as to the validity of certain laws enacted by the late Legislature. The first difficulty has yet to be overcome, but as to the second, Ordinance II. of 1930, enacted yesterday, solved it. The case pending before the Appeal Court [reported in *The Times* of May 13] called for immediate action, as it was down for final judgment to-morrow. If decided against the defendants it would have placed the whole Government machinery out of gear by annulling all the laws enacted by the late Government since January 8, 1929, when at the first joint meeting of both Houses two trade union senators sat pending an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the judgment of the Malta Appeal Court which unseated them. They continued to sit until last January, when the appeal was not further entertained.

Yesterday's ordinance removed doubts in respect to the validity of the Legislature's Acts. The preamble declares that it is expedient that the said laws shall have full effect until the Legislature may re-enact, repeal, or amend them. The preamble also expressly states that it is desirable to hold as soon as practicable the suspended elections and to provide against any possibility of the said elections when held [being declared void on the ground of the alleged invalidity of the Electoral Act of 1929.

With these objects in view, the ordinance lays down that all Acts enacted or purporting to be enacted by the Malta Legislature which received the Royal Assent shall be valid and effectual from the date of such assent for all purposes whatever and all things done thereunder lawful and valid and that no question of validity shall be entertained by any Law Court. This avoids any difficulty resulting from to-morrow's judgment, if adverse to the Government.

It is hoped that the interregnum will be utilized to remove some of the defects of the Constitution which have impeded its smooth working. One of these refers to the powers of the Malta Appeal Court, which in regard to elections is a Court of first instance whose decisions cannot be appealed against. If this and other causes of friction are removed the interregnum should prove a blessing.

** The substance of Mgr. Robinson's report to the Vatican on his visit to Malta is on the preceding page.

DRUGS FOR FAR EAST

BIG SEIZURE AT MARSEILLES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 22

Eleven hundred kilogrammes (more than a ton) of smuggled cocaine, morphine, and heroin, valued at over £30,000, have been seized by the Customs at Marseilles. The drugs formed part of a cargo discharged by an Italian steamer from Constantinople, which docked last Monday and left again for Turkey in the evening.

Five packing cases described as containing gum tragacanth, and destined for re-embarcation for the Far East in a British liner, first aroused the suspicion of the Customs inspectors. They were opened and found to contain narcotics covered by a thin layer of the gum. The inspectors then opened 33 other cases, all of which, variously labelled dried fruit, boric acid, and rugs, contained more drugs. An investigation of the affair has begun, but so far the identities of the senders and consignees have not been discovered.

STUDENT LIFE IN HEIDELBERG

OBJECTIONS TO A FILM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 22

The students' organization of Heidelberg University has refused to provide student "supers" for a sound film and otherwise to support the enterprise because it objects to the way in which the producers propose to depict the German student life of to-day.

The students, having seen the manuscript of the film, find it far too strongly influenced by sugary romantic ideas which have been firmly fixed in the popular mind since the play *Alt Heidelberg* began its triumphant career. They declare indignantly that the Heidelberg student of to-day does not spend his whole time eating, drinking, and making love; he has to work hard to get through his examinations. The Heidelberg Press agrees.

THE INVALIDS

Sir Israel Gollancz is lying very gravely ill at his home, Melrose, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.

Sir Hall Caine was stated last night to be much better, and he was able to go out for a time yesterday.

Sir James Melville was last night reported to be about the same.

CHURCH AND EMPIRE

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

"The Cathedrals are coming into their own in the life of the Church and people." These words were used by the Archbishop of Canterbury—then Archbishop of York—in 1927. The new direction that has been given to Cathedral life in recent years is discussed in the Church and Empire Number of *The Times* to be published on Wednesday, together with many other subjects of particular interest to members of the Anglican community.

Canon Peter Green, Manchester, writes on the need of a new vision of the importance, value and happiness of preaching the Gospel to men in great industrial centres; and Canon Maynard Smith, of Gloucester, deals with the position of the country parson, reaching the conclusion that for the man with a vocation the country still offers an ideal sphere of work. Mr. Eric Maclagan contributes an interesting article on Church art; and Mr. F. C. Eeles will describe the work of the Central Council for the Care of Churches. Attention is called to the development of a new movement for a more enlightened treatment of music in parish churches; and the church organ is the subject of a valuable contribution from the pen of Dr. Edward Bairstow. Mr. H. B. Walters writes on church bells and the ancient craft of bell-ringing.

The special purpose of the Number, to which the Archbishop of Canterbury contributes a message, is to commemorate the reopening of the Dome and Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral; and it will also serve as a guide to the Seventh Lambeth Conference and illustrate the work of the Church of England, the Free Churches, the Church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic Church in the missionary fields of the Empire. The Number, which is fully illustrated, will be published, gratis, as part of the ordinary issue of *The Times* on Wednesday.

THE KING

CORONATION ANNIVERSARY AT WINDSOR

The anniversary of the Coronation of the King was observed at Windsor yesterday. Their Majesties attended Divine service in the morning in the private chapel at the castle. The bells of St. George's Chapel and Windsor Parish Church were rung, and flags were flown from the public buildings. In the afternoon their Majesties visited the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park, and returned to the castle in the evening.

By command of the King the bands of the Royal Horse Guards and The Scots Guards played on the east terrace of the castle for two hours yesterday afternoon, and thousands of visitors and residents were admitted to listen to the music.

During the past week a slight change has been made in the guard-changing ceremony at Windsor Castle. Hitherto only the regimental band of the Guards Battalion which happened to be quartered at Windsor has played selections of music while sentries were being posted, but by the King's command the pipers of the 1st Battalion, The Scots Guards, under the direction of Pipe-Major MacDonald, have played between the pieces performed by the band during the past week, their marching up and down the Grand Quadrangle presenting a picturesque spectacle.

The King and Queen will leave Windsor Castle by motor-car for Buckingham Palace this morning at about 10.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

To-day the Prince of Wales's 36th birthday will be celebrated at Windsor, of which borough he is High Steward. The bells of St. George's Chapel and Windsor Parish Church will be rung, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired in the Long Walk, Windsor Great Park, by the Court Bombardier.

LAWN TENNIS

WIMBLEDON TO-DAY

Play in the Lawn Tennis Championships will be begun on the lawns of the All England Club at Wimbledon at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the first match on the Centre Court will be between E. F. Moon, the champion of Australia, and W. Allison, from the United States. It is hoped to play off the whole of the first round of the Singles to-day. Play in the Women's event will not be begun until to-morrow.

Both the Singles Champions, H. Cochet, of France, and Mrs. Moody, of California, will be defending their titles, and they will be challenged by a large number of players of this country, and a stronger band of players from abroad than ever before. Nearly every nation in the world will be represented. The prospects, together with a map showing the parking places for motor-cars and details of how to reach the courts, are to be found on page 7, and the programme for this afternoon on page 12.

ASCOT SUNDAY

RIVER FESTIVAL MARRED BY RAIN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MAIDENHEAD, JUNE 22

Rain, which spoilt Ascot's second day, helped to mar the pleasure of Ascot Sunday, and there were fewer people and fewer boats on the river to-day. There was never even the promise of perfect weather. Grey skies and banks of clouds foreshadowed the coming of the storm, which broke in the late afternoon and resulted in an hour's heavy rain.

Ascot Sunday, however, remains a great open-air festival which defies the weather. Thousands of people poured into Maidenhead, and many punts, skiffs, and small launches were out early, seeking quiet backwaters where they might be moored in peace. The countryside was looking its loveliest, with the woodland foliage fresh and green, and flowers blossoming everywhere. Boulter's Lock was again the magnet for those who had come to watch the procession of boats.

The popularity of the light motor-car has added to the appeal which Ascot Sunday makes, and brought large numbers of visitors to the Thames Valley between Windsor and Maidenhead.

CAMBRIDGE TRIPOS LISTS

The last of the Cambridge Tripos Lists were issued on Saturday, and are published on page 8, together with the names of a large number upon whom degrees were conferred.

OBITUARY

The RIGHT HON. SIR MONTAGUE LUSH, who was for many years one of the foremost advocates of the day, and was afterwards a Judge of the King's Bench, died yesterday at his residence at Stanmore in his seventy-seventh year.

Our Allahabad Correspondent announces the death of MAJOR-GENERAL the NAWAB of RAMPUR at the age of 55.

(Memoirs appear on page 19.)

THE CONQUEST OF JONSONG

CLIMBER'S OWN STORY

GREAT WIND STORMS

In *The Times* of Saturday our Special Correspondent with the Himalaya expedition stated that six members of the party had climbed Jonsong Peak, the highest summit reached by man. Hörlin and Schneider climbed the peak on June 3, the others on June 8. On the 3rd Wood-Johnson and Smythe had started as well as Hörlin and Schneider, but were compelled to turn back. In the following dispatch Smythe completes the story, the first paragraph being a condensation of the last part of Saturday's message.

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(FROM FRANK S. SMYTHE)

JONSONG BASE CAMP, JUNE 11

After a wild night in camp at 21,000ft. on the north-west ridge of Jonsong, with a wonderful view of Everest 50 miles away, Hörlin and Schneider set off at 9 a.m., followed by Wood-Johnson and me, down a steep 600ft. of ice slope to the glacier, and up it to the snowfield at its head. On the glacier Wood-Johnson found he could climb no farther. I went on to try to catch up the others, who were well on their way to the summit. But hurrying at

heights over 20,000ft. was impossible. It was 3 p.m. by the time I reached 23,000ft.; continuation meant being benighted if I was to reach the summit, and I turned back. On the glacier, while considering the situation, I saw two minute dots [Hörlin and Schneider] stand on the summit. I found Wood-Johnson ill. He had lain over an hour unconscious in the snow. He made a great effort, and we crossed the glacier and attacked the climb back on to the ridge. Although fainting, Wood-Johnson never slipped.

Slowly rope length by rope length we progressed. The declining sun flamed and died around us; a vivid furnace with bars of scarlet spread behind Everest and the tropic night rushed upon us. Once there was a beautiful "Brocken Spectre" to lend weirdness to what to Wood-Johnson must have been a nightmare ascent, while to add to his discomfort the wind arose again, numbing his hands and feet. A myriad stars looked down on a scene of intense effort as I took in the rope for the last time. On the easy ridge our servants rushed forth to meet us. Not until then did Wood-Johnson collapse. His effort had been one of which any mountaineer might be proud. Schneider and Hörlin came in very late. Hörlin said that the ascent had been mostly easy climbing; but the loose rocks required care. They had climbed unroped, although a slip would have been fatal in many places.

On the following day we descended to Camp One; Wood-Johnson was very weak and fainted once. It appeared subsequently that he had been suffering from a severe stomach disorder, no doubt accelerated by his untiring efforts and worries on behalf of the transport of the Expedition.

A GLACIER STAIRWAY

At Camp One we met Dyhrenfurth, Kurz, and Wieland, who intended climbing Jonsong Peak. Although tired I decided to carry on and attempt the peak again. Meanwhile Hörlin and Schneider descended to the Base Camp for a rest, and the subsequent investigation of the Choten Nima La and the Dodang Nima Range.

Next day we ascended to the Ridge Camp but made our camp on a more

(Continued on page 16, col. 4)

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Covent Garden	PELLEAS ET MELISANDE	7.45
Lyric, Hammersmith	LES SYLPHIDES	8.30

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Daly's	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	8.30
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Embassy	TWELFTH NIGHT	8.45
Everyman	LONG SHADOWS	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	8.15
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	8.30
Prince of Wales	BADGER'S GREEN	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	HAMLET	8.15
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	RUTH DRAPER	8.45
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MR. FRIEDRICH-KARL GRIMM	8.30
Wigmore Hall	MRS. GORDON WOODHOUSE AND MR. ANTONI SALA	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW	2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	LADIES OF LEISURE	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	JOURNEY'S END	2 to 11
Capitol	THE BIG SHOT	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	A LADY TO LOVE	12 to 12
Kensington	DARK RED ROSES	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2 to 15
New Gallery	THE ARIZONA KID	2 to 11
Plaza	BEHIND THE MAKE-UP	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	ROARING DUSK	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	2.40 & 8.40
Regal	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	PARIS	12.15 to 11.41
Tivoli	ON THE LEVEL	12 to 1

THE TIMES

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate south-westerly winds, fresh at times, veering later temporarily; occasional rain or showers, bright intervals; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Rather unsettled generally. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The anniversary of the Coronation of the King was observed at Windsor yesterday. Their Majesties will leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace this morning. (p. 14)

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood were present at the final performance of the Aldershot Tattoo on Saturday. (p. 11)

To-day the Prince of Wales's 36th birthday will be celebrated at Windsor, of which borough he is High Steward. (p. 14)

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, visited Oxford on Saturday to receive the degree of D.C.L., inspect the Wingfield Hospital, and open the new building of the Headington girls' school. She later declared open a school hall at Queen Anne's School, Caversham. (p. 11)

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught were present at the Speech Day proceedings at Wellington College on Saturday. (p. 8)

The Archbishop of Liverpool (Dr. Downey), speaking in Liverpool yesterday, severely criticized the Government Education Bill. He declared that Catholics could not contemplate relinquishing the appointment of their Catholic teachers, and he urged them to reject the Bill as an insidious attack on their Faith. (p. 11)

To mark the jubilee of the founding of the Eton Mission at Hackney Wick, London, E., the Bishop of Stepney dedicated on Saturday a new reredos in the mission church. (p.)

Children's events were a feature of the International Horse Show at Olympia on Saturday. (p. 9)

Speakers at the Imperial Press Conference at Edinburgh on Saturday emphasized the importance of better facilities for the interchange of news within the Empire. (p. 9)

POLITICS

The issue of the Indian Statutory Commission's second Report, the meeting of Conservative M.P.s and candidates to be addressed by Mr. Baldwin, and the House of Lords' decision with regard to its challenged amendments of the Coal Mines Bill will make the coming week one of great political interest. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The whole of India is awaiting the publication of Volume II. of the Simon Report with the utmost interest and not without anxiety. Both Press and politicians are observing restraint. The extremists, however, are expected to make the publication of the Commission's recommendations the occasion for a fresh outburst of violence. The Ruling Princes will meet in Simla next month to consider the Report. (p. 14)

There were serious disturbances in Bombay on Saturday arising out of the decision of the Congress volunteers to defy the order forbidding their assembling on the Maidan. The police charged repeatedly, and one estimate puts the casualties at 500, among whom are several women. (p. 14)

Our correspondent in Malta states that it is believed that during the state of emergency the Governor will legislate by ordinances. It is not certain whether the members of the Cabinet will remain as part of the Governor's advisory council. (p. 14)

Another dispatch from our Correspondent with the Himalaya Expedition describes the second ascent of Jonsong Peak. Several members of the expedition are already on their way home. (p. 14)

At a meeting in Nairobi of members of the European commercial and farming classes in Kenya and Tanganyika the British Government's proposals for closer union in East Africa have been wholeheartedly condemned. (p. 13)

SPORT

The Windsor June Race Meeting was held on Saturday; the Hamilton Park June Meeting was concluded. (p. 5)

The Australians scored 231 runs for five wickets against Lancashire at Old Trafford on Saturday; Surrey scored 475 for six wickets against Essex at the Oval; in the match between Derbyshire and Somerset at Chesterfield 18 wickets fell during the day for 166 runs. (p. 6)

England beat The Rest in an International Polo trial match at Ranelagh on Saturday by eight goals to four. (p. 5)

The London Lawn Tennis Championships were concluded at Queen's Club on Saturday. (p. 7)

The Southern Counties Athletic Championships were held on the Iffley Road track at Oxford on Saturday. (p. 7)

Hunstanton beat the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society at Hunstanton on Saturday by six matches to five. (p. 4)

Marlow Amateur Regatta was held on Saturday. (p. 7)

Shamrock V. gained another victory on Saturday, the second day of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's Regatta. (p. 7)

The British Touring Rugby Football team won the first Test Match against New Zealand at Dunedin on Saturday by six points to three. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Stock Exchange Outlook; Marks and Spencer's New Capital; Crosse and Blackwell Meeting; Barclay, Perkins' Results; and Mexico North-Western Scheme. (p. 21)

Lombard-street was plentifully supplied with short credits on Saturday, new day-to-day loans being obtainable at 1½ per cent. Discount rates were weaker, three months bills being quoted at 2 7-16 per cent. The New York exchange moved against sterling and closed at $4.85 55-64. The Swiss rate also declined. Silver fell to the new record low level of 15½d. an ounce. (p. 22)

COLONIES IN CONFERENCE

The second Colonial Office Conference opens this morning. The first Conference, called three years ago on the initiative of MR. AMERY, was avowedly an experiment. The value of gathering together leading officials, one from each of the Colonies under the Colonial Office, could only be proved by practice. Theoretically there is everything to be said for discussions round a table between men with largely similar preoccupations who know only too little of each other's work. But it was not till the first Conference had finished that all doubts as to its value could be dissipated. It proved, in fact, to be a fecund parent not only of ideas but of sub-committees, which continued in quiet vitality after its termination, and to-day's Conference meets with the double advantage that the conference method has justified itself and that it can enter into the labours of the sub-committees which were brought into existence in 1927. The agenda is wide, including such diverse matters as tropical transport, broadcasting, and the preservation of the supply of fish in the seven seas. In particular, two big subjects have arisen during the last three years which will call for a very thorough discussion. The Colonial Development Fund is now in existence with a million pounds for schemes that will advance the agriculture or industry of the Colonies. Development is a word of wide meaning, and the Conference will consider it not only in terms of the Fund, but also in its wider forms. One of the questions, for example, raised in 1927, and then delegated to a committee, which will now be reviewed with the help of that committee's report, is how to secure a supply of films suitable for the native populations. It is a good instance, and a picturesque one, of the topics which can be treated far better at a conference than by the prolonged circulation of dispatches round the world. Most Colonies have to exercise rights of censorship over films that are shown to native peoples who have no experience of normal life in Europe or America, who can pay little and therefore tend to get the leavings of the picture industry. Each Colonial Government by itself can do little beyond a negative censorship, but as a member of a large Empire it finds numbers of other Colonial Governments with the same desire to facilitate the showing of desirable films; and a cooperative scheme, such as the Conference will have before it, will enable something to be done in an important educational matter which no Colony could have undertaken by itself. This kind of pooling cooperation, which takes full advantage of the number of the British Colonies, can be extended into other educational fields. Side by side with it the Conference will also explore what may be called by contrast the field of complementary cooperation, the planning of air routes and of transport facilities—matters in which give and take is called for and bargains can be struck.

In the principal topic that will engage the Conference—the creation of common Colonial services—the great difficulty is the unwillingness of Colonies satisfied with present arrangements to agree to forgo their exclusive advantages. Since the War the number of appointments to the Colonial Empire has greatly increased, and the need for a steady recruitment of a high type of man both for administrative and for technical services has suggested the question whether there is not something obsolete and inefficient in the present arrangements. The Colonial Conference of 1927 made some advance towards an Imperial Science Service for technical officers, who have only too often found themselves at a dead end, cut off alike from promotion and from contact with their professional world by their acceptance of a scientific post in an impecunious Colony. Since 1927 an important step forward has been taken which will materially lighten and influence the work of the present Conference. The committee, headed by SIR WARREN FISHER, which was set up last year to go into the whole system of Colonial appointments, has issued its report. It looks forward to the unification of special services, such as agriculture, medicine, and education, within the larger whole of a single Colonial Service. The transfer of men, including administrative officers, from one Colony to another, which already takes place in the higher grades, would be extended, and the prospects that the Colonial Service could offer would be very greatly enhanced.

In calling for a more economical and more effective organization, the committee say very plainly that now is the time. The difficulties are real and do not grow less as time passes. Many Colonial Governments are lukewarm or hostile, and for various reasons prefer to retain the present self-contained systems. Some Colonies feel they already secure the best recruits; others feel that it takes years for men to master their languages and problems, and fear to see their best men promoted to the opposite end of the earth just when their value is greatest. Though a single service would enjoy a high prestige, yet the conditions of work differ enormously between one part of the Empire and another, and few men have no personal preference as between, for example, Africa and the West Indies. At present a man can still stand for an appointment in Africa knowing that if he obtains it he is safe against transfer to Hong-kong or the Falkland Islands. But these objections, and difficulties over the different scales of pay that different Colonies can afford, can all be met. No one suggests an unending game of general post, the uprooting of men from work which they understand and enjoy, or mere transfer for transfer's sake. What is required is a much greater elasticity than exists, so that promotion may be less at the mercy of accident. Where a system works well the committee do not suggest changing it. Thus they recommend that the Eastern Cadetships for the Malayan Civil Service should continue to be filled, like appointments in the Colonial Office itself, at the ordinary examination for the Home and Indian Civil Services. The method of appointment by selection is used by the Crown Agents for the Colonies to fill a large number of technical posts. It is also used to fill the junior administrative posts in tropical Africa, and all posts over a certain value for which the Secretary of State, and not the Governor of the Colony, makes the choice through a special Private Secretary for Appointments. This system has been such a proved success in the hands of MAJOR FURSE that the committee recommend that an Appointments Board to conduct the work should become a permanent part of the Colonial Office organization. The qualities required in district officers are not always discovered by written examinations, and experience has now shown that good judges can provide a steady succession of the right men by personal interview and general consideration of character and past records. Between 400 and 500 appointments—a hundred of them administrative—were made in this way in 1929. The committee have to recognize, what is only too true, that, in the main, salaries, especially for the engineering posts which the Crown Agents have to fill, compare badly with those current in the commercial world. Few Colonial Governments have much money to spend, and the committee content themselves with minor suggestions, such as more free leave both for officers and their families, on the lines of the annual leave which is so much valued in the Sudan Service. Another way in which the Services can be made more attractive is by preserving Governorships as the rightful rewards of men who have spent their lives in Colonial administration. There will always be special cases, like Gibraltar, where the Governorship will be primarily a military office. But elsewhere Colonial experience is of the greatest importance, and the committee would like it to be the declared policy that the first search for Governors will always be made among the higher officials in the Colonies before recourse is had to the services of professional soldiers or members of Parliament.

Miners' Hours

The committee to which the International Labour Conference has referred the question of hours of work in mines decided on Friday, after much controversy, that the proposed Convention should limit the hours of work to seven and three-quarters a day, and that the time should be calculated "bank to bank." In other words, the Convention will require the measurement of the working time from the beginning of the descent to the completion of the ascent. On Thursday the committee had failed to reach agreement, and the great divergence of opinion left the possibility of framing a Convention in grave doubt. MR. SHINWELL, performing a first public duty as the new British Secretary for Mines, had invited the committee to approve of a seven-and-a-half-hour day "bank to bank." The miners' representatives of the several countries asked for seven hours; the colliery owners argued for eight. Having already calculated the average individual time spent in the mine in the countries represented at Geneva at seven and three-quarter hours, the International Labour Office itself put forward that period as a compromise for a spell of five years and as a preparation for a seven-and-a-half-hour day afterwards. The German Government proposed a seven-and-three-quarter-hour day without a time limit. None of these suggestions secured the support necessary for adoption, and there was deadlock. MR. SHINWELL changed his ground next day. He became a supporter of the German proposal, slightly amended so as to allow of a review of the question in three years' time, and agreed to a longer working day than he himself had suggested, because he saw no hope otherwise of a Convention. MR. COOK, for a multiplicity of reasons, not the least of which appears to have been a fear of breaking up the Miners' International Federation, ranged himself alongside MR. SHINWELL, and handsomely ate his words of two days before. He had then declared that he would rather have no Convention at all than one which gave the workers only a quarter of an hour. The representatives of the colliery owners left the committee protesting against the chairman's ruling which permitted a rediscussion of the German motion, and the proposal was adopted in their absence.

Had the colliery owners remained and voted, it would have made no difference to the result. The full significance and the ultimate consequences of their action cannot, however, yet be seen. They have made the strongest possible protest against a ruling in debate which they regard as inconsistent with the good conduct of business, and are taking no further part in the work of the committee, which has gone on, without them, to consider the equally important question of the method of calculating the seven and three-quarter hours. The incident serves to show how delicately poised are the relations of the members of the Geneva Labour Conference, and perhaps also it illustrates the dangers inherent in manoeuvres "behind the scenes" to arrange differences that public discussions disclose. Clearly the colliery owners must share in the discussions if these are to have the moral authority on which alone the International Labour Conference can rely for the success of its endeavours. The colliery owners acted concertedly, although on this question of the hours of work their interests are not identical. One thing, for example, to which this country cannot be indifferent is that a reduction of hours of work is most costly in the country which pays the highest rates of wages. That country is Britain. The relatively increased cost of each ton of coal produced in a shortened working day must affect selling prices and therefore the possibility of successful competition in the world's markets. There was reported recently the loss to Northumberland and Durham of a large Swedish order for coal which went to Poland at a price which would be ruinous to our Northern collieries. There has since been the more cheerful news of the success of South Wales firms in tendering for a very large South American contract, but the favourable margin as against German offers was only a penny a ton. The International Labour Conference is not attempting to level all the conditions of employment in the European coalfields. If it were, this country could be jubilant. But such a task is impossible. Admittedly, hours of work are more easily regulated on a common basis than wages, and for that reason Geneva is concerning itself now with the length of the working day. Again, however, Geneva only proposes to regulate the hours of work in European mines, those of Russia excepted; and it is this country principally that has to face the competition of coalfields that will not be affected by whatever Geneva does. MR. SHINWELL and MR. COOK acted on Friday in a way which took small account of this country's peculiar conditions, and they also foreshadowed the making of matters still worse by legislation, or the absence of legislation, next year. An industry in difficulties, and immediately confronted with the obligation to finance a reduction of miners' hours of work in the autumn, is threatened with a further disturbance next summer.

Prorogation at Cairo

The Egyptian political crisis has been postponed rather than terminated by the formation of a Government with ISMAIL PASHA SIDKY of the Constitutional Liberal Party as its chief. The new Ministry is mainly composed of Independents and members of the Ittehad (Unionist) Party, which is generally reputed to enjoy the favour of the Court rather than the confidence of the electorate. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs, DR. HAFEZ PASHA AFIFI, is the second representative of the Constitutional Liberals who boycotted the last General Election and have no representatives in the Chamber and few in the Upper House. Neither Independents nor Ittehadists, for that matter, are much better off. The most generous estimate of their strength in the Chamber gave them some twenty-five seats out of 235 last winter, and it is at least possible that some of the Independents have since transferred their allegiance to the Wafd. In the nature of things the Ministers would almost certainly encounter a huge adverse majority if they faced the Wafdist Chamber, which is unlikely to be impressed by the resignation of their party membership by the Liberals and Ittehadists among them. According to our Correspondent they have decided to prorogue Parliament for a month, and their programme as given by him contains oracular passages concerning the maintenance of the Parliamentary régime which may be and probably will be diversely interpreted according to the fears or expectations of the reader. But the prorogation of Parliament for a month, though constitutional, is merely a postponement of the evil day; the two Houses have the right to sit once more before the prorogation is effective; and even if they postpone a decision then the Constitution provides for an immediate return to Parliamentary government if a petition signed by an absolute majority of deputies is presented to the Head of the Government.

Since it can hardly be supposed that KING FUAD and ISMAIL PASHA SIDKY propose to try the dangerous experiment of governing for some time by exceptional measures, it is possible that the new Ministry is in office to mark time while negotiations are opened between the Palace and NAHAS PASHA for the modification of the Bills for the "protection" of the Constitution. The financial and economic difficulties under which Egypt is now labouring are unlikely to be solved by a Government lacking serious Parliamentary support; and so, while these difficulties may have encouraged the Wafdists to resign in order to take stock of the situation or to embarrass their opponents, it would seem a tactical error for their rivals to undertake the disagreeable task of extricating Egypt from a very difficult financial situation. If, as their critics allege, the policy of the Wafd is largely responsible for the present economic and financial crisis, it is hard to see why the KING and the minority parties should not give them a chance of proving their capacity—or incapacity—to meet the situation, instead of providing them with grounds for claiming that the Constitution is in danger.

Surnames in Women's Colleges

The friends of the higher education of women at Oxford and Cambridge have fought and overcome many obstacles in their time. But their troubles are by no means over, and one apparently small but really important question continues to divide alike women dons and women students. It is a simple matter; but fundamental to the corporate life of a college. What ought women students to call each other? To use continually the prefix Miss is, [illegible] not only formal but over-reminiscent of retail trade. Christian names, in the comfortable family tradition of Victorian schools for young ladies, are perhaps tolerable in small communities but cannot ring true in big ones. The habit that parents have of following a fashion in Christian names for their offspring is a thoughtless habit that takes insufficient heed of the problem in the women's college. If all the girls' names that there are were kept in circulation, and Emilys and Louisas and Ermyntrudes were today matriculating beside Janes and Marthas, it might be that the duplicates, even in large colleges, would be negligible and able to be circumvented. But where so many people are called, for example, Sylvia or Anne because those were the names in vogue when they were born, Christian names do hurt to Christian feelings, for it is difficult not to resent having to share so personal a possession. The champions of the Christian name have also against them the spirit of suspicious feminism which sees in this easy appropriation of an intimate possession a disregard for the dignity of woman. Surnames have in consequence carried the day so far, as teaching sturdy reliance, discouraging familiarity where there is no real intimacy, and giving to women one of the mystical advantages that men enjoy in their own colleges.

But there are now voices, with tones of power and vehemence of argument, raised to cry out that surnames must go, and that women students, in eschewing the sugared hypocrisy of the Christian name, are led by the surname habit into an undue roughness of speech and action. Better Miss than a bald surname, redolent neither of social etiquette like Miss nor of personal regard like a first name. If the age were not so busy, and women's colleges in particular so full of hurry, a solution might be found along the lines of the Courts of Law, where the humblest of the KING'S subjects is given his full name. Surnames grew up for our convenience, as delimiting which particular John or George we meant, but they are really subsidiary to first names solemnly conferred. It is the two or three or four names altogether that it comforts even prisoners in the dock to hear read out, from the feeling that hardly anyone else in the world possesses that particular combination of sounds. But then if time were no object a practice could be developed along German lines, and discriminatory titles could be added to the surnames such as Second-Year History or Pass Groups or Hockey Eleven, titles which would spread information and enhance the value of College and University distinctions while softening the almost rude abruptness of the surname standing by itself. As it is, in a busy world and with English girls, a compromise will have to be made, and of all compromises none is so likely to work well as a general recourse to a common name for all, the well-worn and invaluable "Hi, you there!"

INLAND REVENUE METHODS

FROM CURATE TO INCUMBENT

"A CHANGE OF EMPLOYMENT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Messrs. Dalston, Sons, and Elliman with regard to the refusal of the Inland Revenue to refund income-tax deducted from money received from the Enemy Debts Clearing Office, notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of Simpson v. Executors of A. E. Bonnor Maurice, I have had the same experience in an even stronger case.

Clients of mine (Allied subjects) were owners of shares in an English company which were vested, as it turned out, wrongly, in the Custodian of Enemy Property, and were sold by him. Eventually my clients proved their title, and the proceeds were repaid to them by the Clearing Office, together with the equivalent of interest at deposit rates during the time when the proceeds were in the hands of the Clearing Office. Income-tax was deducted from such interest, and was reclaimed on the authority of the case of Simpson v. Executors of Bonnor Maurice, as the interest was clearly in the nature of compensation or damages. Nevertheless, the Clearing Office and the Inland Revenue declined to remit the income-tax. Naturally my clients, being foreigners, did not feel disposed to take proceedings for its recovery, and had to put up with the loss.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD G. ROSCOE.
10 and 11, Lime-street, E.C.3, June 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Would the following instance of income-tax rapacity, affecting the clergy, be of sufficient interest to publish? The inspector of taxes for this district claims, under section 45 of the Finance Act of 1927, that a change from a curacy to an incumbency definitely constitutes "new employment" for a parson within the meaning of that Act, thus rendering me liable for the payment in one year of income-tax on two years' income.

What has happened is this. In 1929 I ceased being a curate and became an incumbent. For that single reason I was assessed to income-tax in 1929 not only for the income of the preceding tax year (1928-29), but also to tax on the income which was then in process of being earned in the current tax year 1929-30. Next month I shall have paid all the taxes due on those years. But this is not all. My assessment to taxes which must be paid in January and July, 1931, will be on the income of 1929-30 upon which I shall have already in 1930 paid taxes. Three years' taxes paid in two years! It sounds incredible, but it is true. Must I endure this imposition? Does a clerk in Holy Orders change the nature of his employment when he passes from a curacy to an incumbency? Does this "change" affect officers in the Army and Navy on promotion? I should be glad to know.

Yours, &c.,
ANGLICAN PARSON.

LORD BALFOUR AND ETON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No one would be more surprised than Lord Balfour at any doubts being cast as to whether he was or was not "a keen Etonian." It was the one thing in which he was an unreasoning partisan. He recognized no other school as being in "the same street"; in the same way he never believed that any good thing could come out of Oxford as compared with Cambridge.

I purposed sending my eldest son to a school I thought far superior to Eton. It was situated North of the Tweed. I was defeated completely, and Lord Balfour, what was more, footed the bill.

During the last months of his life I heard as I came into his room the gramophone giving forth an air which seemed familiar. I asked and was told it was the Eton Boating Song. I then asked if he liked the well-known Harrow Song. He hesitated a moment and then replied with a mischievous intonation, "Good enough for Harrow." It is always amusing to find the human unreasoning faith in anyone, and those who knew Lord Balfour will remember a certain note in his voice, as he would say of one and another, "He was with me at Eton."

Yours faithfully,
FRANCES BALFOUR.
32, Addison-road, Kensington, W., June 21.

A HINT FROM JOSEPH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wonder whether Mr. Snowden has considered the precedent set by Joseph in his dealings with the Egyptians.

You will remember that Joseph controlled the supply of wheat, and must be considered one of the most astute business men in history, and when the Egyptians' money was exhausted he first of all took their cattle and goods and then their land in payment, reducing the population to the condition of slaves. In spite of this and the fact that he held autocratic power, it is very interesting to note that, when he handed the land back to the Egyptians to work, he stipulated that one-fifth of everything they made should go to Pharaoh or the equivalent of 4s. in the pound.

I think it is clear proof that this astute man was satisfied the Egyptians would not work satisfactorily if taxation was on a higher basis than the equivalent of 4s. in the pound, and I wonder if our present Chancellor of the Exchequer considers himself clever enough to get the business community of this country to work satisfactorily with the taxation level of 4s. 6d. in the pound plus a considerable amount in supertax.

It seems to me rather an interesting parallel, and additional proof that when taxation is pushed too high it defeats its own objects.

Yours faithfully,
June 20. FRANK S. ALEXANDER.

THE BATH ROAD IN WILTSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a reader of *The Times* for many years, I would like to add my testimony to the many letters which have appeared on the proposal to widen the Bath Road in Wiltshire. I have had occasion to use the road between Kintbury and Marlborough daily, except Sundays, for the last six months, starting at 9 a.m. and returning soon after noon as a rule. This section of the road is practically empty of cars or any kind of traffic, with the exception of tramps, who are numerous. To me this widening proposal appears not only extravagant but stupid.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GERALD W. BROWNE, Major (Retd.).
Winding Wood Farm, Kintbury, Berks.

AN AIRSHIP OF THE 30'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The vision of those great airships R100, Graf Zeppelin, and R101 soaring over London on their successive flights will not soon be forgotten. An arresting sight, still rare enough to make us eagerly gaze skywards; and yet, almost 100 years ago, people were deeply impressed by a new "aerial ship," and were even discussing the possibility of establishing "direct communications between the capitals of Europe" by its aid. I quote from the third edition (1839) of "Peter Parley's Tales of Great Britain and Ireland" (an author beloved by our grandparents), p. 336 :—

"Since my return to America, I have heard of an Aerial Ship that has been shown in England. This ship, no less than 160ft. long, 50ft. high, and 40ft. wide, is said to be intended to establish direct communications between the capitals of Europe, by sailing through the air.

"Its crew is to consist of 17 men, besides which it is to carry many passengers. The balloon part of the ship, to be filled with gas, is very large, and, to the body of the car part below, there are attached large flappers, or wings, which have a very curious appearance. . . . There is a method planned to render the car part of the ship heavier and lighter, by expelling and drawing in the air, just in the same way as a fish does, when it wants to sink or swim in the water. I have not yet heard of this Aerial Ship having made a voyage across the British Channel; when I hear of it, I will tell you all about it."

A clear engraving illustrates this account; but the triumphant fact of an airship soaring from capital to capital, and from continent to continent, has had to wait the greater part of a century for fulfilment.

"Peter Parley, voyager, traveller, and storyteller," was an American of the name of Samuel Griswold Goodrich, born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1793. He died in New York in 1860.

Yours faithfully,
EMILY WARD.
26, South Eaton-place, S.W.1.

WOLSEY

CHANCELLOR AND CARDINAL

THE MEASURE OF HIS GREATNESS

Ipswich, the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey, is celebrating in a pageant this week the quater-centenary of his death (November 29, 1530).

(By Professor A. F. Pollard)

There is an old missionary story of a Hindu convert who was so enthralled by a spell-binding discourse that, when asked what it was all about, he could never give any other reply than to repeat that it was "very sublime." Such would seem to be the general attitude of historians towards Wolsey. They are as much agreed that he was great as his contemporaries were that heresy was a burning matter; but wherein the greatness or the heresy consisted is the question.

Bishop Creighton considers Wolsey "the greatest political genius" and "the most devoted patriot England ever produced," but regrets that "he put foreign policy in the first place," and reflects that "there is little that is directly ennobling in the contemplation of such a career." Father Taunton, repeating the Bishop's words about "the greatest statesman England has ever produced," thinks the greatness shone mainly in the Papal legate and ecclesiastical reformer. Mr. Ernest Law portrays him as "England's first great War Minister." Cavendish, his gentleman usher and first biographer, was mainly concerned with the greatness of his household, and Shakespeare with the greatness of his fall; while the Whigs, who put the phrase into the annual Mutiny Act of 1727, and kept it on the Statute-book until 1868, considered that Wolsey's greatness consisted in the invention and maintenance of the "balance of power." To complete the circle of ambiguity, Cavendish, from whose "Life" all later writers derived their impression of Wolsey, provides a totally different view in his metrical "Historye" of the Cardinal, which nobody reads.

WHEN WAS HE BORN?

The date of his birth is as disputable as his real title to fame. It used to be assigned to 1470 or 1471 on the strength of Cavendish's statement that on Maundy Thursday (April 14), 1530, Wolsey washed the feet, fed the mouths, and clothed the bodies of 59 poor men, the number representing the benefactor's age. This date has been postponed, in the D.N.B. and elsewhere, to 1474 or 1475 on the authority of a letter written to Wolsey in August, 1514, congratulating him on his elevation to the Archbishopric before he was 40. But this is contradicted by Cardinal Campeggio's letter to Wolsey on January 10, 1522, explaining how he had endeavoured to persuade the Papal Conclave that Wolsey "was over 50 and near 60," but "could not prove it to their satisfaction; which was a great obstacle" to Wolsey's candidature for the Papacy, votes being more easily obtainable for old men whose early decease might provide each Cardinal with a fresh chance of election himself. Giustiniani, the Venetian Ambassador in England, writing on October 9, 1519, says Wolsey was then "about 46"; and this agrees with the correct interpretation of Cavendish.

The various specific and official accounts we have of Henry VIII.'s Maundys show that the number of beneficiaries was not the number of the completed years of the King's age, but the number of years in which he had lived. Thus, Henry, born on June 28, 1491, bestowed his Maundy bounty in 1512 on 22 recipients; he had lived in 22 years, though he was only 20 years and nine months old. Wolsey, as Royal Almoner, must have arranged some of these Royal Maundys, and would naturally adopt the same computation for his own. The 59 recipients of April 14, 1530, only indicate therefore that Wolsey had lived in 59 years; that is to say, that he was born between April 14, 1472, and either January 1 or March 25, 1473, the two dates in which the "popular" and the "official" year respectively began. Giustiniani's "about 46" on October 9, 1519, could be corrected to 47 if Wolsey was born before October 9, 1472, or made definitely "46" if he was born after; and Campeggio's statement that Wolsey was "over 50" in January, 1522, would pass muster but for the electioneering licence of his "near 60."

IPSWICH AND ITS SON

Dates obtrude at a quarter-centenary; but this is a celebration of Wolsey's death, which undoubtedly occurred in 1530, though not till—too late for a pageant—November 29. A commemoration which would give historians, at least, a greater satisfaction would be a proper edition of the extensive records of his native town. They were described in an appendix to the 9th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission in 1883; and in 1884 was printed for the subscribers an edition of the "Annalls of Ipswiche"—one of the very best of municipal histories—by Nathaniel Bacon, who was its Recorder and Town Clerk in 1654, but became more famous as the author of "An Historical Discovery" (1647), which provided the Whigs of the Revolution with their constitutional history, and was commended by Hallam, in the preface to his "Middle Ages," as the only treatise on the subject—previous to his own—"founded upon extensive researches, or calculated to give a just notion of its character."

To judge from Bacon's "Annalls," Wolsey was less honoured by Ipswich in his lifetime than he is to-day; he is only mentioned there in a passage on the town's surrender of an educational endowment to the Cardinal's Ipswich College; and even in the borough records there are believed to be fewer references to its greatest son than to the "Mother Wolsey," who was its municipal charwoman in the reign of Elizabeth. The occasion seems to suggest a more permanent memorial than a pageant. The difficulty lies, perhaps, in the particular grounds on which to base the claim to gratitude. Still, Wolsey must have attracted many visitors to Ipswich before 1930. Evelyn, the diarist, was possibly one of the earliest: he came in August, 1656, and notes that "here was born the great Cardinal Wolsey," though he also notes that Ipswich is "doubt-lesse one of the sweetest, most pleasant, well built Townes in England." But Evelyn is as chary as the historians of specifying the nature of Wolsey's greatness, and somewhat dims its lustre by attributing the same quality on the same page to the Stuart favourite, "the late greate Duke of Buckingham."

Wolsey belongs, however, to the history of his country, of Europe, and of the Church; and his titles to fame are not to be measured by the local affections of Ipswich, Magdalen, or of Christ Church. History itself lacked adequate means of judgment until the publication, between 1862 and 1876, of the first four bulky volumes of Brewer and Gairdner's monumental "Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII." Even then the light was somewhat obscured by the fact that Gairdner did most of the calendaring, while Brewer wrote the prefaces (which ran to 1,500 pages), and those prefaces, re-edited as Brewer's "Reign of Henry VIII.," supplanted the documentary evidence itself as the basis of modern views.

There is no finality about Wolsey's reputation: art is long, but history is longer, because "it is art added to scholarship"; and, even if one has spent more time on the study of Wolsey's administration than the 17 years it lasted, the judgment, or rather opinion,

can only be provisional. It would seem, however, that Wolsey's fame arises less from what he chose to attempt than from the powerful reactions, some of them temporary, and some of them permanent, provoked by the impress of his weight and impetus upon the men and circumstances of his time.

The ends he deliberately sought he did not achieve. In foreign policy, as Creighton observes, "success eluded his grasp"; he neither used the phrase nor believed in the principle of the "balance of power." It was predominance, not a balance, he desired, and in that quest he was defeated and ruined by the Emperor Charles V. He sought the Papal throne by every means and on every occasion that presented itself, but was foiled by Italian particularism which had already impaired the catholicism of the Church; no one not an Italian sat in the chair of St. Peter after Adrian VI., and Adrian was chaplain to Charles V., who dominated half of Italy. There was not much point in driving a "barbarian" king out of Milan and then installing another "barbarian" as Pope in Rome. The Papacy had become an Italian State before the Church in England became the English Church; and, to a large extent, that was why it became the Church of England.

PLENIPOTENTIARY

Wolsey wanted its practical reformation, but he was resolutely opposed to the interposition of laymen's hands, and saw no other means of reformation than an authority delegated to him by the Italian sovereign of the Catholic Church. He succeeded in extorting from successive Popes an unparalleled delegation which the ambiguous title "Legate" only serves to conceal. Each Archbishop of Canterbury and of York had, at least since 1352, been *legatus natus* as a rule, and Warham was so throughout Wolsey's career. But Wolsey was *legatus a latere*, the special envoy for life, plenipotentiary of the Pope, and resident in England. He thus brought Rome home to England, superseded its native ecclesiastical jurisdictions, reduced Convocation to a nullity, and, by the violence of his administration, rode Papal jurisdiction in England to its death. However objectionable Henry VIII. might appear, the English episcopate preferred him to Wolsey: there were ecclesiastical pastures into which no layman, not even Henry VIII., ventured to intrude; none was exempt from Wolsey's habit of trespassing in search of power and promotion.

Parliament and the common law were in little better case. The House of Commons had, as early as 1512, begun, if not to reform the Church, at least to limit the legal immunities of criminous clergy; and the attempt to renew the expiring Act in 1515, coupled with the famous Hunne and Standish cases, made the two sessions of that year among the stormiest in English Parliamentary history. At length, Wolsey, in his new cardinal's robes, recommended the speedy dissolution of Parliament, and only one was summoned again during the remainder of his rule.

To quote Creighton again, he "would have subverted the constitution, or, at least, would have reduced it to a lifeless form"; and his failure to achieve reformation, either by means of his Papal delegation or in cooperation with any representative assembly, left the ball at the feet of Henry VIII. Wolsey had, in fact, created not merely the vision but the substance of sovereignty; that is to say, the concentration under a single head of all coercive jurisdiction, which is what we mean by sovereignty and is the theoretical basis of the modern State. It is true that both were in Wolsey's case delegations, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction from the Pope and the temporal from the King, and that they were in the hands of a priest. But if the ambidextrous delegate could wield the two-handed engine of jurisdiction, why not a king who owned no temporal superior on earth and was by virtue of his coronation ceremonies one of the Lord's anointed?

HIS PLACE IN HISTORY

Wolsey had joined in his person not only temporal and ecclesiastical supremacy but common law and equitable jurisdiction. The Chancellor was then not only Secretary of State for all purposes but keeper of the King's conscience in all cases. His vigorous assertion of the claims of conscience to modify, and even supersede, the common law by means of the Star Chamber, the Chancery, and the Court of Requests is the most attractive side of his administration, except, perhaps, his refusal to burn heretics. But his intrusion into their sphere antagonized the common law Judges as much as his invasion of their jurisdictions embittered the Bishops, and helped to build up the formidable coalition which precipitated his fall. But that fall, as Protestants were soon to complain, was only a *translatio imperii*.

Wolsey had created something with which no modern State could dispense, least of all in that critical age of revolution. It may be that, just as one nail is needed to drive out another, the superstition of the State was needed to supersede the superstition of the Church, and one usurpation to counteract another. At any rate, despite all the concordats which have since been devised, we have not yet discovered a substitute for that practical "sovereignty," consisting in the single ultimate control of all jurisdiction, which Wolsey asserted. He did not, indeed, design the Royal Supremacy; but the place of few men in history is determined by what they design. Wolsey's place is secure—like Oliver Cromwell's or Napoleon's for that matter—less by reason of his positive achievements than of the reactions they provoked. It needs lesser men to lead a people in the ways it wants to go.

EXAMINATION TYRANNY

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON WRONG METHODS

Educational methods which ought to be discarded were referred to by the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK (Dr. Temple) in an address at the annual meeting of the North-Eastern Branch of the Training College Association at York on Saturday.

He said that we were teaching people to make right noises with their mouths without having a right state of mind. If we got people used to the parrot-like repetition of a useless formula we were teaching them to be content without understanding, and that was a disastrous thing. The tyranny of examinations was getting worse because the number of people who had to be called in to take examinations was constantly growing, and there were not enough good examiners. To be good one required rather high moral and intellectual qualities. Examiners tended in a most horrible way to ask the wrong sort of question. He supposed subconsciously there was a desire to have a question that would be easy to correct, and it was very difficult to persuade a student that a good examiner was going to give more marks to opinions which he thought to be wrong if they seemed really of spontaneous formation than to opinions which he knew to be right but which appeared merely to have been swallowed whole. What led students to this was an entirely baneful professional and commercial pressure—the sense that to a great extent their livelihood was going to depend on the success of their examinations. So long as they could suppose that certain answers were going to get good marks, whether they thought them or not, examinations were encouraging insincerity.

NORTH NORFOLK ELECTION

MR. COOK'S POSITION

THE EMPIRE FREE TRADE ISSUE

Candidates { **Mr. T. A. Cook (U.)** / **Lady Noel-Buxton (Lab.)**

Nominations, June 30. Polling, July 9.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. N. Buxton (Lab.)	.. ..	14,544
Mr. T. A. Cook (U.)	.. ..	12,661
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman (L.)	.. ..	3,403
Labour majority	.. ..	1,883

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CROMER, JUNE 21

Although both candidates in the North Norfolk Division have now opened their campaign there has scarcely been time for a display of political fervour among the electorate. Much is being made of the part that Lord Beaverbrook is expected to play in the election, and there is already talk of the gaiety that he is likely to give to town and rural life by his presence in the division from June 30 to the polling day. There is a widespread belief that if Mr. Cook had appealed to the electorate on the official policy of the Conservative Party his chances of capturing the seat would have been much greater than they are now that he stands in what the chairman at his adoption meeting described as a two-fold capacity.

No one welcomes the Empire free trade crusade more than the Labour Party. Lady Noel-Buxton is making play of the dual role of the Conservative candidate. She has compared him to a circus performer riding two horses with one foot on each and the animals going in opposite directions. It is not surprising, of course, that fun should be made of the resolution passed by the council of the North Norfolk Conservative Association defining the policy on which Mr. Cook should contest the election, but, besides being made a subject of merriment, the inclusion of what is known as the Empire free trade policy has enabled Lady Noel-Buxton to give in one sentence the main principle of the policy for which she intends to stand. She has stated: "There is a simple issue in this election—whether to tax food or not." That sentence supplies the keynote of her campaign.

Mr. Cook is doing his best to meet a difficult situation. This evening at village meetings, when he opened his campaign, he essayed the task of defining his position in relation to Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook. He said, "I swear my allegiance to any accredited leader of the Conservative Party, but you know perfectly well that there exists within the ranks of the Conservative organization what is called latitude. Latitude is granted to Conservative candidates for Parliament, and I find that the latitude extended to me allows me to deal with the terrible plight of agriculture in North Norfolk, and I find within that latitude the policy as advocated by Lord Beaverbrook." He went on to say that he saw in this great policy of Empire free trade the salvation of British agriculture, and he expressed his firm belief that if we had free trade within the Empire there would be no rise in the price of foodstuffs.

The reputation of the Labour Party has depreciated since the last General Election, when Lord Noel-Buxton (then Mr. Buxton) was elected with a majority of 1,883. It is contended that the 3,403 votes given to Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, the Liberal candidate, on that occasion did not represent the strength of Liberalism, and that Liberal votes were given to Lord Noel-Buxton. The opinion is expressed that the same amount of support will not be given to Lady Noel-Buxton, and that Liberal abstentions may have an important influence on the result. While, therefore, the Empire free trade crusade may be advantageous to the Labour Party, there are elements in favour of Mr. Cook which may be set off against the introduction of that policy as part of the Conservative campaign.

FARMERS AND THE CONTEST

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Norfolk branch of the Farmers' Union, at Norwich on Saturday, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the Executive Committee of the Norfolk Farmers' Union, in keeping with its tradition in concerning itself with political questions affecting the agricultural industry, welcomes the decision of the Empire Free Trade candidate for the North Norfolk by-election to support guaranteed prices, the revenue for which is to be obtained by preventing a continuation of the wholesale dumping of agricultural produce. This committee welcomes this declaration for a tax on foreign meat, wheat, and other imported produce, which has been advocated so enthusiastically and consistently by Norfolk farmers for many years, and, further, this committee desires to express its most grateful thanks to Lord Beaverbrook for consenting to visit and speak on North Norfolk platforms throughout the election."

THE SHETTLESTON CONTEST

MR. BALDWIN'S MESSAGE

Candidates { **Mr. W. P. Templeton (U.)** / **Mr. J. McGovern (Lab.)** / **Mr. J. M. McNicol (Scot. Nat.)** / **Mr. S. Saklatvala (Com.)**

Polling, Thursday. Declaration, Friday.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. J. Wheatley (Lab.)	.. ..	19,594
Mr. H. J. Moss (U.)	.. ..	12,870
Labour majority	.. ..	6,724

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, JUNE 22

Mr. Baldwin has sent the following message to the Unionist candidate in the Shettleston by-election:—

"Dear Mr. Templeton,—You have my best wishes for success in your fight in the Shettleston division. The short space of 12 months has been sufficient to expose the hollowness of the Socialist promises at the last General Election, and the complete failure of their policy and administration. Since the Conservatives left office just over a year ago, unemployment figures have risen steadily and unceasingly, until to-day there are over 600,000 more unemployed than there were a year ago, and that at a time of year when the unemployment figures are normally at their lowest. The trade returns each month reveal a growing depression in industry, and the country to-day is confronted with a very grave industrial crisis. The explanation is to be found very largely in the destruction of confidence, which is due in turn to the fear of constantly increasing burdens owing to the imposition of heavier taxation and the pending increase in the price of coal. So long as the Socialist Government remains in office there will be no hope of industrial recovery. You, on the other hand, are fighting for the only policy which offers any hope of a return to more prosperous conditions, both to the workers and to industry as a whole. You are fighting to secure that British workers at home shall not be thrown out of employment owing to the dumping of goods from foreign countries where the workers do not enjoy such a high standard of living. You are fighting to obtain new markets in the Empire, so that there may be more orders for our manufactured goods and more work in our factories. You are fighting to secure that our industries shall not be handicapped by ever-increasing burdens at a time when our foreign competitors are enjoying reductions of taxation. That is a truly British policy, which puts the interests of British workers and the British Empire above those of foreign workers and foreign countries, and I hope that the electors of Shettleston will give you their full support.—Yours sincerely, STANLEY BALDWIN."

There has been some attempt by Mr. Templeton's Socialist opponents to suggest that he is halting between two policies—the official policy of his party and that sponsored by Lord Beaverbrook. It is true that, up to a point, the situation here bears some resemblance to that reported from North Norfolk, where a Conservative candidate was adopted last Friday on the dual understanding that he was to fight "on the official policy of the party and should loyally support Mr. Baldwin" and also as a supporter of the Empire Free Trade crusade. Just as the local organization in Norfolk has found it possible to reconcile these aims, so it is in Shettleston. Mr. Templeton's candidature is at once endorsed by the Scottish Unionist Association and supported, if with some variation in the emphasis, by Lord Beaverbrook's organ.

Political Speeches

FOOD TAXES AS A DIRECT ISSUE

MR. W. GUINNESS, M.P., ON SAFEGUARDING

Mr. WALTER GUINNESS, M.P., speaking on Saturday at Etal, Berwick-on-Tweed, on unemployment, said no improvement would take place until steps were taken to safeguard markets for British goods at home and extend our trade by reciprocal tariff arrangements with our oversea Empire, which was already by far our best customer. The Dominions were buying large quantities of manufactured goods, and great advantage would accrue to our trade by mutual arrangements under which these articles would be bought from us in return for preference in the British market. The Conservative policy was to enter into the freest negotiations on this subject and if food taxes were found to be a necessary part of such arrangements to put that direct issue to the country.

It was not, however, enough to safeguard the products of British manufacturing industry. The livelihood of the agricultural population must also be secured. As the Socialists were unwilling, either in the matter of agriculture or of industrial employment, to consider the only effective means which had been proposed for the assistance of those industries, it was difficult to see what conceivable benefit could come of an inter-Party Conference except as an excuse and a screen for the Government in their policy of helpless inaction. If Liberals and Socialists really believed in the proposals they had brought forward at the last election, there was nothing to prevent them combining for this purpose, and no Three-Party Conference was necessary to give them a majority which they already possessed.

Alderman Rea, on behalf of the Conservatives of the Berwick Division, presented to Mrs. Hilton Philipson a shagreen writing set with table to match.

LORD ROTHERMERE AND MR. BALDWIN

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS ON A PRESS CAMPAIGN

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS, M.P., speaking at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday, referred to criticisms of internal differences in the Conservative Party, and said that there was more agreement in the party on the main principles than there were differences. They were all agreed on the principles of the safeguarding of the home market, on a determination to stop dumping, and on freer trade within the Empire.

Dealing with the influence of the Press in politics, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans said that Lord Rothermere did not like Mr. Baldwin and had been pursuing him for years past. He did not want him as Prime Minister, and that was all that was meant by the attacks of Lord Rothermere's Press. "You can discount what the *Daily Mail* and the *Evening News* say with regard to Mr. Baldwin. They are out for the particular purpose of striking at Mr. Baldwin and not at the policy of the Conservative Party."

The *Daily Express* was on a different footing. Lord Beaverbrook had a genuine policy. He was not hostile to Mr. Baldwin, and while his policy was a new one, so far as Lord Beaverbrook was concerned it was an honest policy and not a personal attack.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL AND LABOUR

READY TO COOPERATE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., speaking at Birmingham on Saturday, said that the Liberal Party in the House of Commons had been anxious to secure for the present Government a fair opportunity for all reasonable measures while not surrendering or compromising its own distinctive point of view. Their task had been to maintain the independence of their party without destroying the stability of this Parliament. They were ready, not to combine with the Government, but to cooperate with them, particularly with respect to measures for grappling with the grave problem of unemployment. They were strongly of opinion that the best statesmanship of the nation should endeavour in combination to solve this problem. Moreover, the gravity of the issues in India forbade anything in the nature of factious opposition.

Sir Herbert Samuel continued:—

"The country is watching with much interest the struggle that is proceeding within the ranks of the Conservative Party. Lord Beaverbrook regards Mr. Baldwin as inactive, ineffective, possessing hardly the pretence of a policy. Mr. Baldwin regards the proposals of Lord Beaverbrook as impracticable and as likely to be disastrous to the Conservative Party if they are adopted. Both are right. Meantime the campaign of Lord Beaverbrook reminds me of a piece of information with regard to China which was given by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons a few days ago: 'General Yen has announced a punitive campaign, the object of which is to promote the peaceful unification of the country.'

"The more the question of Empire protection, strangely called Empire free trade, is discussed the better. The Liberal Party propose to initiate a debate in the House on this subject. The Imperial Economic Conference will be held next autumn and in order that the various aspects of the subject may be explored the Liberal Party have asked that the Vote for the Dominion Office shall be taken next Thursday when we shall initiate a debate in which all views will be expressed."

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND

"MR. BALDWIN'S INTENTIONS CLEAR AND DEFINITE"

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, speaking at Knowle, in the Tamworth Division, on Saturday night, said he believed the only way to give speedy help towards relieving unemployment was to go forward resolutely and steadily with a safeguarding policy. Since the Socialists secured office there was one more person unemployed for every minute that had passed. Some of this increase was admittedly due to a world fall in prices, but surely it was the time when a careful Government should take pains not to add to their difficulties. Despite this, there had been introduced the Coal Bill, the Unemployment Act, and extra taxation. They could hardly have done worse than they had during the past six months.

"When I read that Mr. Baldwin is going to resign, I would say to you, 'Don't trust any of these fairy tales.' There is an old saying that 'rumour is the handmaiden of deceit.' In that rumour there is every wish to deceive, but no truth of any sort whatever. No Unionist member of Parliament would think it is true—not one. Both on an agricultural and a business policy for safeguarding British trade and for enlarging Empire trade, Mr. Baldwin's intentions are clear, definite, and precise, and that is what I hope he is going to tell this country on Tuesday."

SIR SAMUEL HOARE ON THE GOVERNMENT

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, M.P., speaking at a Conservative fête near Cambridge on Saturday, said that although the Socialist Party had been in office for over 12 months there was no direction in which it had not left things far worse than when it entered into office. Unemployment had increased and agriculture was going farther down the hill on the road of misfortune to ruin. The Government had followed the policy of every company which was "going broke," and had changed the board of directors. The Conservatives would only succeed in their endeavours if they were a united party. If they once started quarrelling among themselves they would not further the cause of Empire free trade but merely leave the ground free for the Socialists and the Liberals.

"A REAL REMEDY"

SIR PHILIP DAWSON, M.P., addressing West Lewisham Conservatives at Catford Hill on Saturday, said that experience on a small scale had shown that safeguarding was a cure for unemployment. Safeguarding within the Empire and the development of Empire free trade would be a real remedy, and the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Beaverbrook.

UNITY ON SAFEGUARDING

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER, speaking at Darlington on Saturday, said:—"I had five years at the Board of Trade trying to make treaties without the power of retaliation. I will never go back to the Board of Trade without power to deal with other countries, on any commercial matters, on equal terms."

All the Unionist members and candidates, he added, were supporters of safeguarding. Whatever difference existed was only with regard to tactics.

THE CONQUEST OF JONSONG

continued from page 14, col. 7

sheltered spot below. This ascent of 3,000ft. was a hard day for our porters. The same day Kurz and I prospected for a route down the steep hard ice slope to the glacier. Our party carried oxygen for use in camp but I did not use it. However, its temporary good effect on climbers at great altitudes cannot be denied; but the reaction is considerable and its value, intermittently used, is doubtful.

On June 6 it was so windy that no general advance was possible; but Dyhrenfurth and Wieland further prospected the route down the iceslope to the glacier and cut many steps in the hard ice. Next day, in good weather, Wieland and I completed the work of cutting the staircase to the glacier, taking turns in this laborious work.

While completing it by cutting over the bergschrund at the foot of the slope a step collapsed, and I only saved myself from falling into the bergschrund by clinging to my ice axe with my left hand at the expense of a sprained wrist.

Once more our porters behaved splendidly, as the steep snow and ice, and the descent of our caravan to the glacier was accomplished without accident or any dropping of loads. Camp Four was established high up the mountain below an ice wall which only partly sheltered us from the usual gale which beat on the camp all night.

THE SECOND ASCENT

Once again the wind dropped with the advent of the sun next morning, and at 9 a.m. we were all off, each Sahib climbing with his own servant, all of whom were experienced men. On the mountain, however, we were greeted with sudden blasts of wind which drove before them a torrent of snow. At times it was impossible to advance against it and we crouched low down before its bitter fury. Down the couloir was blown an icy blast and it was necessary to cut steps, myself leading. Cutting at 22,000ft. is strenuous work, and after a few minutes a halt is necessary to puff and blow.

A long stretch of broken rocks led up to the main north-west ridge. Here the wind was almost paralysing at times. My servant Nimu, now comparatively old and worn after his severe work previously on Everest and Kanchenjunga—he had been Irvine's servant on Everest and reached Camp Five on that mountain—was forced to retire, leaving me to carry my own rucksack with photographic apparatus, &c., while Wieland's servant turned back with his master's sack, thereby depriving him of many essentials. Kurz's servant Thinabo and Dyhrenfurth's Lewa both behaved throughout magnificently, climbing as well as Alpine guides. The rocks of the ridge were piled in unstable tottery masses, and the greatest care was needed in negotiating the traverses below them.

As we ascended all peaks save Everest and Makalu gradually sank below view and any pleasure there may have been in climbing or in the view was neutralized by the effort of each upward step in face of the abominable wind that ever sought us out. At last the interminable rocks ended and Kurz and I, who were ahead, found ourselves on the long slope of scree stretching up almost to the summit of Jonsong. Easy technically it was yet tying work, for while the scree would delight the heart of a roadmender it rested on a frozen substratum and slipped back at every step. A few steps, then a prolonged bout of panting, and then another few steps, was our method of progress. Excitement increased; the peak was ours. Kurz was ahead; he climbed a short, steep, little snowslope. An instant later came a faint triumphant shout. I followed, with Wieland not far behind. A few hard-won upward steps and my vision topped the ridge, to be confronted by Kanchenjunga flanked by Jannu.

ON THE SUMMIT

An instant later I was shaking hands with Kurz. The wind had dropped considerably but what there was shortened a stay that will live in memory. A torn, savage mountain world surrounded us. Our gaze passed at a glance over inconceivable distances and rested on mountains and glaciers unknown to man, while we were searching the infinitude of vast horizons, striving subconsciously to find an escape from a nearer and unvarying world of rock, snow and ice. The day was wonderfully clear. Perhaps 200 miles away over the brown Tibetan plains to the north-east rose a range of huge snowy peaks, in the direction of Chinese Turkestan. Even at that distance they seemed to rival Everest. Were they the peaks seen by General Pereira and said by him and others to be as high as Everest? To the south-east the whole country was covered by a cloudy pall of monsoon, above which summits of the peaks rose like a dreamlike archipelago. Kanchenjunga was smothered in new snow and from this distance its northern facets looked more unassailable than ever.

Our extremities were numbing ominously before we reluctantly turned to descend. Downhill was easy work. Wieland and I rattled over the rocks at an almost Alpine race meeting pace. On our way we met Dyhrenfurth and Lewa ascending. Evening saw us once more in camp.

Nightfall was ushered in by an increase of wind and we waited anxiously for Dyhrenfurth. He arrived at about 9 p.m. very tired. His has been the greatest effort of any member of the Expedition, for he is 44 years old. His geological enthusiasm had taken him to another and lower summit of the peak, as the mountain is extremely interesting geologically, consisting as it does of Everest limestone bedded on Kanchenjunga granite. Dyhrenfurth said that the way down had been made very difficult by furious winds raising a blizzard of snow so thick as to obscure the moonlight upon which he relied, and the cold was intense, but he luckily escaped frostbite.

The following day we descended to Camp One and the day after to the Base Camp.

Frau Dyhrenfurth, Richter, Durnagel, Wood-Johnson, and I left the Base Camp for Darjeeling to-day (June 11), being due at Lachen on the 15th and Gangtok on the 19th. The remainder follow in a few days, but meanwhile Dyhrenfurth is staying for geological observations, Hörlin, Schneider and Wieland for climbing, and Kurz for topographical work. All are in good health but have lost over a stone in weight.

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PRIMROSE LEAGUE SPORTS FESTIVAL

The summer sports festival of the Junior and Beaconsfield branches of the Primrose League took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. The festival is looked upon by the members of the branches as the great event of the summer, and there was a large attendance of members of all ages to support the competitors. Lady Jersey gave away the prizes. The proceedings concluded with a magnificent Empire pageant, representative of the Dominions, which was organized by the Acton Priory Habitation. The general arrangements for the festival were made by the sports committee, of which Mr. Solsbury was chairman and Major Nelson secretary.

MOTOR RACING

LE MANS GRAND PRIX

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LE MANS, JUNE 22

British motor-cars took the first four and the sixth places in the *Grand Prix de l'Endurance* (the 24-hour road race) at Le Mans to-day. The fifth car was Italian, but British-owned and driven. The German Mercedes-Benz and the American Stutz cars, which had promised to be the most serious rivals to the British, did not finish the course. A record for a lap of 92 miles an hour was made by a British car, the 4½-litre Bentley, driven by Captain H. R. S. Birkin, and the winner, the 6-cylinder Bentley (Barnato and Kidston), set up a new distance record of 2,864 kilometres.

The results were:—

Order	Car	Drivers	Laps covered
1	Bentley (No. 4) 6-cylinder	Barnato and Kidston	179
2	Bentley (No. 2)	Clement and Watney	175
3	Talbot (No. 15)	Lewis and Eaton	162
4	Talbot (No. 16)	Hindmarch and Richards	160
5	Alfa-Romeo (No. 13)	Lord Howe and Callingham	159
6	Lea-Francis (No. 24)	Peacock and Newsome	140
7	Bugatti (No. 25)	Mme. Mareure and Mme. Siko	132
8	Tracta (No. 27)	Grégoire and Vallon	128
9	Tracta (No. 26)	Bourcier and Debenigny	123

The rest of the cars did not finish.

The main interest of this year's race lay in the contest between the Mercedes-Benz, the Bentleys, and possibly the American Stutz cars. The Mercedes-Benz was competing in the 24 hours race for the first time. It was the biggest, and with its super-charger might have been the fastest, car, but it ran alone against five Bentleys (one Bentley was withdrawn before the start), and everything depended for the Germans on their one car holding out for the 24 hours at whatever pace the Bentleys, able to relieve each other as pacemakers, could set. The Bentleys were determined to hound the Mercedes-Benz to death, and they succeeded in spite of the unexpected handicap.

The start was given at 4 p.m. on Saturday with the cars in *echelon*, parked side by side along the road, facing slightly up the course with the fast cars in front to reduce the risk of a crowded start. The white Mercedes-Benz kept the lead. She was the single hare hunted by the Bentley pack. She fled round the course with something of a hare's controlled terror in her pace. Like the hare, she ran mute with the green Bentleys at her heels in the full cry of their thundering exhausts.

The Bentleys had their champions to force a killing pace. First of these was the 4½-litre super-charged Bentley No. 9. In it Captain Birkin gave the first surprise of the race when he showed that the 4-cylinder Bentley in his hands was actually faster than its bigger rival. He was getting a maximum of 126 m.p.h., and on his third lap he roared past the Mercedes-Benz, already squealing in front of the stands, and took the lead. It was an exciting performance, but child's play to what he did a little later, when the Mercedes-Benz had passed him once and he caught her on the straight. There was just time left to pass before the Mulsanne turn. Caracciola, not seeing the Bentley, was well over to his left, and Birkin, unable to ease up for fear of being caught abreast of him at the turn, passed him by inches at 125 m.p.h. with one wheel on the ground.

After the first few laps there began a trying period for the Bentley camp. No. 9 was their pace-maker, but the heat and the speed were too much for the tires. Time after time Birkin or his partner Chassagne, after gaining slowly on the Mercedes-Benz for a lap or two, would come limping into the pits with the tread of a rear tire flapping and mudguards smashed and crumpled, for at 120 m.p.h. the wheels of the Bentley were making 20 turns a second, and a loosened tread, if it did not shoot high into the air, would beat steel sheet and steel bracket into a crumpled wreck. Once when this happened Benjafield thought another car had hit him, and, as he remarked, "He must be going pretty fast to hit me now!" He was doing about two miles a minute. It grew dark and the nightmare went on—a dozen tires in ribbons and No. 9 at the pit every few laps, and once, twice, and three times, the white Mercedes-Benz flashing triumphantly by.

The cars roared on through the night, their headlamps winking in the woods, sweeping the stands, and cleaving the further darkness. At midnight the hare hunt was still in full cry, Bentley No. 4 holding a short lap, and tires falling like autumn leaves from the spurning wheels of No. 9. About 2 a.m. the Mercedes-Benz began to tire. The Bentley's lead lengthened to two minutes, then to three; Barnato indulged in the luxury of changing an only doubtful tire. The brakes of the heavy German car were worn down to the shoes, and she had to approach her corners cautiously. At 2.25 a.m. the Mercedes-Benz came out of the wood with dim lights, which sank to a mere glow as she stopped at her pit. Her battery had failed her, and when her engine was stopped the self-starter could not move it. The German retired and left the roaring Bentleys in possession of the field. It was a sad end to a gallant struggle, but no more than the just reward for the strategy and daring of the British teams.

With the withdrawal of the Mercedes-Benz the international interest of the race was nearly gone. The Bugatti, however, bravely driven by its two women pilots, and the French Tractas, steady though they were, had no chance against the British cars.

The Talbots ran splendidly all through the race and had no mechanical trouble. The Lea-Francis also made an excellent run. The remaining M.G. Midget after a splendid run of over 800 miles, ran into a tent on the edge of the track in the mist early this morning and blew up her engine.

SCARBOROUGH CHESS CONGRESS

OPENING TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

SCARBOROUGH, JUNE 21

Though there have been several congresses at Scarborough during the last six years, they have all been of a holiday character, and it is 21 years since the British Chess Federation was invited to hold its annual congress in Scarborough. The holiday congresses have certainly paved the way for a renewal of the invitation of 1909, and the Yorkshire Chess Association, through the Northern Counties' Chess Union, determined to celebrate the Federation's second visit to Yorkshire by the inclusion of one special event in the programme.

As has already been stated, this event is the Masters' Invitation Tournament, wherein the six selected English players will meet a like number of foreign players. The names of all these were given in *The Times* of March 10, and they will all be here for Monday, I understand, with just a doubt about Dr. S. Tartakower, who was reported to be unwell early this week.

The British Championship will not be played this year, and though there was a hint that the English player with the best score in the Masters' Tournament might be held to be the British Champion for 1930, it was nothing more than a suggestion. Naturally one will be comparing the performance of our English six against the very strong foreign entries, but the tournament is entirely an individual one, and whoever comes out first will have well earned his place.

The next event is very open, for though there are only 11 competitors in the British Ladies' Championship Tournament four of them have won the title on various occasions, and I presume that the chance of representing England at Hamburg has tempted Mrs. Holloway to enter the lists again. At Ramsgate last year the standard of play in this tournament was not at all convincing, but one may suggest that either Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Gilchrist (last year's winner), or Mrs. Michell has the best chance of coming out first.

The fact that Miss Menchik is playing in the Major Open Tournament invests it with a special interest, and the list is strong all round. One entry is particularly welcome, for it is about 20 years since Mr. N. J. Roughton played in any chess event in this country. He was at Oxford (New College) during the years 1905 to 1909, playing regularly for the University in their matches against Cambridge, and also in the matches by telegraph against the American Universities for the Rice Trophy. In the four matches played from 1906 to 1909 he won three games out of four, playing third board in 1906, fourth in 1907, and first in 1908 and 1909. In 1907 the first board for the American Universities was taken by J. R. Capablanca (Columbia), who drew with H. J. Rose (Balliol).

While riding on the back of a motor-lorry at Ashley-road, Epsom, yesterday, Charles Chambers, 36, of Leatherhead, was wounded by pellets from a shotgun. He is in Epsom Infirmary in a serious condition with injuries to the back of his head and shoulder. He was unable to explain how the shots came to be fired.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERY; BRIGHT INTERVALS

Meteorological Office, June 22

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A trough of low pressure over the western seaboard will move eastwards, and is likely to be followed by further disturbances. Rather unsettled conditions will prevail generally, with rain or showers in most districts, but also bright intervals.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate south-westerly winds, fresh at times, veering later temporarily, occasional rain or showers, bright intervals; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES, IRELAND.—Moderate or fresh westerly winds, backing; bright intervals, occasional showers at first, cloudy later, with probably some rain; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Moderate southerly winds, fresh at times; cloudy, some rain; rather warm.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather unsettled generally.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate south-westerly winds, fresh at times, veering temporarily later; occasional rain or showers, bright intervals; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—South-westerly winds, 10 to 20 m.p.h. at the surface and 25 to 35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., lighter towards Paris and Cologne. Weather mainly cloudy, with occasional rain or showers, but fair periods. Visibility improving to 3-12 miles.

Sun rises, 4.45 a.m.; sets, 9.19 p.m.
Moon rises, 2.15 a.m.; sets, 6.5 p.m.
New moon, Thursday.
Lighting-up time, 10.19 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.17 p.m. and 12.26 a.m. to-morrow.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JUNE 21, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,017mb. (30.03in.), falling slowly; temp., 70.6deg.; humidity, 69 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, cloudy.

Friday, 7 p.m., to Saturday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 62 deg.; rainfall, nil.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 72 deg.; rainfall nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 1.5 hour.

JUNE 22, 7 p.m.—Bar. 1010.7mb. (29.85in), falling slowly; temp., 65.2 deg.; humidity, 83 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, dull, rain.

Saturday, 7 p.m. to Sunday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 61deg.; rainfall, 0.4mm.

Sunday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 73deg.; rainfall, trace.

Sunshine at Kew, 2.5hrs.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MANY DEATHS DURING THE WEEK-END

Many fatal road accidents occurred during the week-end.

The Rev. Eustace Thompson, Unitarian minister, of Cairncastle, Co. Antrim, while riding a motor-cycle on the Antrim coast road near Larne on Saturday, came into collision with another vehicle and was killed almost at once.

Private Percy Rushton, of the 1st Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, was killed in a collision between his motor-cycle and a motor-car at Atherstone, Warwickshire, on Saturday night. His pillion rider, Rose Smith, 18, of Tamworth, had one of her thighs fractured.

Signaller Arnold Augustus Coffey, of the Royal Corps of Signals, died in Tidworth Military Hospital on Friday night from injuries resulting from a collision between his motor-cycle combination and an Army lorry at Tidworth Hill earlier in the day. He was a married man and lived at Ludgershall, Salisbury Plain.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Dovercourt	5·2	—	58	71	Fair.
Walton-on-N	7·6	—	60	70	Fair, shower.
Maldon	3·1	1	53	77	Bright intervals.
Southend	5·8	—	60	79	Bright intervals.
Tunbridge W	4·0	1	58	73	Mainly fair.
Margate	8·2	—	61	70	Fine.
Ramsgate	9·0	—	60	75	Fine.
Deal	7·6	—	60	78	Fine.
Dover	10·3	—	59	71	Bright.
Folkestone	9·8	—	57	73	Fine.
Hastings	7·6	—	59	71	Fine.
Bexhill	8·5	—	59	71	Fine.
Eastbourne	8·8	—	59	70	Fine.
Brighton	5·3	0·2	58	68	Fair, shower.
Worthing	5·4	0·1	60	67	Bright intervals.
Littlehampton	4·2	1	59	65	Fair, rain later.
Bognor R.	3·1	1	60	66	Bright intervals.
Southsea	0·8	1	59	68	Dull, shower.
Sandown	1·5	1	59	67	Cloudy, some rain.
Ventnor	1·5	1	57	64	Cloudy, some rain.
Bournem'th	1·0	1	58	64	Dull, then bright.
Jersey	4·2	3	59	66	Bright intervals.
Weymouth	2·4	2	58	64	Rain, then fair.
Sidmouth	6·

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It is economical to purchase the larger size tins.

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RNLI

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Please send your 5/- to-day, and be "ONE IN A MILLION."

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A SUNSHINE GUARANTEE

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The annual ball of the Catholic Bureau of Social Service will be held at Claridge's on Wednesday, July 9, 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., with Baroness Beaumont as president, and Mrs. Archibald Hay, chairman. A short *cabaret* show is being arranged by Mr. George Grossmith. Tickets may be obtained of the hon. secretary, Mrs. E. V. Allom, 3, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C. (Telephone, Holborn 6414.)

Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, JUNE 21

Their Majesties' Guests have left the Castle, and the Bishop of Blackburn and Major the Hon. Richard Molyneux have arrived.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, the Prince George, and the Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood, and attended by the Lady Katharine Hamilton and Sir Harry Verney, honoured Lieut.-General Sir David and Lady Campbell with Her presence at Dinner at Government House, Farnborough, this evening, and afterwards witnessed the Aldershot Command Searchlight Tattoo at Rushmoor Arena.

The Earl of Granard (Master of the Horse) represented The King and Queen at the Memorial Service for the Earl of Sefton, which was held at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to-day.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Captain Howard Kerr, reviewed the Parade of the London Battalion of the Boys' Brigade in Hyde Park this afternoon.

JUNE 22

The King and Queen, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Mary, and the Earl of Harewood, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Dean of Windsor, and the Bishop of Blackburn preached the Sermon.

The Grand Duchess Xenia and the Princess Victoria visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The King and Queen visited Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park this afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 21

The Prince of Wales was represented by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter at the Memorial Service for the Earl of Sefton, which was held at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to-day.

The Earl of Bradford has returned to 1, Grosvenor-crescent from Weston Park, Shifnal. The Countess of Bradford will return to-day.

The Earl and Countess of Pembroke have left Wilton House, Salisbury, for the British Embassy, Berlin, on a visit to Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold.

Viscountess Elibank will return to St. James-court to-morrow from Scotland.

Comtesse D'Arcy wishes to be known in future as the Dowager Comtesse D'Arcy.

Lady Victoria Scott gave birth to a son on Saturday at 28, Southwick-street.

Lord and Lady Stratheden have arrived at 19, Hyde Park-street, W.2. (Telephone, Paddington 7442.)

Lord and Lady Stafford have arrived at the Burlington Hotel, Cork-street.

The Hon. Sir John and Lady Ward expect to return to Dudley House, Park-lane, this week from Chilton, Hungerford.

The Hon. John and Mrs. Stourton have left Cawston Manor, Norfolk, and have returned to 29, Chelsea Park-gardens, which is now their permanent London residence.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Hood has arrived at 13, Pelham-crescent from Italy.

Lady Davies and Miss Grizel Davies have arrived at 30, Cliveden-place, S.W.1, from Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, for a few weeks. (Telephone, Sloane 4053.)

Lady (Henry) Segrave and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Segrave desire to thank all those who have so kindly sent letters of sympathy. Every endeavour will be made to reply to each personally.

Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp will return to London to-morrow from New York.

Mme. Uriburu has been indisposed, and will not be able to fulfil her social engagements for a few days.

Mrs. Ernest Farquhar's party will take place to-night at the Hyde Park Hotel, at which the Russian Dancers from the Champs Elysées Theatre, Paris, will perform.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott Alves return to London to-day from Vichy, and will be in residence at Devonshire House.

Mary Countess of Ilchester will open the grounds of Holland House, Kensington, to the public on Saturdays, June 28, July 5, and July 12, from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., in aid of the West London Hospital and the Crippled Boys' Home, on payment of 1s. at the gates. An exhibition and sale of models made by the blind will be held in the hall room on the above days.

Mr. Lewis French, C.I.E., C.B.E., has joined the board of management of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney.

Mrs. Sydney Lee desires to thank her many friends and neighbours for their response to her appeal for £1,000 to build a Parsonage House for Borough Green, Kent, and to state that this and all other necessary moneys will shortly be in the hands of the hon. treasurers. Mr. Sydney Lee is defraying the entire expense connected with the appeal, with the exception of the Pluvius policy.

Tewin Water gardens and house will be open to the public, in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, on Wednesday, June 25. Visitors to London will be interested to know that Tewin Water, Welwyn North Station, is within easy distance of London.

RECEPTION

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN

Princess Helena Victoria was present at a reception which Mrs. Philip Snowden held at 11, Downing-street last night for the members and friends of the Italian Opera Company which is playing at Covent Garden.

Many British composers and singers were also among the guests, and a programme of music was given during the evening. Among those present were:—

The Italian Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Polish Ambassador, the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, the Austrian Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Hungarian Minister, Countess Bethlen, Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. Scarfoss, Colonel and Mrs. Eustace Blois, Captain Trevor Williams, Mr. Giorgio Palacco, Mr. Guiranna, Mr. Fornarini, Mme. Iva Pacetti, Miss Nadia Kowaceve, Mme. Irene Minghini Cattaneo, Mme. Bertacchi, Miss Rosa Ponselle, Mr. Octavec Dua, Mr. Francesco Merli, Mr. Arturo Bassi, Mr. Arturo Barracchi, Mr. Michele Sampieri, Mr. Guilio Tomei, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Minghetti, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Autori, Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Inghilleri, Mr. and Mrs. Egio Pinza, Mr. and Mrs. Mariano Stabile, Mr. and Mrs. Vincenzo Bellezza, Mr. Giorgio Polacco, Dr. C. M. Frangero, Mr. Cocp, Dr. Renato Taselli, Mr. Carboneli, Count and Countess Aldo Cippico, Miss Karpacrvo.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. Waterlow, Lady Bertha Dawkins and Miss Dawkins, Count and Countess McCormack, Lady Cynthia Colville, Baroness Ravensdale, Prince Reginald de Croy, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Lady Lister-Kaye, Lily Lady Fitzgerald, the Hon. Elevoor Brougham, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild, the Hon. Mrs. Bethuens, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Sir Donald and Lady McLean, Sir Godfrey Collins, Lord Arnold, Lady Lawrence, Miss Margherita Sheridan, Sir Ernest and Lady Bain, Sir Thomas and Lady Bethell, Mrs. Evelyn Morley, Lady Stewart, Mrs. Frank Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Isitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dugdale, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, Mr. and Mrs. Van Gelder, Mrs. Anquetil, Mrs. Claude Beddington, Mr. W. Konotowetz, Colonel J. A. Somerville, Mr. Isidore de Lara, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Lady Brittain, Dr. Jane Walker, Sir Walter and Lady Peacock, Mr. Hermann Klein, and Maestro Italo Montemezzo.

HIGHLAND HOME INDUSTRIES

The Countess of Dunmore and Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan will be at home to-morrow, at 27, Grosvenor-square (lent by Mrs. Robert Fleming) from 11 to 6 p.m. for the usual sale of homespun tweeds, rugs, &c. Among the helpers will be:—

Lady Mary Crichton-Stuart, Lady Margaret Illingworth, Lady Marjorie Stirling, Miss Elphinstone, Miss Drummond Moray of Abercairney, Miss Jean Leith Buchanan, Miss St. Clair, Lady Elizabeth Murray, and Miss Hermon-Hodge.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. G. C. GORDON-LENNOX AND MISS N. DARELL

The engagement is announced between Mr. George Charles Gordon-Lennox, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the late Lord Bernard Gordon-Lennox and of Lady Bernard Gordon-Lennox, of Hainaker House, Chichester, and Nancy, younger daughter of Sir Lionel and Lady Darell, of Saul Lodge, Gloucestershire.

MR. C. A. PENTON AND MISS KLEMMING

The engagement is announced of Charles Antony, third son of Sir Edward and Lady Penton, of Stocks Cottage, Tring, and Anna Elisabeth, second daughter of Direktör and Fru Klemming, of Stockholm.

MR. C. S. CRAWLEY AND MISS R. CHRISTIE-MILLER

The marriage arranged between Mr. Cosmo Stafford Crawley and Miss Rosemary Christie-Miller will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Thursday, July 24, at 2.15 o'clock.

PROFESSOR S. G. DUNN AND MISS M. R. WINDLE

The marriage arranged between Stanley Gerald Dunn and Marjorie Russell Windle will take place very quietly at Addington, Bucks, at noon, on Wednesday, June 25. Their future address will be Alveston Lodge, Alveston, Warwickshire.

THE REV. L. B. BELL AND MISS D. C. BATES

The marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Rev. Lionel B. Bell, of Southern Rhodesia, and Dorothy Chadwick, second daughter of the late Percy Chadwick Bates, of Lancing College, and Mrs. Bates, Willesborough, Kent.

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON AND MISS S. JOHNSON

The engagement is announced between E. Barton Worthington, M.A., Ph.D., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Worthington, of 1, St. John's-gardens, W.11, and Stella, second daughter of the Rev. Manassch and the late Mrs. M. G. Johnson, of 12, Woodville-road, Ealing, and Avoca, Frinton-on-Sea.

MR. D. VERNON AND MISS ROLLINGS

An engagement is announced between Digby, second son of the Rev. H. R. C. and Mrs. H. R. C. Vernon, of 12, Granville-road, Eastbourne, and Hilda, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rollings, of 120, Essex-street, Norwich.

MR. W. W. CHERITON AND MISS RICKARDS

The engagement is announced of William Wheeler Cheriton, Senior Master, Bilton Grange, Rugby, to Gwennyth Marguerite, elder daughter of Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Rickards. The marriage will take place in April.

MR. M. E. GLADSTONE AND MISS CAMBIE

The engagement is announced between Malcolm Ewart, youngest son of the late William Buckley Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, of 26, Holland-villas-road, W., and Betty, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie, of 15, Basil-street, S.W.

MR. H. D. STILL AND MISS G. DOUGLAS-WATSON

The engagement is announced between Harold D. Still, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Still, of 19, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3, and Grizel, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Douglas-Watson, of Constantinople.

DINNER

QUEENS' COLLEGE CLUB

The annual dinner of the Queens' College Club was held in the hall of Queens' College, Cambridge, on Saturday. The President was in the chair, and there were present:—

The Vice-President, the Archdeacon of Sudbury, Brigadier-General Temperley, Captain Harvey, Dr. Cook, Dr. C. T. Regan, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Venn, Dr. Youngman, and Messrs. Atkinson, Alsop, Binnie, Bird, Blasse, Bonsey, Bourne, Brewer, Bretherton, Browne, Burrows, Butler, Bailey, Chilton, Close, Collins, Constant, Cowdell, Cox, Curtois, Dore, Dunne, Etheridge, Fisher, Galletly, Hanson, Hamer, Harrison, Hitchcock, Hobson, Johnson, Laffan, Lemmon, Maxted, Mooring, Munro, Partridge, Patrick, Pettman, Pilkington Rogers, D. W. Plaistowe, F. G. Plaistowe, Potts, Privett, Perkins, Ray, Rees, Reynolds, Richardson, Roberts, Seltman, Shorten, Slater, Sleeman, Sproule, Storr, Strong, Thompson, Tillett, Underwood, Whiting, Wolfe, Wood, and Watkins.

The toast of the Queens' College Club was proposed by Dr. G. B. Harrison and was responded to by the Vice-President, Canon J. H. Gray. The toast of the college was proposed by Mr. A. B. Dunne. The President replied.

DANCES

THE SEASON'S LIST

The following is a list of private dances which will be given during the coming season. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday:—

TO-NIGHT.—Christ Church Commemoration ball.
Magdalen College Commemoration ball.
The Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe.
Mrs. Arthur C. Stair, for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Stair, The Yellow House, 8, Palace-court, W.2.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.—New College Commemoration ball.
Lady Violet Astor, Zoological Gardens.
Lady Mant (small dance), for her niece, Miss Betty Ogilvy, and her daughter, Miss Iris Mant, 54, Onslow-square.

JUNE 25.—Mrs. Christopher Hoare, 40, Great Cumberland-place.
St. John's College Commemoration ball.
Mr. E. S. Edgar, for his daughter, Miss Margaret Edgar, Hyde Park Hotel.
Mrs. J. W. Converse (dinner-dance and *cabaret*).

JUNE 26.—O.U.D.S. Commemoration ball, Town Hall, Oxford.
Mme. Calmettes (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Rosemary Calmettes, 53, Portland-place.
The Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson, for her daughter, Miss Susan Wilson.
Sir William and Lady Portal's (golden wedding) dinner and small dance, Ritz Hotel.

JUNE 27.—Lady Howard Stepney, for her daughter, Miss Marged Howard Stepney.
Royal Artillery (Summer) ball, Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich.
Wycombe Abbey School dance (for seniors of Wycombe Abbey, St. Leonards and Benenden Schools), Park Lane Hotel.
Mrs. Percy Royds, for her daughter, Miss Billy Royds, High Coombe, Kingston-hill.

JUNE 30.—Mrs. Alfred Pitman, for her daughter, Miss Sybil Pitman.
Lady Keyes and Mrs. Dorrien Smith, for Miss Diana and Miss Katherine Keyes and Miss Anne Dorrien Smith.

JULY 1.—Mrs. Weisweiller (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Nadine Weisweiller, 2, Albert-gate.
Mrs. Stanley Griffith-Jones, for her daughter, Miss Lily Griffith-Jones, Drews, Beaconsfield.

JULY 2.—The Hon. Mrs. R. H. Hermon-Hodge (small dance), for her daughters, Miss Pamela and Miss Lorna Hermon-Hodge.
The Dowager Lady Glentanar, for her grandson, Lord Waleran, 11, Hill-street, W.

JULY 3.—Mrs. Hugh Gladstone and Mrs. J. A. W. Talbot (small dance), for their daughters, Miss Jean Gladstone and Miss Lettice Talbot.
The Dowager Countess of Longford, 21, Cadogan-square.

JULY 4.—Mrs. Patrick Villiers-Stuart (small dance) for her niece, Miss Katherine Taylor, and her daughter, Miss Patricia Villiers-Stuart.
Downside dance. May Fair Hotel.

JULY 7.—Third Trinity Boat Club ball, May Fair Hotel.
Mrs. W. Reierson Arbuthnot (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Betty Arbuthnot.

JULY 8.—Lady Luke of Pavenham, for her daughter, the Hon. Enid Lawson-Johnston.
Mrs. Richard Raphael (small dance), for her daughters, Miss Marjorie and Miss Rosemary Raphael.

JULY 9.—Vincent's Club ball, May Fair Hotel.

JULY 10.—Trinity Hall Boat Club ball, May Fair Hotel.
Ladies' Carlton Club.

JULY 11.—Eton and Harrow ball, Hurlingham Club.
Mrs. Alan Pilkington (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Rosemary Pilkington, 56, Sloane-street.
Mrs. Warren Pearl, 26, Rutland-gate.
Eton ball, Grosvenor House.

JULY 12.—Mrs. E. J. Cottam (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Audrey Cottam, Piccard's Rough, Guildford.
Lady Noble of Ardkinglas (Eton dinner-dance), 43, Portland-place.

JULY 15.—Gray's Inn Members' ball.

JULY 17.—Mrs. A. C. Morgan, for her sister, Miss Mary Hughes, Claridge's.

JULY 18.—Bar Golfing Society, Lincoln's Inn.
Mrs. A. M. Pollock Hodsoll, for her daughters, Miss Peggy and Miss Prudence Hodsoll, Stilemans, Munstead Heath, Godalming.

MARRIAGES

SIR T. G. DEVITT AND MISS J. M. FREEMANTLE

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday of Sir Thomas Gordon Devitt, Bt., son of the late Mr. Arthur Devitt and of Mrs. Devitt, of Great Cozens, Ware, Herts, and Miss Joan Mary Freemantle, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reginald Freemantle, of Hayes Barton, Pyrford, Surrey. The Bishop of Buckingham officiated, assisted by the Rev. Sir Edwyn Hoskyns (Dean of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a swathed gown of cream satin, the train being cut in one with the skirt. Her tulle veil was trimmed with old family lace, and she wore a pearl necklace. The train was carried by Master David and Miss Ann Fletcher, and the bride was also attended by three other little girls—Miss Wendy Charrington, Miss Joan Heaton, and Miss Griselda Freemantle Lister—and by two other pages—Master Stephen Gray and Master Robin Marx. All the children wore pale green Kate Greenaway costumes. There were three grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Moira Hunter, Miss Audrey Leslie, and Miss Violet Eliot. They wore pale green chiffon frocks and pale green straw hats and carried bouquets of mixed pale yellow flowers. A reception was held afterwards at 4, Grosvenor-place, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. C. R. Freemantle, Mrs. Arthur Devitt, Mrs. Freemantle (senior), Mr. Howson Devitt, Dr. and Mrs. Devitt, Mrs. Charles Devitt, Miss Elsie Devitt, Miss Sheila Devitt, Miss Ursula Devitt, Miss Ruth Devitt, Mr. P. E. Devitt, Mr. H. L. Devitt, Miss Devitt, Mr. H. R. Freemantle, Miss Cherie Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gordon, Mr. B. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss F. Gordon, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Warry, Mr. John Warry, Miss Warry.

Mrs. Philip de László, Captain J. B. Hughes Hallett, Mrs. Leonard Crofts, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley, Mr. and Mrs. Tait, Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. MacCormack, Mrs. Cull and Miss Cull, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Mackarness, Mr. H. Storrs, Mrs. Storrs, Dr. G. Storrs, Mrs. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Archer, Miss Erica Marx, Mr. Paul Marx, Mrs. Frank Fawle, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. North Hickley and Miss Hickley, Mr. and Mrs. Wightman, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Percival, Mrs. Naylor, Miss Holden, Miss Pyes-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Hubbard, Mr. John Charrington, Mrs. Fryer, Mrs. Elliot and Miss Peggy Eliot, Mrs. Alfred Jenner, Miss Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. H. James, Miss J. Arnall-Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Campbell, Miss S. and Miss W. Campbell, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fletcher, Miss Clarice Mead, Mr. J. McMullen, Miss Woollan, Mrs. Lillo Lumb and Miss Lumb, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Anderson, Miss Joan Bundock, Mr. C. S. Bundock, Mrs. Gull and the Misses Gull, Mrs. Spindler, Mrs. Benton Unwin, Mr. and Mrs. Winkworth, Mr. E. Winkworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Lumley, Mrs. Harben, Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Wainwright, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Wainwright, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge Heaton, Mrs. Clare Duttson, Mrs. R. Gray, Miss Spencer, Mr. E. C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Smith, Mrs. R. Hunter and Miss Peggy Hunter, Miss von Versen, Mrs. B. Henderson, Mrs. Spencer Layton, Mrs. W. W. Wakefield, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Tylor, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Hillery, Miss Ponsonby Fane, Mr. J. S. H. Douglas, Mr. Martin Delaforce, Miss Evelyn Hogg, Mr. Henry Baker, Mrs. Jenkins.

Major-General Sir Granville and Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie, Miss Powell, Miss Wilkinson, Alison Lady Ley, the Misses Beck, Dr. W. E. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Trow, Mrs. Allardyce, Miss E. M. Turner, Miss Pam, Mr. Hamilton-Smythe, Mr. John Giles, Mrs. Kuyper, Major Lacey, Miss June Lacey, Miss Holroyd, Miss Ruth Clark, Mrs. Lionel Lasenby, Mr. and Mrs. John Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford, Mr. D. H. Yorath, Mrs. Weldon, Mr. P. Weldon, Mrs. Moreton, Mr. and Mrs. Turquand Young, Mrs. M. Ward, Captain and Mrs. Palmer and Miss Parker, Miss Gahan, Mrs. Richard Thomas, Mrs. Weston, Captain and Mrs. Murray, Miss Mary Stanley, Major and Mrs. Noel Plummer, Mrs. Edward Green, Mr. Maurice Green, Mr. Stiebel, Mr. J. H. Bishop, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, Miss Dixon-Smith, Mrs. Montgomerie, Mr. Norman Bayles, Mr. T. W. Gubb, Mr. E. N. Stuart, Miss Carson, Mrs. T. C. Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Kyle.

MR. D. O'NEILL AND MISS WALTER

The marriage took place at All Souls, Langham-place, on Saturday of Mr. Denis Edmund O'Neill, eldest son of the Rev. F. W. S. O'Neill and Mrs. O'Neill, of Innisfree, Balmoral, Belfast, and Miss Pamela Mary Walter, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, of 19, Cavendish-square, W. The Bishop of Jarrow officiated, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Buxton (rector of All Souls).

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin, embroidered with pearls and crystals, and a long train of ivory velvet, heavily embroidered with shells, pearls, and crystals. Her cream tulle veil was held in place by a small wreath of orange-blossom and pearls, and she wore a pearl necklace and pearl and diamond earrings, the gift of her father, and carried a bouquet of cream and pale pink roses. The bride was attended by four pages, Master Sam Scott (who carried the train), Master Andrew Arkwright, Master Miles Ponsonby, and Master James Scott, and by three little bridesmaids, Miss Anne Lloyd Thomas, Miss Mary Gwen Wilson, and Miss Penelope Tompson. The pages wore Kate Greenaway suits of apple-green satin with cream chiffon shirts, and the maids were in long apple-green chiffon dresses and caps, and carried Victorian posies of varicoloured roses. Miss Ines Walter was maid of honour to her sister. Her long green chiffon dress was trimmed with narrow frills and had a small cape of the same material, and her pale green picture hat of crinoline lace was trimmed with two shades of green velvet ribbon. Mr. William Morwood was best man.

The hymns sung at the ceremony were "Love Divine, all loves excelling," "Gracious Spirit, Holy Ghost," and the 23rd Psalm was also sung.

Mrs. John Walter, who wore a gown of emerald-green patterned chiffon with a long skirt of black lace and a black lace hat trimmed with black and green satin ribbon, held a reception afterwards at Claridge's. Among the guests were:—

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Uriburu, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Belgian Ambassador, the Estonian Minister, the Finnish Minister, the Norwegian Minister, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Turkish Ambassador.

Mrs. Arkwright, Mr. Amphlett, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Bosserde, Mrs. Buxton, Colonel and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. and Miss Barrett, Mr. Binnie, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Barnes, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen and Miss de Bunsen, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bosscm, Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bax, Miss Blair, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Mr. A. C. Boyd, Captain and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Barrington-Ward, Mrs. and Miss Birt, Mr. and Mrs. Bunce, Sir Edward and Lady Boyle, Mr. P. H. Baynes, Mr. R. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. Murray Brumwell, Mr. F. G. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.

Mrs. H. Chisholm, Miss Costley White, Mr. and Mrs. Carlill, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. Coben, Mr. Frederick Crow, Mrs. Chetwynd and family, Miss F. Curtis, Miss Coghill, Mr. D. Caird, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Dr. Deiter, Mr. Dulles, Mrs. Dott, Mr. K. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip de László, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Deakin, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart, Lord and Lady Erroll, Mrs. Eyston and the Misses Eyston, Sir Gifford and Lady Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Miss Garford, Sir Guy and Lady Granet, Dr. and Mrs. Goodbody and Miss Goodbody, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Graves, Miss Ganz, Lady Harris, Colonel and Mrs. Warren Hastings, Lady Heygate, Mr. and Mrs. St. J. Hornby, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt Smith, Miss Hadley, Miss Halton, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Harris, Colonel and Mrs. Hawkes and Miss P. Hawkes, Mrs. Hampshire, Mrs. and Miss Hardy, Miss Hiscock, Mr. J. Harz, Mr. C. Hawkes, Lady Hardinge and Miss Hardinge, Mr. W. Inge, Miss Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Kahn and Miss Kahn, Sir Frederic and Lady Kenyon, Miss Kember, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kennedy.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton and Lady Davina Lytton, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lamber, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Sir Walter Lawrence, Miss Lake, Mr. Lawrie, Miss Lamb, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Labouchère, Mr. Mackarness and Miss Renee Lees, Mr. and Mrs. Maywood, Lord and Lady Melchett, Mr. and Mrs. Mill, Colonel Morwood and Miss Morwood, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Manning Foster, Mr. C. Maughan, Viscount and Viscountess Mersey, Mr. J. Meade, Sir Henry McCardle, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Marsh and Miss Marsh, Miss Mills, Mrs. de Montmorency, Mrs. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Trobe McMullon, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Martineau, Sir Frederick and Lady Macmillan, Major and Mrs. F. Nev, Mr. and Mrs. Nichol, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Miss Noble, Lady Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Neill, the Rev. and Mrs. F. W. O'Neill, Mrs. J. B. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Peppiatt, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ponsonby, Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Pitman, Mr. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Ponsonby, Miss Plowden, Mrs. Plowden, Captain and Mrs. Grant and Miss Grant, Baron and Baroness Guaries van Ufford, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Russell, Colonel and Mrs. Radice, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Riviere, Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, Sir Ernest and Lady Rennie, Dr. Reuter, Mr. and Mrs. Soames, Mrs. Hamilton Stephenson, Mrs. de Selincourt, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldrake, Captain and Mrs. Simon, Miss Stace and Mr. Stace, Mrs. Swinton and Miss Swinton, Captain and Mrs. Jervoise Scott, Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Trobe, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Miss S. Thursby, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Baroness Versen and the Misses van Versen, Mr. and Mrs. van Gelder, Captain and Mrs. P. Walter, Miss Mary Woke and Mrs. M. Carden, Miss Wake, Mrs. Wight-Boycott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson and Miss Wilson, Father Woodlock, Major Walter, Miss Edith and Miss Emily Walter, Miss Molly Wilson, Mrs. Hubert and Miss Alice Walter, Mrs. A. F. Walter and Mr. Stephen Walter, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, and Major and Mrs. Wetherall.

The honeymoon is being spent in Devon and the South of Ireland, and the bride travelled in a navy tailored three-piece suit, with a beret of the same material, a pale grey blouse, and a stone-marten fur tie.

MR. R. N. F. MARKS AND MISS E. J. C. HUDSON

The marriage took place at All Saints' Church, Milford-on-Sea, on Saturday of Mr. Robert Neville Falkner Marks, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. J. Marks, Eversley, Milford-on-Sea, and Miss Edith Joyce Corrie Hudson, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. Corrie Hudson.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white panne with a silver train and a Honiton lace veil. Her train was carried by Miss Helen Loch. There were two grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Betty Marks (sister of the bridegroom) and Miss Barbara Reid. They wore frocks of blue figured chiffon with beige straw hats trimmed with blue velvet ribbon and they carried bouquets of blue delphiniums. A reception was held at Milford House, and the bride and bridegroom left later for the honeymoon in Scotland, the bride travelling in a blue dress, with a long coat to match, and a blue hat.

MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

LORD SEFTON

The King was represented by the Earl of Granard and the Prince of Wales by Brigadier-General G. F. Trotter at the memorial service for the Earl of Sefton at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on Saturday afternoon.

The Rev. Eric K. C. Hamilton officiated, and among those present were:—

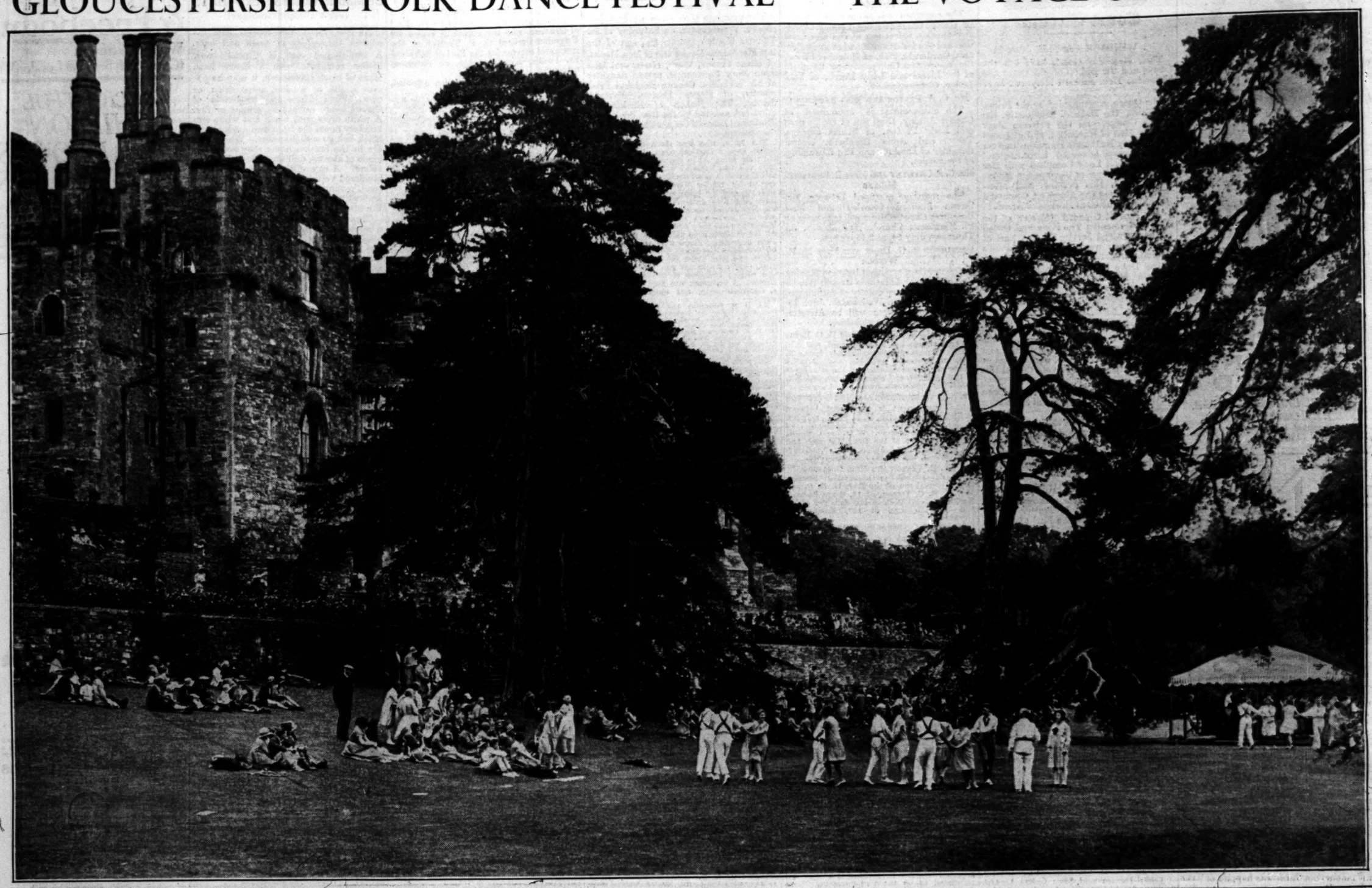
The Countess of Sefton, Viscount Molyneux, the Hon. Richard Molyneux, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Molyneux, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, the Marquess of Blandford, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl and Countess of Londesborough, Faith Viscountess Downe, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, Viscountess Allendale, Countess Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Ancaster, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, the Earl of Roseberry, the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, the Earl of Erne, Lord Stavordale, the Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham, Mr. John Villiers, Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox, Major Bradford Atkinson, Lady Bullough, Miss Bullough, Mrs. Forrest Dodd, Sir Gordon Cunard, Mr. John Heseltine, Captain Christian Combe, Colonel Dalrymple Hamilton, Mr. R. Myddleton, Colonel the Hon. Algernon Stanley, Captain Sidney Lane, Sir Henry Greer, Colonel C. Hankey, Lady Beatrice Pretyman, Mr. and Lady Florence Norman, Mr. P. F. Dawkins, Major the Hon. John Coke, Mrs. Calley, Mr. Ronald Norman.

The Earl and Countess of Derby, the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Colonel J. Stewart Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. James de Rothschild, Major Stapleton Bretherton, Lady Digby, Mr. Ronald Hamilton, Lord and Lady Gerard, Mr. Washington Singer, Mr. Charles Russell, Colonel and Mrs. Sofer Whitburn, Sir Leonard Brassey, Colonel Edgar Brassey, Brigadier-General the Hon. Ferdinand and Mrs. Stanley, the Hon. Thomas Egerton, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Egerton, Lady Newton, Mr. Harry Brown, Mr. and Lady Barbara Smith, Captain and Mrs. Euan Wallace, Major the Hon. Edward Beaumont, Colonel the Hon. Claud Willoughby, Admiral Sir William Fakenham, Sir Samuel and Lady Sophie Scott, Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass, Lady Katherine Howard, Sir Charles Cust, Major-General A. Cator, Brigadier-General Champion de Crespigny, Mr. H. Brocklehurst, Colonel Richard Charteris, Lady Mount Stephen, Mr. de Vincent Routledge, the Hon. Percy and Mrs. Thellusson, Sir Humphrey and Lady de Trafford, Captain and Mrs. Jenkinson, Captain Lancaster, Major Hedworth Barclay, Sir Abe Bailey, Sir Robert Stanton Woods, Lady Mary Herbert.

The Earl and Countess of Ilchester, the Hon. James Howard, Evelyn Lady Alington, Lord Wolverton, Major-General

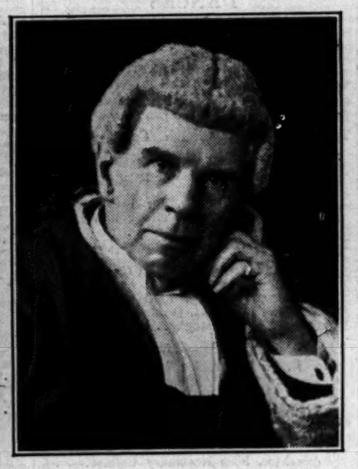
GLOUCESTERSHIRE FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL

THE VOYAGE OF THE DANA



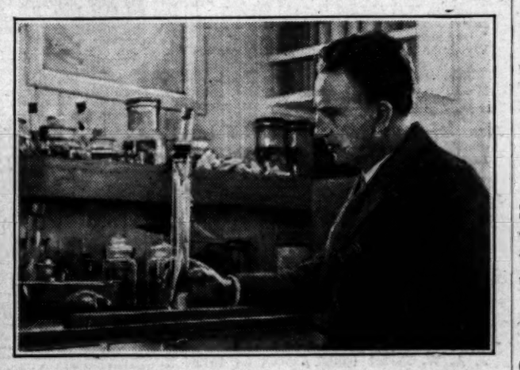
IN THE CASTLE GROUNDS.—A dance in progress at the festival held by the Gloucestershire branch of the English Folk Dance Society in the grounds of Berkeley Castle on Saturday. Teams from nearly 30 places took part, and the old Norman stronghold formed an excellent background for the dances.

MR. DENIS O'NEILL and Miss Pamela Walter were married at All Souls, Langham-place, W., on Saturday. The bridegroom is the son of the Rev. F. W. S. and Mrs. O'Neill, of Belfast, and the bride the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Walter. A photograph as they left the church.



SIR MONTAGUE LUSH, a Judge of the King's Bench Division from 1910 until his resignation in 1925, whose death is reported.

MARSHAL JOFFRE.—The statue of Marshal Joffre at Chantilly after the unveiling on Saturday by President Doumergue. The Marshal himself was present.



THE DANA.—The Royal Danish research ship Dana at Plymouth, where she has arrived at the end of an oceanographical voyage lasting two years, during which time she has sailed round the world. She is only 360 tons burden and 138ft. long. The upper picture shows Dr. Johannes Schmidt, the leader of the expedition, in his cabin. An article appears on another page.

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Obituary

SIR MONTAGUE LUSH

A NOTABLE ADVOCATE AND JUDGE

The Right Hon. Sir Montague Lush, formerly a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, died yesterday at his residence at Stanmore in his 77th year.

Born on December 7, 1853, Charles Montague Lush was the fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush, Judge of the Queen's Bench and afterwards Lord Justice of Appeal, who was, by universal consent, one of the most able lawyers of the Victorian era. Lush the elder made his own way in the world, and won his seat on the Bench by unaided merit. Lush the younger had no early difficulties to contend with; but the fact that he was the son of his father had little, if anything, to do with his success at the Bar, and he became a Judge, as his father had done before him, because in open competition he had fairly won promotion. Not that the two men were alike in all respects. Sir Robert Lush was a shrewd, hard-headed lawyer, who could disentangle the knots of a commercial case; his son was a splendid fighter before a jury. The father shone on the Bench; the son won the greater glory at the Bar.

Following the example of his elder brother, Sir H. W. Lush-Wilson, now a retired Judge of County Courts, Lush went to Westminster School and then to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected an Hon. Fellow in 1911. He took a good degree, his name appearing in the first class of the Classical Tripos. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, of which his father was a Bencher, in 1879, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit. There was nothing impressive about his appearance; as an early client said, "You could put him in his red bag." But solicitors soon discovered that the little man was a good lawyer and a hard worker; both on circuit and in town he acquired a substantial practice, and an excellent treatise on "The Law of Husband and Wife," published soon after his call, added to his reputation. He did not hurry into a silk gown. It was not till 1902, when he had been some 23 years at the Bar, that he wrote himself K.C.

Nobody doubted that he would do well in the front row; but none of his friends foresaw that he would speedily become one of the foremost advocates o. the day. It was thought that he would shine rather in legal argument than in showy jury cases. There was talent in plenty at the Bar throughout the time that Lush wore a silk gown; Rufus Isaacs, Carson, Duke, Lawson Walton—to name only a few—were all to the fore between 1902 and 1910. The new David was ready to meet any or all of these Goliaths in the field and give a good account of himself; and though in point of income he may have been behind a few of his contemporaries, in volume of work he was probably ahead of all. During the early years of the century Lush, hurrying from Court to Court, making a speech here and cross-examining there, was one of the daily sights at the Royal Courts of Justice. Of amazing quickness of perception, he needed no more than a hint from his junior to put him in possession of the situation that had arisen in his absence, and a note consisting of a few words enabled him to make exactly the speech that the case required. None but a man of the strongest constitution could have stood the strain of such constant labour, but Lush was happily of tough fibre. He never showed a sign of weariness or temper, and work which would have broken down an ordinary man left him ready for more.

In the Court of Appeal he was particularly effective, and in the House of Lords his appearances were frequent in much important litigation. In 1903, he was successful in getting the decision of the Court of Appeal in Bradley v. Carritt on the question of a "clog upon the equity of redemption" set aside. In 1905 and 1906 he appeared on behalf of the employers in three important trade union cases; in 1906, too, he was briefed in Paquin, Limited v. Beauclerk, which raised important questions as to the authority of a wife to pledge her husband's credit. In December, 1909, he appeared with Mr. Gordon Hewart, the future Lord Chief Justice, as his junior for the respondent in the appeal before the House of Lords of E. Hulton and Co. v. Artemus Jones. The respondent had recovered substantial damages from a newspaper for libel contained in a story in which a fictitious person of his name had been portrayed in an unflattering light; the verdict was confirmed by the Court of Appeal and by the House of Lords.

In September, 1910, Lush was appointed to a Judgeship of the King's Bench; a friend in offering his congratulations pointed out that it would be to him a novel and interesting experience to hear a case from beginning to end. Learned and courteous, Lush had all the qualities of a good Judge except one; he did not like making up his very subtle mind, which, indeed, seemed sometimes to be overcharged with legal principles. This prevented him from taking the high place in the judicial hierarchy to which his abilities entitled him. Perhaps he was suffering from the effects of overwork at the time of his appointment; he had a serious illness shortly after his elevation to the Bench. In the Divisional Court he was at his best; and in the Court of Appeal, where his services were sometimes requisitioned, he did useful work. Had he been promoted he would probably have supplied another instance, of which there are several, of a more successful career as a Lord Justice than as a Judge of first instance. When Mr. Justice Bankes went to the Court of Appeal in 1915 Lush succeeded him as President of the Railway and Canal Commission. He resigned in May, 1925, and was sworn of the Privy Council.

Not long after he was raised to the Bench, Lush went the North Wales and Chester Circuit. In an amusing address to the Law Clerks' Society of the Circuit, he said he had known Chester and North Wales all his life and had done what he hoped few Englishmen would try to do after him—namely, talk Welsh. For six months he took a little Welsh grammar with him backwards and forwards to school. He conjugated every Welsh verb, and he did what was likely to dislocate his spine by parsing and uttering all the Welsh nouns. He rarely went to church or chapel without his Welsh Bible, he took in a Welsh newspaper, and, what he was most proud of, he wrote dozens of letters in Welsh to an old friend who first taught him to shoot and fish. Even now, when listening in Court to Welsh witnesses, he always kept an eye on his interpreter, in the hope that he might be caught napping.

To his shooting and fishing, Lush in later years added golf, at which he was no mean performer, as the records of the Gray's Inn Golfing Society show. He married, in 1893, Margaret Abbie, sister of Sir Charles Locock, Bt.; she died in December, 1925, leaving four sons and two daughters. His three elder sons are all barristers of Gray's Inn.

THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR

BENEVOLENT AUTOCRACY

Our Allahabad Correspondent telegraphs that Major-General Sir Saiyid Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Rampur, has died at the age of 54.

The Nawab ruled the most important Moslem State of Northern India, and was the head of the Rohilla Afghans. An Arabic and Persian scholar, he possessed one of the finest libraries in those languages in the East, and was well versed in English literature. A patron of the arts, especially music and dancing, he was also a generous host and an excellent talker. He lived much in the past and among the traditions of his race. To the British Government he was warmly attached, and he looked with grave misgiving upon modern democratic tendencies in their application to Indian conditions. He stood by the old ways of direct personal rule. He loved disputations with *moulvies*, and could cap verses with the best poets of his Court, about which there was an old-world charm.

His Highness was born on August 31, 1875, and succeeded his father, Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan, who died on February 27, 1889. The State is some 892 square miles in extent, consisting of fertile level country and with a population of about half a million. During his minority the Nawab had the advantage of a world tour. This tour left its mark upon his administration, for the autocracy in which he believed was benevolent. He liberalized his land revenue policy and largely remodelled the capital of his State, making of it a model Eastern city. He extended education, and his Arabic college was famous and attracted students from all parts of India.

The seventh ruler of Rampur emulated his predecessors in their loyalty to the British connexion, notably shown, for instance, during the Indian Mutiny. From the first onset of seditious agitation in some parts of India more than 20 years ago, the Nawab set his face sternly against its agents finding any foothold in Rampur. It was typical of his uncompromising point of view and of his identification of himself with his people that in a proclamation issued in the autumn of 1909 he declared:—

"I do not consider it possible for any one of my subjects . . . to be seduced from his allegiance by any outside influence. My people are loyal and obedient; their interests and mine are identical; their comfort is to me a source of satisfaction and their troubles the certain cause of my anxiety. I put the utmost trust in their sense of duty and obedience, and I am confident that they will always preserve their laudable aloofness from agitation and so keep their good name untarnished."

At the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at the close of 1911 the Nawab was on the personal staff of the King-Emperor. He went there straight from a heavy bereavement and while suffering great pain from an internal malady. The military forces of the State, comprising three squadrons of cavalry, three foot regiments, and artillery, did fine service during the Great War—the infantry in the East African campaign and the cavalry by training remounts in India. His Highness, in addition to munificent support of various war funds, waived the right to receive payment from the British Government of the heavy extraordinary expenditure incurred in sending out and maintaining his troops overseas. He was specially thanked by the Viceroy for his "staunch support and liberal assistance" to the great cause.

His Highness was created G.C.I.E. 22 years ago, G.C.V.O. at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and G.C.S.I. in 1921. He was an honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor, and in recognition of valuable services was granted the honorary rank of Major-General in the British Army in 1928. He also had a salute of 15 guns. The last of the many honours he received, and one which he greatly appreciated, was his appointment in April of last year as honorary colonel of Hodson's Horse (4th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers). He is succeeded by the eldest of his three sons, Nawab Syed Raza Ali Khan.

MR. W. HASLAM MILLS

Mr. William Haslam Mills, journalist and writer, died yesterday after an operation in a London nursing home at the age of 55.

The younger son of Mr. James Mills, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and brother of Mr. J. Saxon Mills, journalist, publicist, and biographer, who died last year, Haslam Mills was born on September 20, 1874, and was sent to Manchester Grammar School. When he was 21 he joined the staff of the *Manchester Guardian*, and was later in the Press Gallery at Westminster. From 1901 to 1904 he was on the editorial staff of *The Times*, and then returned to the *Manchester Guardian*, serving as special correspondent, descriptive writer, and dramatic critic. For five years he was chief reporter, and in 1921 he wrote the centenary history of the paper. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1907, and was for a time director of information in the Ministry of Health. His first wife, a daughter of the late Colonel Travers, died in 1914; he married in 1916 Doris Hague, daughter of Mr. Alfred Phillips, of Prestwich. A correspondent writes of him:—

Mills found time in a crowded journalistic career to write a few books which had Lancashire life of the Victorian period for their background, but he was essentially a writer for the daily newspaper. It was his work to describe the events of the day in the politics of which Manchester has for generations been the home, reflecting the social trend and thought of a city with which he had inherent affinity, and touching the lighter side of its life in articles on the theatre and the modern music-hall. He liked best to write of the Victorian age, which attracted him at a time when England was singularly rich in personality, and there was, as he found, great stirring of the human spirit. This subject continued to engage his pen even when he had abandoned journalism. There was in everything he wrote, however slight or fugitive the subject, an extraordinary concentration of care and delight. The subject of the hour seemed always to call out the best of his craftsmanship. As a descriptive writer he had formed a style that was sometimes in danger of over-elaboration, but it was saved from preciosity by the salt of its wit. He was an entertaining talker, speaking much as he wrote, and frequently surprising the listener by the finished and vivid form which he gave to what were clearly improvizations.

THE REV. R. CURRE THOMAS

The Rev. Robert Curre Thomas, who died at Colwinston Vicarage, near Cowbridge, on June 20 at the age of 84, was the last representative in the male line of a family which has held estates in Glamorganshire continuously for nearly 500 years; few families in South Wales rival his in the length of their territorial associations.

The Thomases, like the Herberts of Llanarth, are directly descended from Gwillym ap Jenkin, well known to Welsh genealogists; but in the sixteenth century, when surnames were more or less fortuitous in Wales, they acquired their patronymic instead of the Herbert name. Towards the end of the fifteenth century the Thomases built the manor house, Llanvihangel Pias, near Llantwit Major, which is the best example of domestic Gothic in the county, and has, perhaps, the finest avenue of yew trees in Wales. In 1684 the property was sold by Sir Robert Thomas, and has since remained in the family of the Earl of Dunraven. By marriage with the heiress, the Thomases then became possessed of the adjacent estate of Pwllywrach, which they retained until Mr. Curre Thomas's elder brother cut the entail, devising the house and lands to his sister.

Mr. Curre Thomas matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1864, but took his degree from Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College) in 1868. He was ordained in the diocese of Llandaff, and was afterwards vicar of Wootton, Berks, and then chaplain of the Hackney Union training schools at Brentwood. In 1905 he was presented by his nephew, Colonel Prichard, of Pwllywrach, to the living of Colwinston, thus returning to his native village, where he died. Mr. Curre Thomas, who married Jessie, daughter of Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., leaves one daughter, the wife of Commander Derwent Simmonds, R.N.V.R.

MR. PERCY CHUBB

A correspondent writes:—

The passing of Percy Chubb, on June 14, has left a void in the hearts of his many friends and acquaintances in both Continents which it will be impossible to fill. In him England has lost a stalwart champion. The breakdown which followed many months of strenuous activity in aid of the suffering in this country during the Great War, combined with the subsequent loss of his wife, in whom his whole life was centred, and more recently, within the last few months, of a favourite sister, must certainly have hastened his end. His ideal in all the walks of life which interested him was to excel. Business proclivities, inculcated by his father from his earliest childhood, engendered in him those sterling qualities which laid the foundation of the pre-eminent position which his firm in New York now holds among more recent competitors. And so it was in the world of sport. From the more violent exercises of youth to the staider pursuits of maturer years, he spared no time and trouble to befit himself to hold his own with the best, and invariably he succeeded. Death overtook him on his way to those Canadian forests through which runs the salmon river which he loved. He was popular and beloved by all in private life, and rightly so, for his thought for others was unfailing, his generosity to all, whether equals or dependents, unbounded. And those of us who have been privileged to know him intimately cannot but feel that his loss has removed the most faithful and the most devoted of our friends.

Another correspondent writes:—

Few Americans have had a better understanding of the English character, none a greater love of Britain. Yet for all his understanding and for all his love of England, he remained a true American, intensely proud of his own country, never for a moment sacrificing his own nationality. He was a rich man who owed his fortune entirely to his own industry, ability, and high principles, and he made the very best use of his wealth. He knew just what money can do, properly employed, and what it can never accomplish. To make others happy was the guiding principle, the ruling passion, of his life, transcending his love for every form of sport, his pride and zeal in his work, his deep interest in every phase and problem of human life. In his formerly brief holidays from business he learned to excel in a great variety of sports. Among Englishmen his long tenancy of the Cawdor moors won him the title of a true sportsman and an ideal host. For his friends first, for himself as a consequence, he got the best out of life, the best out of human nature, the best out of sport. His memory will not be suffered to fade while any friends remain who have known and loved him in England and in the Highlands. His courage, his vitality, his sympathy, his humanity, will survive as a lively inspiration and encouragement as the years pass.

RIDLEY HALL

CELEBRATION OF FIFTY YEARS' WORK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Last week Ridley Hall, Cambridge, celebrated its jubilee. Founded in 1879 and opened by Dr. Moule, afterwards Bishop of Durham, it has grown from a small institution into a great college for the training of Evangelical clergy in the Church of England. The first Principal was succeeded in 1899 by Dr. Drury, afterwards Bishop of Ripon and Master of St. Catharine's College. Dr. Tait took office in 1908, and continued till 1927, when the present Principal, the Rev. J. Paul S. R. Gibson, was called from the principalship of the Ceylon Training Colony, Peradeniya, to follow him.

During the 50 years of its existence 1,534 men have been trained. About 400 have worked in the mission field, mostly with the Church Missionary Society. Thirty of its members have been made bishops, and of these two became archbishops. The council, of which Mr. J. F. W. Deacon is chairman, invited all Old Ridleians to the jubilee celebration, and 375 were present.

The central service was a celebration, at which the Bishop of Bristol officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Coventry. This was followed by an agape, completed by the drinking of the loving cup. The meetings comprised the historical retrospect, a missionary circumspect, and a prophetic prospect. The Bishop of Bristol, the Bishop on the Niger, and the Archdeacon of Coventry spoke on the periods covered by the three first Principals, whose characteristic contributions to the life of the Hall were saintliness, discipline, and freedom. The Bishop of Uganda, the Bishop of Christchurch, and the Bishop in Western China described the needs of their vast dioceses, and the Bishop of Croydon and the Rev. G. H. Harris shared their vision of the future with those whom they called to realize it.

An "at home" was held in the Court on Thursday, when the President of Queens' and the Principal and Mrs. Gibson received the guests in the name of the council. The gathering included the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, the heads of many of the colleges, Divinity Professors, and the Principals of all the four sister theological colleges in Cambridge.

The jubilee is to be celebrated by an advance. Ridleians hope to father three schemes of ordination training under the C.M.S., in Africa at Elgon, where 80,000 Christian converts need shepherds; in India at Saharanpur in a co-denominational training school; and lastly in the Far East to enable selected Chinese and Japanese to come to Ridley Hall for final training. For each scheme £5,000 is needed. During the celebration £2,500 was promised.

JUBILEE OF ETON MISSION

NEW REREDOS DEDICATED AT HACKNEY

To mark the jubilee of the founding of Eton Mission at Hackney Wick, London, E., a beautiful reredos was dedicated on Saturday by the Bishop of Stepney (Dr. Curzon) in the mission church of St. Mary. The reredos was designed by Mr. Ellery Anderson, of Cheltenham, and follows the traditional medieval form.

It is constructed entirely of oak, and the frame serves as a background to a series of carved and decorated panels, representing scenes in the life of St. Mary. On the South side is a shield bearing the arms of the See of Capetown, and opposite a shield bearing the arms of Eton College. There is a Latin inscription which, translated, reads, "This Reredos erected to the greater glory of God to commemorate 50 years work by the Eton Mission, 1880-1930."

Among those who took part in the service on Saturday were the Archbishop of Cape Town, who, as the Rev. William Carter, was the first missioner of the Eton Mission, the Bishop of Stepney, and the Bishop of Salisbury.

In his sermon the Archbishop recalled the fact that 39 years previously, when he last spoke as priest in charge of that mission, he had preached upon the text: "He which hath begun His good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ." If that confidence was justified 39 years previously, it was far more justified to-day. He recalled how the mission began in an old undertaker's shop, and how they were enabled later to erect a small iron building. Here its work was carried on until the gift of Richard Foster of a site enabled them to go forward and later to erect that church in all its beauty. They remembered that evening many people who had played a part in the story of the Eton Mission, especially Bishop Walsham How, who had suggested Hackney Wick as the district in which the Eton Mission should commence operations. In recalling those who had played a part in the development of the Mission, they did not forget the response made by the people in Hackney Wick.

The money for the erection of the reredos was raised by an appeal to Old Etonians.

FOUNDER OF GARDEN CITIES

MEMORIAL TO SIR EBENEZER HOWARD

A memorial to Sir Ebenezer Howard, founder of Letchworth and Welwyn Garden Cities, was unveiled at Welwyn Garden City yesterday by Lord Lytton, the president of the Garden Cities Association. The monument, which is of simple design, bears the words: "1920. Ebenezer Howard founded this town." On his own responsibility the late Ebenezer Howard purchased the land on which Welwyn Garden City now stands, and the unveiling ceremony coincided with the tenth anniversary. The memorial was erected by the Ebenezer Howard International Memorial Committee. When Sir Ebenezer Howard began the town 10 years ago there was nothing but fields and woodlands; to-day there is a population of 9,000 in the garden city.

LORD SALISBURY, who presided, said that Sir Ebenezer Howard ranked among the rare, select body of men who had been the begetters of some great ideas which had been of practical benefit to the whole of civilized mankind. In 1919 Sir Ebenezer Howard started on the establishment of Welwyn Garden City. They could already see the fruits of his labours and how that example had penetrated not only over this country but throughout the world.

LORD LYTTON said that they were keeping alive the memory of a very simple and lovable man who by reason of the originality of his idea was entitled to be called a great man and to rank among the many other pioneers of human progress. In spite of the example he had set, they might still see the slums of yesterday and the still growing up slums of to-morrow, but they had the satisfaction of knowing that such slum conditions could not be built in ignorance to-day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO SERVANTS

Mr. ALFRED CHARLES MARSHALL, of The Grove, Boltons, South Kensington, interested in the Morgan Crucible Company, Limited, died on May 10, aged 80, leaving estate of the value of £223,975, with net personalty £223,874. He left:—

£1,000 to Jane Darwin, his cook and housekeeper, if still in his service; and one year's wages to all servants who have been with him for three years.

The Ven. ROBERT HENRY RICHARD, B.A., of Glenorchy, Tasmania, Archdeacon of Hobart, at one time curate of Newport, Monmouthshire (England), and Handsworth-Woodhouse, Sheffield, and rector of Zeehan, Tasmania, from 1911, who died on October 1, left personal estate in England and Tasmania valued at £1,990. He left:—

To his son, Roy, a selection of his printed books and manuscripts.

£100 to Sadie Barlow, "as a mark of my gratitude for all that she has done for my beloved wife, my children, and me."

SIR WILLIAM WASTENYS, Bt., of Floragrove, St. Albans, who died on May 5, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £882, with net personalty £339.

MRS. MARGUERITE BLANCHE BRANDON-THOMAS, of Gordon-square, Bloomsbury, who died on April 25, widow of Walter Brandon-Thomas, the author of *Charley's Aunt*, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £26,563, with net personalty £22,801. She left:—

A life annuity of £78 to her housemaid, May Jones, whether still in her service or not; one year's wages to her maid, Marie Bernard, if still in her service.

And she gave her trustees full power to deal with her interests in plays or dramatic or musical compositions or theatrical properties, &c., but directed in respect thereof that one-half of the profits arising from this source should be treated as capital and one-half as income.

To Miss Ada Mocatta her picture "A Windy Day in Holland," by McBey.

Mr. WILLIAM SPARROW ORBELL, of Rosemary House, Great Horkesley, Essex, late of Paines Manor, Pentlow, Essex, the last of a 400 years' succession of the Orbell family at Paines Manor, died on April 3, leaving £21,673, with net personalty £21,528. He gives:—

£600 to the rector and churchwardens of Pinhoe in trust to pay—on March 9 in each year—£5 each to two old men and two old women of the agricultural labouring classes (not being Agnostics or Atheists) residing in the parish, and £5 a year to such needy son or daughter or other needy relative of an aged person, resident in the parish, who the executors consider has been good to and helped such poor person, and any surplus income for the upkeep of the church.

£100 to the rector and churchwardens of Pinhoe, for the repairs of the church.

£100 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Mrs. AGNES MURRAY EBDEN, C.B.E., J.P., of Baldslow Place, Baldslow, Sussex, and of Newton, Elvanfoot, Lanarkshire, Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, Deputy President of the British Red Cross Society, who died on January 31, daughter of Colonel Murray Mackenzie, Bengal Horse Artillery, and wife of Charles John Ebden, D.L., J.P., left unsettled estate of the gross value of £6,711, with net personalty £6,586.

Mr. EDWIN FENTON, of Louthrigg, Marine-drive, Bridlington, and of Kingston-on-Hull, late of Messrs. Brown, Atkinson, and Co., Limited, shipbrokers, Hull, a director of the Sea Steamship Company, Limited, of the British Steamship Owners' Protection Association, and chairman of the Hull Mutual Insurance Company, died on March 13, aged 82, leaving £154,552, with net personalty £151,346.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BOOTH, Mr. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Norman-road, Heaton Moor, Stockport, physician and surgeon (net personalty £10,020)	£11,406
BROMET, Mr. John (67), of Golf Links Farm, Tadcaster, Yorks, formerly an architect and surveyor and afterwards a farmer, late president of the British Friesian Society (net personalty £32,163)	36,638
BUCKLEY, Mr. Harry Milne (57), of Grosvenor-road, Birkdale, Southport, retired bank accountant (net personalty £21,759)	31,934
BURNETT, Mr. John (99), of Adlington, Graham-road, Weston-super-Mare (net personalty £21,346)	27,527
COPE, Mr. Frederick (67), of Routh-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., builder (net personalty £11,082)	11,276
DODMAN, Mr. John (88), of North-terrace, Cambridge (unsettled) (net personalty £40,198)	40,296
FISHER, Mr. Thomas (70), of Eastgate House, Cottingham, Yorks, farmer (net personalty £19,127)	21,316
GARRATT, Mr. George (89), J.P., of Devonshire-road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham, provision merchant (net personalty £8,561)	10,172
HEATHCOTE, Mr. Edgar Horace, F.R.I.B.A., of Priestcliffe, Taddington, Derby, formerly of Princess-street, Manchester, architect, a member of the firm of Charles Heathcote and Sons (net personalty £7,154)	7,341
HILDITCH, Mr. John, of Minglands, Crumpsall-lane, Crumpsall, Manchester, the owner of a remarkable collection of over 50,000 pieces of Chinese art (net personalty £6,595)	7,055
INGLIS, Miss Isabel, of Kersland-street, Hillhead, Glasgow (personal property in Great Britain)	11,006
LANE, Mrs. Josephine Mann (82), of Fairfax House, Fairfax-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., widow of Gilbert Lane, F.C.I.S., late secretary of the Abbey Road Building Society	710
LENNOX, Mr. William Thomas, of Elsie-road, Rugby, tobacconist, a partner in the firm of Lennox Bros. (net personalty £14,622)	15,799
LLOYD-EVANS, Paymaster in Chief Bernard Gilbert, R.N. (retired), of Hawkmoor, Tolmers, Devon (net personalty £2,201)	2,345
MCCONNELL, Mr. Arthur John (65), of Crainie, The Brent, and Spital-street, Dartford, architect, surveyor, and estate agent (net personalty £3,837)	9,925
OLVER, Major Graham Thomas Walters (or Graham), R.E. (retired), M.I.E.E., of Willowhaven Bungalow, Penton Hook, Staines, and Pump-court, Temple, E.C., barrister (net personalty £734)	1,327
PAYOR, the Rev. Dr. Michael, D.D., M.A., of Holy Trinity Vicarage, Margate, vicar there since 1902 (net personalty £1,785)	6,255
RHYS, Professor Thomas, of Greenbank, Garth, Bangor, Carnarvon, formerly of Glandwr-terrace, Garth, late Professor of Hebrew at Bala-Bangor Independent College, Bangor (net personalty £1,430)	2,154
TEMBLETT-WOOD, Mr. John, of Collegiate House, Winchmore Hill Collegiate School, Winchmore Hill, N., schoolmaster (net personalty nil)	5,414

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR

It is hoped to complete the restoration work at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, by November, when a special opening service will be held. The erection of the new organ is nearing completion. The old cement pillars of the organ gallery have been displaced by stone pillars, as it was found that they would not bear the weight of the new organ, which is said to weigh about 18 tons. The restoration work has been in progress for nearly 10 years.

ORDINATION AT COVENTRY

The Bishop of Coventry held an ordination in Coventry Cathedral yesterday. The candidates were:—

DEACONS.—J. Melhuish, B.A., Lampeter, Linc. Coll., Oxf., and Wells Theo. Coll., licensed to Stockingford parish church; R. H. Baines, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., and Westcott Ho., Camb., to Chilvers Coton parish church.

PRIESTS.—E. D. H. Robinson, Wells Theo. Coll.; J. W. H. Faulkner, B.A., Selwyn Coll., Camb., and Bishop's Coll., Cheshunt; J. H. Parsons, M.C., St. Aidan's, Birkenhead.

The Sub-Dean of Coventry (Canon C. E. Morton) preached. Mr. Baines read the Gospel.

The Rev. J. H. Parsons is the Warwickshire cricketer.

NOTES

The Bishop of Willesden's address is now 65, Hendon-lane, Finchley, N., instead of 11, Hendon-lane, the thoroughfare having been renumbered.

Two hundred Bishops have already intimated their desire to be present at a "quiet day" at Fulham Palace on Friday, July 4, preparatory to the Lambeth Conference. Bishop Talbot will give the addresses, and services will be held in Fulham parish church. The Bishop of London will entertain the Bishops at all meals in the new parish hall, and the garden and Palace will be at their disposal for the whole day.

At the meetings of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy in May and June, pensions and grants were authorized amounting to over £4,000; the recipients are clergymen of the Church of England, their widows and aged unmarried daughters, and clergymen seeking help towards the educational expenses of their children. The 277th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy has been provisionally fixed for Wednesday, May 20, 1931.

The Bishop of London has decided to summon his clergy to St. Paul's Cathedral at 10 a.m. on October 6. This will be the first occasion on which all the clergy holding the Bishop's licence will be together in the Cathedral after the opening of the Dome.

The Bishop of Birmingham's secretary, acknowledging on behalf of the Bishop a resolution of sympathy from the Council of the Loyal Churchmen's Union, says:—"It is one of a surprising number of messages of appreciation and support which have recently reached him. They make it clear that, in his refusal to institute to St. Aidan's (Small Heath) a clergyman who is not prepared to abide by the oath and declaration which he takes, the Bishop has the overwhelming support of the English people."

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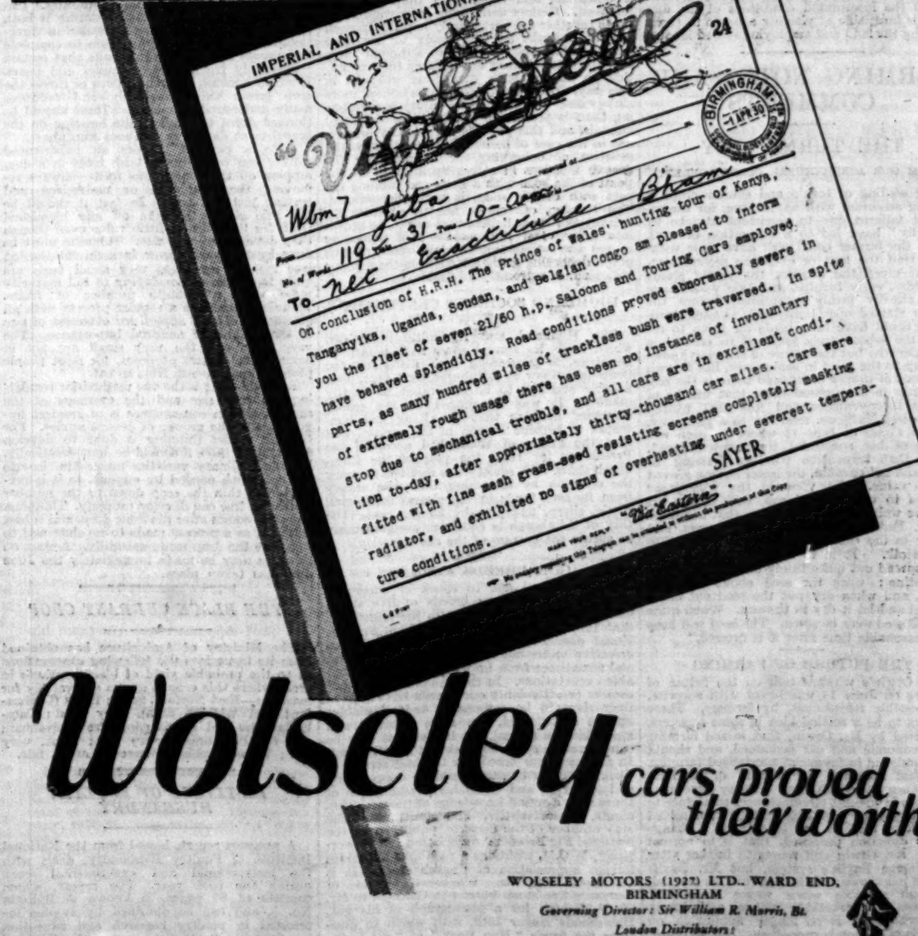
Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

"On Safari"

The following Cablegram was received by Wolseley Motors (1927) Ltd., who were honoured with a command from H.R.H. The Prince of Wales to supply Wolseley Cars for his recent safari in East Africa.


IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL
24
BIRMINGHAM
"Victorian"
Wlm 7 Juba 31 10-am
To Net Exactitude Bloom
On conclusion of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' hunting tour of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Soudan, and Belgian Congo am pleased to inform you the fleet of seven 21/60 h.p. Saloons and Touring Cars employed have behaved splendidly. Road conditions proved abnormally severe in parts, as many hundred miles of trackless bush were traversed. In spite of extremely rough usage there has been no instance of involuntary stop due to mechanical trouble, and all cars are in excellent condition to-day, after approximately thirty-thousand car miles. Cars were fitted with fine mesh grass-seed resisting screens completely masking radiator, and exhibited no signs of overheating under severest temperature conditions.
SAYER
"Victorian"

Wolseley cars proved their worth

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Agriculture

THE FINANCE OF FARMING

PRESENT-DAY LOSSES

AN EXAMPLE FROM WEST SUSSEX

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

There is no great area in England of which it could be said that the land and other controlling conditions maintain an even level. The irregularity of soil, elevation, porosity, and aspect provides one of the outstanding characteristics of English farming. But there are considerable tracts of country that are relatively uniform, and these, by reason of this unwonted consistency of governing circumstances, have established a reputation for fertility and productiveness.

West Sussex is such a district. It is noted for its fine land and efficient farming. It would be wide of the mark to describe the western half of "the best wooded county in England" as entirely fertile and responsive; there is light and poor land there, as elsewhere, also land that is difficult to work and can be exceedingly stubborn and sulky when the season does not fully conform to its exacting preferences. But the farms which I was privileged to inspect recently are predominantly of the more amenable order, and it is of them and their like that I now write.

I take for special mention one farm, or one holding, for the partners, father and son, occupy several farms of varying sizes aggregating close on 1,100 acres, about 200 acres of which they own. The farm in question comprises this season 175 acres wheat, 94 acres oats, 23 acres barley, 107 acres clover and grass, 135 acres meadows, 216 acres pastures, 60 acres sugar beet, 19 acres mangolds, 34 acres kale, 17 acres swedes, 25 acres turnips, 23 acres rape, and 24 acres vetches. It will be noticed that the holding is worked on a comprehensive system as suggested by decades of close and intelligent observation and experience. The 350 acres under permanent grass are of long standing, and were chosen for their present purpose on grounds that subsequent results have proved to be well founded, for the meadows yield abundantly, and many of the pastures equal in stock-carrying capacity anything in the Taunton area or the Midlands—a bullock or a bullock and a half to the acre, and yet grass to spare in the month of May. A year ago this would have been reckoned great affluence in most districts. The pastures when I saw them were carrying 228 head of cattle, including 130 Shorthorns of varying ages, mostly home reared, 16 cows and heifers used for rearing calves, and 82 Devon steers, the Western breed being very popular in a district where one might have expected the native Sussex breed to have a strong footing. The meadows were promising bountiful crops a few weeks later.

A USEFUL FLOCK

The farm carries a flock of 1,130 Southdown ewes and ewe tegs, the total with lambs being 2,226. The hurdling system is well adapted to the locality and to this farm and the neighbouring holdings in particular. The old Southdown is seen at its best as a hurdling and down-ranging sheep in suitable alternation. The working and cropping of the farm are not subordinated, as sometimes is the case, to the requirements of the sheep; the flock is pure-bred, but its function is to maintain the fertility and physical condition of "sheep land," in addition to supplementing the general revenue. There is no question of undue concentration upon any one feature in this comprehensive and cleverly balanced enterprise; the fundamental principle and sustained procedure are designed to make the whole industry work in equitable routine and harmonious relationship. Notice must be taken of the 400 hens of the Light Sussex and Leghorn breeds, since, with the eggs finding a ready sale in the seaside resorts, this branch of the business consistently shows a balance on the right side.

Of the arable farming, all that need be said is that it is efficient and progressive. The best of the old traditions are retained with merited consistency, and innovations of promise are tried and incorporated as experience warrants; so that on this West Sussex farm, much of it for generations in the same family, and all of it understood by the minds at present directing its management, there is a trustworthy example of favourable agencies, natural and human, collaborating for a given object—the advantageous working of some of the finest land in the country. The staff employed totals 35, most of whom are skilled men, either with stock, in manual operations, or as mechanics. Tractors and their equipment form a prominent part in the working of the farm.

The modesty of the farmers forbids the mention of their names, but there need be no hesitation in accepting the proof I have given of the skill and enterprise with which the holding is conducted in every department. Reference to a farming enterprise of this description is appropriate at this critical juncture, in that it points to the futility of seeking to reconcile present costs and revenues of farming projects. The labour bill is about £3,500 a year, and here is an instance of intelligent and progressive farmers employing 35 men and lads on some of the best land and climate in England, and, on the audited accounts of the past three years, making an average loss of 3 per cent. on capital, receiving nothing for their own time and labour and getting no interest on capital. It would be easy to adduce evidence in abundance to prove that this is one of the best managed holdings in a greatly favoured district, yet the financial result is far short of showing a surplus on the right side. No milk is sold or dairy produce marketed, the whole of the milk being used for calf-rearing, and the conclusion is clear that in present circumstances farming, according to the interpreted conditions of the district, is incapable of yielding a profit to those working the land and employing skilled labour.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE TURNIP FLY

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The seeding of turnip and similar crops is sharing attention with haymaking, for the repeated failures due to persistent attacks by the "fly" have led to a congestion of work which the farmer could well have done without. Had the first or even the second sowings survived the attacks, the young plants of swedes, early turnips, and kale would have been already firmly established before the mower started operations, and, as usual, provision could have been made for them to receive the labour they required to encourage their growth; but the failure of successive sowings, up to the third in some cases, has thrown work out of proper order, and there is the risk of blanks in the normal crops that will be of serious inconvenience and loss next winter. Mr. Ernest Mathews, referring to a paragraph in *The Times* of June 16 where mention was made of his successful treatment of seed, states that turpentine was the dressing he used, and not paraffin, the latter having proved of no value. In view of the widespread failures to establish a crop this season, it may be well to repeat the plan that answered in Mr. Mathews's case during 17 years, and earlier in the case of the late Mr. J. B. Ellis in Norfolk. It is to "place the seed in a tray, spread out quite thinly and sprinkle with turpentine; work the seed about with the hands, and when dry put the seed out on to a towel and let it dry in the sun. When quite dry the seed may be sown. The seed will keep any reasonable time after it is dressed."

THE FUTURE OF FARMING

Mr. Orwin's wireless talk on the future of farming on June 18 was heard with surprise, and possibly resentment, by farmers. There appears to be a settled idea in some quarters, supported by Mr. Orwin, that mixed farming is uneconomic and old fashioned, and should be abandoned in favour of specialized farming. The vast majority of farmers of practical experience reject this view. If they have little evidence in present circumstances to adduce in confirmation of profitable results from mixed husbandry, there is less to support a change in the direction proposed, that is in normal areas. Mr. Orwin still seems to hanker after Mr. George Baylis's system, but Mr. Baylis himself has shown, and insists, that his method, although possible when wages were low, hay was a marketable article, and during War conditions, is no longer applicable on grounds of economic procedure. But, perhaps, the part of the "talk" that will be most widely resented is that in which farmers are described as unprogressive, slow to devise new methods or to use new discoveries. The charge is not warranted by the facts. Many "new" methods have been tried and discontinued, new devices adopted and discarded, and new crops and new appliances introduced and found wanting. But farmers are eager to learn, and if only the Government could be induced to spend £5,000 or £10,000 on a demonstration farm—£100,000 would be justified if it proved half of what some people claim that farmers might accomplish—and show in actual practice what the systems would achieve, they would flock in their thousands to see and to learn.

HOOFLESS PASTURES!

A visitor from New South Wales sends us the impressions he formed of British farming from "travelling through England and Scotland," and compares them with the views he derived from similar journeyings on the Continent. The deductions drawn and expressed emphasize the difficulty and unwisdom of forming opinions from superficial inquiry or casual observation. He admits he is "not acquainted with conditions in England," an unnecessary remark, but he has looked at certain official figures and omitted to study those that would have informed him on the points raised. He declares that he "noticed thousands of acres of well grassed and watered land suitable in every way for farming, with practically not a hoof on it!" and suggests that such areas "might be turned into smallholdings." The visitor would be well advised to make himself better acquainted with the conditions and performances of the country before he proceeds to criticize and advise on its agriculture. In Great Britain there are 7,190,000 cattle and 23,660,000 sheep, totals that will compare favourably with the corresponding figures on the Continent or in New South Wales. How different is the estimate of this incautious critic from that of a Queensland landowner who expressed himself amazed at the thought of "these little islands owning more sheep than there were in the whole of Queensland." It may be added that Great Britain has a larger aggregate of sheep than the whole of Europe omitting Hungary and Russia. The possible explanation of the inability of the visitor from New South Wales to discern live stock on the pastures is that in the daytime both cattle and sheep seek the shelter of trees, hedges, or cover of any kind from the sun and insects. But they are there all the same, and serving the nation as well as depressed markets will allow.

INTERESTING CATTLE SALES

The sales of pedigree cattle arranged between now and the Royal Show (at Manchester, July 8-12) include three or four of exceptional interest. The noted herd of Dairy Shorthorns owned by the late Mr. James Ismay is to be dispersed at Iwerne Minster, Dorset, to-morrow. Mr. Ismay developed his herd with great care, and the 99 animals catalogued, with calves in addition, form a remarkable collection representative of some of the best strains in the herd-book. On June 27 about 60 head from the Dairy Shorthorn herd owned by Mr. W. H. Hitch will be sold at Elkstone Manor Farm, Cheltenham. Another fixture of importance is the sale of part of Mr. Owen H. Smith's herd of Red Polls at Langham, Oakham. This important outpost of the East Anglian breed has become so strong in numbers that it has to be reduced, and a choice consignment has been catalogued for sale on July 3. A fourth event of note is the sale of the Prince of Wales's Shorthorns from the Cornwall Farm at Lenton, Nottingham, on July 7. His Royal Highness is setting apart the Home Farm at Stoke Climsland entirely to Devon cattle, and for the convenience of the public the Cornish Shorthorns have been removed to the Nottingham farm to be sold there. A number of yearling heifers from the Lenton herd will be included in the sale. Messrs. John Thornton and Co. are the auctioneers in all four cases.

"DOCTORING" SHOW ANIMALS

The experienced stockman in this country is reputed to know pretty well all there is to know regarding the presentation of exhibition animals to advantage. The art of preparing cattle and other stock for the judging ring has been brought to a high standard of perfection, and the general result is to demonstrate the skill of the master mind and hand among stock without injury to animal or owner. The extent to which artful device is resorted to in this country is limited to harmless proportions, usually easy to detect and assess. It appears that things are different in the United States. The "doctoring" of show cattle there has become so common that action is to be taken to put an end to it. The practice which has aroused the leading show organizations to interfere is that of "filling" or "plugging," meaning the injection of tallow, oil, lard, and other substances under the skin of an animal whose outline would be improved by levelling natural depressions. The object in view is to deceive judges and buyers, and the evil has grown to such a pitch that exhibitors opposed to any device of the kind have had to conform to the rule or desist from showing. The *Breeders' Gazette* (Chicago) has written vigorously in condemnation of the system, which is known as "skull-duggery," and it is said that proof obtained in the slaughter of treated animals establishes its prevalence beyond dispute. There have never been more than faint rumours that this device has been resorted to in this country, but the experiences in the United States should serve to check or prevent any such reprehensible practices here.

HORNS IN CATTLE

The predominant breeds of cattle would look unattractive if they were bereft of their horns. Horns may be relatively useless in actual marketable value, but in the Shorthorn, the Hereford, the Jersey, or the Guernsey, for instance, the shape and colour of the horns are interpreted as implying qualities of supreme importance to owners of line-bred stock. The horns, as well as the colour, the skin, and the "touch," of an animal may denote utility merits which owners wish to cultivate and have proved to be of especial significance. In view of their value, therefore, it is not to be expected, or urged, that breeders of pedigree stock would be disposed to listen to suggestions for curbing the growth of horns. Breeders of Ayrshires have endeavoured to make dehorning popular, but with only moderate results, and similar indifference is to be anticipated among owners of other horned breeds. Yet the owners of commercial stock find horns in their cattle exceedingly troublesome, and often wish they could be removed. Heifers and young cows running in sheds together are particularly harmful to each other. Bullocks are less ready to use their horns against their comrades, although they, too, are better if they are without the temptation to employ such dangerous weapons in this way. Dehorned cattle can be housed more closely and with less risk of injury and suffering than is practicable in the case of horned animals, and this point is particularly important in the case of heifers. For this reason the practice of dehorning, or of stopping the growth of horns in calves by nipping off the point of the horn with a knife and rubbing the part with caustic soda, is to be encouraged. The breeder, of course, has to consider his market and spare heifers that are to be grown into dairy cows—the market still preferring to see the animal intact—but, short of this point, dehorning at the time and in the manner indicated, is extremely advisable.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S CENTENARY SHOW

The Highland and Agricultural Society, which holds its annual show next month at Dumfries, is proceeding with plans for the Centenary Show at Edinburgh next year. This notable event is to be celebrated in worthy manner. It was announced at the recent directors' meeting that the King had consented to become Patron of the society, and that the Prince of Wales had accepted the Presidency for 1931, the year of the Edinburgh show. The society has resolved to mark the occasion by increasing the prize money from its own funds in the classes for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs by 50 per cent. The City of Edinburgh is collaborating generously to ensure the success of the show.

OUR BREEDS ABROAD

While we are apt to speak in uncomplimentary terms of our breeds of live stock, there is substantial comfort in the knowledge that they are held in higher esteem overseas. Home dissatisfaction arises sometimes from defective understanding of animal husbandry, and sometimes from imprudent and unreasonable expectations. In the hands of competent owners or attendants our breeds have proved themselves to be responsive and adaptable; on the other hand, the more sensitive and amenable the animal, the less able it may be to endure the strain of unskilled management. In any case, our breeds, or the best strains of them, continue to earn the deep appreciation and to invite, and to hold, the admiration of those with a sound knowledge of their requirements, characteristics, and functions. The May number of the *Gazette*, published by the National Pig Breeders' Association (92, Gower-street, W.C.1), mentions a case that illustrates foreign appreciation of English stock. It is an appeal by Mr. Wentworth, head of Armour's live stock bureau in Chicago, to Mr. H. R. Beeton for a photograph of his gilt, Hammonds Hagar 38th, with which to illustrate the firm's "Hog Book" as "she is the nearest to the type we want for an American butcher hog that I have ever seen."

THE FEEDING OF POULTRY

INFLUENTIAL FACTORS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The study of feeding methods has made great advance among specialist poultry-farmers during the last few years, but it is much more difficult to convince general farmers and the smaller non-specialist poultry-keepers that the selection, preparation, and serving of foods constitute one of the determining factors in the business of commercial poultry keeping.

Modern feeding methods have been evolved by practical experiment, with the assistance of scientific workers. The branches of the National Poultry Institute furnish an example of cooperative study, for, while the purely scientific work is carried out by the poultry section of the Animal Nutrition Institute at Cambridge, the results are tested under practical conditions at the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry (Harper Adamz College) and other stations. While the practical tests really determine the value of particular foods and formulas, the lessons are made more valuable through scientific investigation and confirmation. The great significance of this fact needs to be stressed for the benefit of what may be called the unskilled class of poultry-keepers, many of whom are alarmed by the suggestion of scientific treatment, fearing complications which will make the practice of poultry-keeping difficult for persons with limited knowledge. The same problem has, no doubt, been experienced in connexion with rational feeding of other classes of livestock; and probably it has been solved as it has with poultry—by the production of balanced feeding stuffs that relieve the ordinary poultry-keeper of responsibility and enable him to obtain foods, especially mashes, ready for use and for any particular purpose.

This important development in the supply of scientifically blended mashes is a natural consequence of the intelligent demands of modern poultry-keepers. Twenty years ago the vast majority of country corn dealers experienced little demand from poultry-keepers beyond barley-meal, bran, middlings, and a little Sussex ground oats, in addition, of course, to the staple grains, either separate or mixed. There was, of course, an increasing demand for fish meal or meat meal, for even at that time the importance of animal protein was appreciated. Possibly, under the comparatively natural conditions in vogue at the time, this simple diet was adequate, and it may still be more than sufficient for poultry kept under the free range conditions of the general farm. The advantage of modern progress, however, is derived from the wide choice of foods for various purposes and from the ease with which they are obtained. The production of prepared mashes is in these days an important subsidiary branch of the poultry industry; and while demand is increasing it gives rise to competition, so that farmers and others who lack the knowledge and the convenience to prepare their own balanced mashes will have no difficulty in obtaining suitable foods for rearing chickens at various stages, for egg-production, or for any other particular purpose, and so assure the most favourable conditions for their stock.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

Lady Noel-Buxton, who at the time her husband was Minister of Agriculture accepted the chairmanship of the Ladies' Committee for the World Poultry Congress, has resigned in consequence of her political activities, and her place will be taken by Lady De La Warr, wife of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry. Further arrangements have been made for the entertainment of ladies accompanying delegates to the Congress. Miss MacDonald, daughter of the Prime Minister, will entertain some of the women visitors at tea at 10, Downing-street on July 24, and Mrs. Alexander will open Admiralty House to a limited number on the morning of July 28. The Sesame and Garden Clubs are arranging temporary honorary membership for women visitors, and the English Speaking Union is offering similar facilities for citizens of the British Dominions and the United States, who will have the use of the Union's headquarters at Dartmouth House. Entertainment in other forms is being arranged, and the ladies' reception committee proposes to make an appeal for the use of motor-cars.

THINNING THE APPLE CROP

AFTER "THE JUNE DROP"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

During this month there occurs, at a fairly regular date in each year, a definite drop of fruits now popularly called "the June drop." During the whole period from blossom setting to harvesting, dropping of pears, apples, and plums takes place to some extent, but this is different from the June drop—when a whole lot of fruits are cast off the trees within two or three days. At this period the fruits are undergoing their test, for plums are forming their stones and pears and apples their seeds, and only a number pass the test. The fruits in which the fertilization of the blossom was but imperfectly done or which have been severely damaged by caterpillars, drop off at this stage.

The extent of the drop depends very much on the condition of the weather and the amount of food supplies made available for the fruits by the trees. Where, for instance, the weather was peculiarly dry during the month of May—which was not the case this year—the trees cast off large numbers of fruit. Equally, when rapid wood growth is being made, fruits are discarded. The June drop, however, is a perfectly natural process by which the tree regulates its crop, in a rough and ready way, to its capabilities. Unfortunately, this regulation by nature is both imperfect in quantity and irregular in direction, and it is necessary for them to complete the process by thinning the fruits that remain—especially fruits such as apples and pears. If left in bunches or even in twos or threes the crop grows very irregularly and produces many undersized specimens. These should be thinned down to single fruits hanging on the branches at distances of about 9in. apart.

With a pair of scissors an experienced worker can cover many bush trees in a day, nipping off the superfluous fruits—always removing the blemished or undersized and leaving just the best. In fact it should be the rule always to take off any blemished fruit, for these are of little value even though they develop to large size. Thinning must be done by those who grow fruit on the Cordon tree system, for these very small trees are quite incapable of developing to full maturity more than a definite number of fruits. Thinning should be a regular process with all growers of dessert apples, for evenness of size of the fruit is of material importance. The very large and the very small are not in demand for dessert purposes, for most people prefer a medium-size fruit to eat.

Fruit thinning is the one method for regulating the crop size and the evenness of the sample, and in consequence is of greatest importance to the grower of dessert apples. For cooking apples thinning is done to develop size, and for these it should be done drastically. Fruit of culinary varieties under 2in. in size are not much needed by anyone, so it is preferable to thin the crop down to the number which the tree can develop properly. Thinning, however, comes after the June drop, and is best regarded as a process made to regulate and to complete the drop made naturally. A start on thinning may be made immediately the June drop has taken place.

THE BLACK CURRANT CROP

The Ministry of Agriculture has obtained from its inspectors the following observations as to the probable yield of black currants in areas where this crop is grown extensively for market:—East Norfolk, good; Essex (Chelmsford and Witham area), very good; Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire (Cottenham and St. Ives areas), very fair; Kent, very fair; Worcestershire (Worcester area), fair.

INSTITUTE OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

A progress report, issued from the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, deals with the instructional and experimental work during the past year. The report, which consists of 80 pages, is known as Bulletin No. 3, and can be obtained by anyone interested in poultry research and education by applying to the mailing clerk, National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, Newport, Salop.

LIVE STOCK SALES

BRISK DEMAND AND GOOD PRICES FOR CATTLE

A sale of Ayrshire cattle of considerable interest took place on Friday at Shurdington, Cheltenham, where Messrs. John Thornton and Co. made £2,204 9s. 6d. for Mr. G. Constable Hayes's pedigree herd of 60 head, the average being £36 14s. 8d. The show cow, Ryemuir Diana, champion at the recent Three Counties Show, an honour which she also gained last year, was bought at 80 guineas for the herd, near Newbury, of Sir William Alexander; while her heifer calf went to the 30 guineas bid of Mr. A. W. Montgomerie, a Scottish breeder. Mr. Montgomerie also paid the highest price of the sale, when at 83 guineas he obtained Barr Janette, a young cow, not yet four years old, and, like Sir William Alexander's purchase, bred in Scotland.

At the dispersal sale, conducted by Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co., at Mulbery Close, Earls Colne, Essex, on Tuesday, of the entire herd of pure-bred tuberculin-tested Jersey cattle, the property of Miss Stange, 28 animals realized £920 17s., with the very satisfactory general average of £32 17s. 9d. The 19 cows and served heifers had the excellent average of £36 19s. 5d. Five head from Miss Francis Pulteney, Birchanger, Bishop's Stortford, were sold for £117 1s. 6d., while animals from other breeders increased the total of the sale to £1,350 18s. 6d. Miss Stange's three-year-old, Tiarella, which has yielded 6,626½lb. of milk in 295 days with her first calf (4.83 per cent. butter fat), sold at 55 guineas to Mr. P. Fowler, Oxshott, Surrey.

About 70 head of pedigree Guernsey cattle were sold on Tuesday at Bristol by Messrs. W. R. Ross and Co., of Reading, and realized over £1,400. Prizes were given, and Mr. A. W. Green, Stoke Bishop, was first in the heifer class, the leading registered heifer in calf being the property of Mr. J. A. Clapham, of Compton Greenfield. Mr. A. G. Bowker, Doynton, near Bristol, and Mr. D. M. Gaudian, a Channel Island vendor, gained the second and third prizes respectively in the heifer class, other winners (of second and third prizes) with registered heifers being Mr. W. F. Norman and Miss C. S. Imray, two breeders from Guernsey. The top price of the day was 62 guineas, for Mr. Gaudian's third prize animal.

At the special sale of dairy stock, held by Messrs. Robert Bond and Sons, at Ipswich, on Tuesday, a cross-bred Guernsey heifer with calf, entered by Mr. B. W. Elmer, was sold for £35, while £33 10s. was obtained for a polled cow and calf, the property of Mr. C. Palfreman. Cross-bred Dutch cows with calves brought up to £28 15s. A consignment of Shorthorn heifers and calves realized £29 10s. and £29 downwards.

Maidstone June Fair was held on Friday, when Messrs. Ambrose and Foster catalogued about 500 Kent wether and halfbred Southdown tegs, as well as nearly 200 head of cattle. Tegs met a very good trade, halfbreds making from 47s. to 63s., and Kent wethers from 47s. to 61s. For cattle the best prices were as follows:—Calves, £11 2s. 6d.; yearlings, £14; stronger cattle from £15 5s. to £20 5s.; a few in-calf heifers realized from £17 10s. to £21 15s.; and cows and calves sold up to £25. Some well-bred young Shorthorn bulls went to buyers at prices around £22.

At Abergele, a well-known centre of the horse trade, Messrs. Richard Pearce and Co. had about 200 animals to offer on Wednesday. The principal price of 70 guineas was obtained for a bay gelding which won first prize for Mr. Trevor L. Jones in the cart horse class Mr. J. Owen's black gelding, which gained the second prize, realized 66 guineas. The first prize among the vanners went to Messrs. E. and H. Lloyd, whose successful exhibit, a dark bay gelding, changed hands at 56½ guineas. Competition was keen for some of the choicest of the colts and fillies, and 53½ guineas was made for Mr. T. Evans's three-year-old gelding.

Buyers from many parts attended Messrs. Henry Manley and Sons' June sale of horses at Crewe, on Friday. Messrs. H. Thorley (Rugeley), and Edward Davies (Partington) officiated as judges. Messrs. Wild Bros. won the open class for the best heavy draught horse, while Mr. John Riley showed the leading vanner. The chief price of 70 guineas was paid on two occasions for horses owned by Messrs. Wild. Mr. John Riley's roan gelding was sold for 60 guineas.

At the sale, conducted by Messrs James Styles and Whitlock, in conjunction with Messrs. Lacy Scott and Sons, of the Country Breeding Estates' live and dead farm stock, at the Lynford Hall Estate, Norfolk, on Friday, about one dozen horses were included, and the best successful bid was 41 guineas for Boxer, a seven-year-old bay gelding. Cattle made up to £25 14s. 6d., for Clipper, a roan polled heifer, due with her second calf in June.

Llanybyther horse sale, a West Wales auction, was conducted by Messrs. Evans Bros. and D. L. Price on Thursday. The best price was £50 for a heavy horse; farmers' horses made up to £40 with a general run of £30 to £35. Other top prices included £28 10s. for cobs; £40 for colliers; £35 for two-year-old colts; and £18 for ponies.

All the entries at the annual sale of pure-bred Large White pigs from the prize-winning herd of Mr. Walter, W. Ryman, which Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. conducted at Wall, near Lichfield, on Friday, were well under 12 months old, so that an average price of £15 18s. 7d. for 64 head which realized £1,019 11s. was doubtless very gratifying. There was an excellent demand for such young stock, 56 gilts and eight boars having the respective averages of £16 4s. 2d. and £14. The leading price was 32 guineas paid by Whittingham Mental Hospital, near Preston, Lancashire, for a lengthy gilt sired by Westacre Bradbury 271ct. Several of the boars caused good bidding, and Wall Lion 19th was purchased for 25 guineas by Mr. W. Dagger, Preston. Four Tamworth pigs also changed hands at prices up to 26 guineas, given by Colonel C. J. H. Wheatley for Whittingham Sally 4th, a two-year-old sow.

ROAD REPAIRS IN LONDON

TRANSPORT MINISTER'S LIST

Below is the list issued by the Minister of Transport of works of road maintenance and improvement in London to be begun during the fortnight ending July 5. The Minister points out that the statement deals only with works by road authorities which involve one-third or more of the carriage-way being closed to traffic.

In the following list alternative routes are shown in parentheses and the date of beginning and the estimated date of completion follow:—

Peckham-road, Camberwell.—Talfourd-road to Lynhurst-road (Lynhurst-road, Lynhurst-grove, Crofton-road), June 26-July 19.

Clerkenwell-road, Finsbury.—No. 7 to No. 55 (no suitable alternative route available), June 23-August 2.

Mile End-road, Stepney.—Harford-street to No. 408 (no suitable alternative route), June 23-July 12.

High-street (Northlake), Barnes.—First avenue to the Terrace (White Hart-lane, N. Worple Way, and Avondale-road), July 1-September 30.

Coombe-lane, Merton and Morden.—No. 111 to Coombe Bridge (no suitable alternative route), July 1-August 30.

Mile End-road, Stepney.—No. 474-476 to No. 436A (no suitable alternative route), June 30-July 26.

Cable-street, Stepney.—Back Church-lane to No. 138 (Dock-street, Upper E. Smithfield, St. George-street, and Denmark-street), July 1-August 5.

Chamberlayne-road, Willesden.—Chevening-road to Clifford-gardens (Wrentham-avenue, Tiverton-road, Milman-road, and Kesiake-road), July 1-July 12.

EXPORT OF CATTLE TO JERSEY

By an Act dated June 14 the complete prohibition on the importation of cattle and forage from Great Britain and Ireland into Jersey, imposed by the Act of November 6, 1928, has been removed. Cattle and forage may now be imported from the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset and from the port of Southampton, if accompanied by a sworn declaration as to the place of origin and a certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease or cattle plague has occurred within 15 miles of the said place during the past six months. Further particulars and application forms for the Ministry's certificate may be obtained from the office of the Ministry, No. 7, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

NATIONAL POULTRY COUNCIL

The annual general meetings of the National Poultry Council will be held at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, on Wednesday. The retiring president, Mr. L. Ardern, will review his year of office, and at the afternoon session Mr. W. Hamnett (Lancashire) will be installed as president and committees will be elected for the ensuing year. The meetings are open to delegates from all affiliated societies and to patrons.

REGISTER OF DAIRY CATTLE

The Ministry of Agriculture (10, Whitehall-place, S.W.1.) has published the Register of Dairy Cattle, Vol. XIII., with authenticated milk records for the year ended October 1, 1929. The book will be valuable for reference concerning the milking performances of cows and strains.

HELP FOR WHEAT GROWING

GUARANTEES BASED ON ACREAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the year 1929 the acreage of wheat in England and Wales was again down by 66,000 acres, total 1,330,000 acres, with two exceptions the smallest acreage on record (less than half the acreage of 1918). The average yield is estimated at 18cwt. an acre, so that if the seed and wheat used on the farm for poultry feed are deducted it is evident that there is considerably under 1,000,000 tons of British-grown wheat available for human food. We imported during 1929 6,000,000 tons of wheat and flour, for which we paid £64,000,000. If the decrease in acres of home-grown wheat continues we soon shall not produce enough wheat for our poultry.

Is there any means of ensuring that the cultivation of wheat in this country does not go entirely out? It should be realized that every 100 acres that are transferred from arable to pasture mean the displacement of at least two agricultural workers.

If any scheme could be devised that would bring at least an additional 1,000,000 acres under the plough there would be no need for any talk of unemployed insurance for agricultural workers, for certainly an additional 30,000 labourers would be required. And if these 1,000,000 acres were sown with wheat the employment would be during all the year and not spasmodically for a few months only, as in the case of sugar-beet growing. Any proposal, even if it ensures work for the labourer and the acreage of wheat in this country is increased by 100 per cent., must not cause a fraction of a penny to be added to the cost of the loaf. Well, here it is.

The Crop Officer, to whom the crop returns of June 4 are sent, should be supplied with books that will come to be known as "wheat coupon books"; these books to vary to represent from one or five to 100 acres. Every farmer who makes a return of acres of wheat should be allowed to purchase such book as corresponds with his return, the price to be 1s. an acre. Thus a five-acre wheat book would be 5s., a 100-acre book £5, and so on. Every farmer who has purchased a wheat-book should be allowed to sell up to 4qr. of wheat for every acre returned and stated in his book. If he only produced 2½qr. or 3qr., he could only sell that much. If more than 4qr., he could retain the surplus for seed or own use. Every quarter sold should be entered in this book, signed or initialled by purchaser.

On the production of this book showing the quantity of wheat sold the farmer should get a coupon from the Crop Officer entitling him to the payment from Government resources of the difference between the average price of wheat during the previous six months and 60s. a qr. Thus, if the average was 45s., he would be entitled to 15s. a qr. (or, if preferred, the coupon could be used for purchase of lime or such artificial manure as is approved by the Ministry of Agriculture). If this scheme was in operation this year, with about 1,330,000 acres of wheat and 3qr. an acre sold (it would hardly be likely to average more), and if the average price was 45s. and the guarantee 60s., the cost would be about £3,000,000. Should another million acres be added to the wheat crop next year the total cost would not be likely to exceed £5,000,000, or little more than the sugar-beet subsidy, and this would be money well spent, for this would mean that the production of wheat for sale had gone up by about 3,000,000qr. If 60s. is fixed as the maximum guaranteed price and the price of wheat rises, the amount of balance to be entered on wheat coupon would be less.

This proposal is subject to all sorts of amendments in the question of the price of books, guarantee price, and how the wheat guarantee balance is paid. This scheme would not at all affect the price of wheat, as that is regulated by the foreign supply. In fact, there would be more home-grown wheat on the market, and it might tend to decrease the price of the loaf. It is certain that more labour would be required in the rural districts, and it would be a stimulus to better farming, for every wheat-grower would wish to produce the maximum of 4qr. to sell.

The money derived from the sale of wheat-books would cover the working expenses, and the wheat-books would be a guarantee of acreage.

I am, &c.,
AN ESSEX FARMER.

DUTCH CHEESES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of May 12 I find on your agricultural page a reference made to imported cheese sold as English. You say there can be no reasonable objection to enforced marking of these articles to prevent confusion with the genuine English commodity; the Dutch appear to be the chief offenders in this matter and are persistent in their efforts to find a market here in the guise of the true English-made cheese. This statement is not at all correct and gives a very unfair impression of the conduct of my countrymen, who do everything in their power to establish a fair trade. I hope, therefore, that you will not hesitate to bring the following notes to the notice of your readers.

If Dutch cheese was sold as genuine Cheddar or Cheshire, it is undeniable that imposition was practised; but if cheese made in small quantities in the province of Friesland according to the Cheddar and Cheshire methods is sold as Dutch Cheddar or Dutch Cheshire, hardly any objection can be raised. In general the names Cheddar, Cheshire, Edam, Gouda, &c., only comprise an indication of the manner of manufacturing.

Against the possibilities of imposition mentioned above the Dutch Government has taken certain measures, which have been operating during the last nine years. All Dutch cheese exported to foreign countries, with the exception of cumin cheese with a weight above 15 kilograms and so-called crustless cheese, bears a mark, warranting that it has been produced in Holland and that it has an indicated minimum fat percentage in the dry matter of the cheese. The well-organized system of control can give exhaustive guarantees on these points. A mark, made of caseine, is pressed in every cheese at the time of manufacture and forms an inherent part of the rind of the cheese. This mark discloses the country of origin but also discriminates between cheese made from whole milk and partly skimmed milk, and even discloses the degree of skimming. For full cream cheese the mark is round, has a blue colour, and bears the indication "volvet" (full cream) 45 per cent. However, since December 15, 1926, this mark has given the guarantee of a minimum fat content of 46 per cent. in the dry matter. For cheese made from partly skimmed milk the figures 40+, 30+, or 20+, indicating that the cheese contains at least 40, 30, or 20 per cent. fat in the dry matter, will be found in a hexagonal black mark. As far as partly skimmed milk Dutch Cheddar, Cheshire, or other kinds of English cheese are concerned, manufacturers have agreed to make only 30+ cheese. So these kinds of cheese if imported from Holland will either bear the "volvet" mark for full cream, or the 30+ mark for half meat cheese.

Manufacturers have agreed upon further arrangements lately. In order to meet the objections made by the British cheese makers, they have decided to provide every cheese with several stamps in blue ink for full cream, in black ink for half meat cheese. The ink penetrates the canvas round the cheese and also marks the rind. A grocer selling the cheese will find on full cream Dutch Cheddar, for instance, in vertical direction about eight times the words "The Netherlands, full cream" in blue and on half meat Dutch Cheddar in vertical direction about eight times the words "The Netherlands, half meat."

The Dutch cheese manufacturers hope the objection dealt with in your article will now belong to the past.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
B. GERRITZEN, Agricultural Adviser to the Netherland Legation.
25, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

CONSERVATIVES AND AGRICULTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter which you published recently, written after the mass demonstration meeting of farmers and their workers at Cambridge, I said that "Mr. Baldwin's speech makes me realize that even now he has no idea how absolutely 'up against it' arable farmers are." May I now be allowed to add that his recent speeches in Norfolk and Scotland with his definite promises of help for agriculture if returned to power completely refute this, and I am only glad that I was wrong, or that in the meantime he has learnt what a hopeless condition arable agriculture is in.

Yours, &c.,
A WHEAT GROWER.

RIFLE SHOOTING

SUSSEX OPEN MEETING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, BISLEY, JUNE 21

The principal event to-day was the Sussex R.A. Open Meeting, held here for the first time. For the two individual matches the entries totalled 226, and entries from the Brighton district were more numerous than they have been in the past, when the meeting was held within the county.

The 50 years old Regimental Masonic Match, too, was shot to-day, and was won again by the Queen's Westminster Rifles. The Scottish and English Twenty Clubs, each held London District Jewel Shoots; every club, in spite of the Sussex counter-attraction, had well-filled first-stage matches, and the Stock Exchange tried its strength in a S.R.A. match of eight a side with the Brigade of Guards. The Guards turned out a team which included Lieutenant G. F. Johnson, last year's King's Medallist, Sergeant E. Poulton, Army Champion of 1928, Lieutenant G. Browning, and Guardsman A. Shaw, and won comfortably by 745 points to 705. The shooting in the Sussex meeting demonstrated that Southern Rhodesia has sent over a particularly strong representation. Four of the contingent won the team match, and one of the four, Mr. R. Walker, who was here last year, won the Association Cup and the aggregate prize.

The principal results yesterday were as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP.—King's first stage; h.p.s., 105 pts.—1, E. H. Budge, P.O.S.B. (Cup and Gold Medal), 98; 2, R. S. Boutfell, P.O.S.B. (Silver Medal), 97; 3, H. J. Vodden, H.M.O.W., 97; 4, D. Hardie, Admiralty, 97; 5, A. V. Greaves, Ministry of Health, 96; 6, W. E. Wood, P.O.S.B., 96; 7, W. F. Torbell, P.O.S.B., 96; 8, J. Pearce, Air Ministry, 94; 9, R. J. Sparks, Inland Revenue (bidder), 94; 10, F. H. Drummond, C. and E., 94; 11, C. Clarke, P.O.S.B., 94; 12, E. A. Coles, Patent Office, 96.

SCOTTISH TWENTY (London District).—Jewel Shoot.—Two 1st Stage Shoots; h.p.s. 210 pts.—Gold Jewel, Lieutenant-Commander D. S. Swanston, 202; Silver Jewel, C. McEwan, 201; Bronze Jewel, A. Eccles, 199. Tirps Silver Jewel, J. McBryde, 193.

ENGLISH TWENTY (London and

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

The List of Applications will be opened on Tuesday, the 24th June, 1930, and closed on or before Thursday, the 26th June, 1930.

MARKS AND SPENCER, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

SHARE CAPITAL:

Authorised.		*Issued and fully paid or about to be issued*
£350,000	in 10% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	£350,000
£1,000,000	in 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each (now being issued)	£1,000,000
£600,000	in 1,200,000 Ordinary Shares of 10/- each	£600,000
£250,000	in 500,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of 10/- each	£126,000
£2,200,000		£2,076,000

DEBENTURE CAPITAL:

£1,000,000 6% First Mortgage Registered Debenture Stock (now being issued) £1,000,000

ISSUE OF
£1,000,000 6% First Mortgage Registered Debenture Stock
at 102 per cent., redeemable at 105 per cent.,
AND
1,000,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each
at 21s. per Share, repayable in a winding-up at 22s. 6d.

The Debenture Stock will be secured by a Trust Deed in favour of The Prudential Assurance Company Limited as Trustees conferring :—

1. A first specific mortgage on the existing freehold and certain leasehold properties of the Company of a value of £2,252,198 (subject only to certain specific mortgages, totalling £150,000), which are being paid off as they mature).
2. An undertaking to give a first specific mortgage upon all freehold and leasehold properties that may hereafter be acquired by the Company during the subsistence of the security (other than leaseholds not exceeding 35 years).
3. A floating charge on all the remainder of the Company's assets whatsoever, present or future, including uncalled capital.

The Company has power to issue from time to time further Debenture Stock ranking *pari passu* in point of charge with the Debenture Stock now offered, provided that the total amount of First Mortgage Debenture Stock at any time outstanding (together with any specific mortgages remaining undischarged) shall not exceed 60 per cent. of the value, to be defined by the Trust Deed, of the freehold and leasehold properties of the Company for the time being. Subject as aforesaid the Company is not, without the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of a meeting of the Debenture Stockholders, to create any mortgage or charge on any part of its undertaking, property or assets ranking *pari passu* with or in priority to the First Mortgage Debenture Stock, but power is reserved to the Company to borrow from its bankers in the ordinary course of its business.

The Stock will be redeemed by an annual cumulative Redemption Fund commencing 1st August, 1935, calculated to complete the redemption at 105% on or before 1st August, 1970, to be applied in purchases in the market at or below 105%, or by drawings at 105%, with power to the Company to repay the whole or a part at 105% on 1st August, 1960, or on any subsequent 1st February or 1st August on six months' notice. In the event of a part only being redeemed, such part shall be selected by drawings.

Interest on the Stock will be paid by warrant half-yearly on 1st February and 1st August, the first payment, namely, £3 0s. 11d. (less tax) per £100, will be made on 1st February, 1931, representing interest calculated on the instalments (less premium) as from the date of allotment, and on the full nominal amount from the due date of the final instalment.

The Stock will be registered and will be transferable in sums or multiples of £1.

The 7% Preference Shares will rank immediately after the £350,000 Ten per cent. Preference Shares for cumulative preferential dividend and for capital. They will be entitled to be repaid at 22/6 in a winding-up, together with arrears of dividend, if any. Dividends thereon will be payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in each year, and the first payment, namely, £2 19s. 2d. (less tax) per hundred Shares, representing dividend calculated on the instalments (less premium) as from the date of allotment and on the full nominal amount from the due date of the final instalment, will be made on the 1st January, 1931.

Further Preference Shares ranking *pari passu* with the present issue may only be issued upon the conditions set out on page 3 hereof, and no Preference Shares may be issued in priority to the present issue without the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the 7% Preference Shareholders. No further borrowing can be effected beyond the limits above mentioned without the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Preference Shareholders treated as one class.

HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD.,
THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD., and
MIDLAND BANK LTD.

are authorised as Bankers for and on behalf of the Company to receive subscriptions for the above £1,000,000 6% First Mortgage Registered Debenture Stock at the price of 102%, and for 1,000,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at the price of 21/- per Share, payable as follows :—

	Debenture Stock.	*Preference Shares.*
On Application	£5 per cent.	1/- per Share
On Allotment (including premium) ..	£27 " "	6/- " "
On 28th July, 1930	£35 " "	7/- " "
On 25th August, 1930	£35 " "	7/- " "
	£102 per cent.	21/- per Share

Payment in full on the Debenture Stock may be made on allotment or on 28th July, 1930, under discount at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and on the 7% Preference Shares on the same dates, in which case interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum will be allowed on the prepayment.

The net assets of the Company as at 31st March, 1930, together with the net proceeds of the present issue, will cover the Debenture Stock **over three times**, and the value at that date of the freehold and leasehold properties to be specifically mortgaged covers the Debenture stock **more than twice**, whilst the interest on the Debenture Stock is covered by the average net profits of the last three years **over four and a-half times**, and by the net profits of the last year **over six times**.

The Preference Shares now offered are covered by the net assets as at the same date (after allowing for the Debenture Stock and 10% Preference Shares), together with the net proceeds of the present issue, **more than twice**, and the dividend on these Shares is covered by the average available net profits of the last three years **over two and a-half times** and of the last year **over three and three-quarter times**.

The above calculations take no account of prospective earnings from the additional working capital to be provided by the present issue.

No item for Goodwill is included in the Assets.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company was formed in 1926 to acquire a business which was founded over 40 years ago. From its inception the business has been continuously progressive, and to-day the Company operates a chain of 131 large Stores and Shops in London, its suburbs, and many of the provincial towns in Great Britain. With sites acquired, the current year's programme so far includes the building of 15 new Stores and the expansion of 5 existing Stores. Other sites are being acquired as opportunity arises.

The Company is concentrating on the development of spacious Stores where goods can be displayed to the best advantage. It is working on the most modern principles of merchandising, and by its wide distributing power and through close co-operation with manufacturers, the Company is able to purchase goods on the basis of mass production at the lowest possible prices. The benefits obtained are passed on to the public in the form of improved quality of goods and lower retail selling prices. Ninety per cent. of the Company's merchandise is of British manufacture.

The range of goods handled by the Company comprises : Haberdashery, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Wear, Men's and Boys' Wear, Blouses, Gloves, Shoes, China and Earthenware, Stationery, Confectionery, Toys and Sports Goods, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Jewellery, Gramophone Records and Music, Household Goods, and Hardware. The goods are sold at various price ranges, with a maximum of 5s. per article.

The following Report has been furnished jointly by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., and Messrs. Edwin Guthrie & Co.

LONDON, E.C.
17th June, 1930.

To the Directors of MARKS AND SPENCER, LIMITED,
Michael House, 35-37, Chiswell Street, E.C.1.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions we have examined the books and accounts of your Company for the three years ended the 31st March, 1930, and certify that the profits, after making such adjustments as are, in our opinion, appropriate, and before charging Interest on certain advances which are to be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue, Managing Directors' Commission (which as from the Share Capital) and Income Tax, but after charging Depreciation, are as follows :—

Year ended 31st March, 1928	£183,912
Year ended 31st March, 1929	£386,689
Year ended 31st March, 1930	£564,189

The assets and liabilities of the Company as appearing in the books and audited Balance Sheet at 31st March, 1930, but after deducting final dividends and the appropriation to Properties Contingency Fund in respect of the year to that date as proposed in the Directors' Report, are as follows :—

Freehold Properties, after deducting the balance on Properties Contingency Fund		£1,752,574
Leasehold Properties		422,161
Furniture, Fixtures, Motor Lorries, &c.		267,794
Stock-in-Trade		346,281
Debtors, Amounts paid in Advance, &c.		5,900
Cash in hand		1,149
		2,994,959
Subject—Loans secured by Mortgages, including interest accrued	£1,003,050	
Amount owing to Bankers	121,600	
Trade and other Creditors, Reserves for accrued expenses and for Dividends to be subsequently paid, &c.	425,242	
		1,549,982
Balance being excess of assets over liabilities		£1,444,977

Yours faithfully,
DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO., } Chartered
EDWIN GUTHRIE & CO. } Accountants

If to the above figure of net assets, viz., £1,444,977, there be added the net proceeds of the present issue amounting to approximately £1,960,000, a total is arrived at of £3,404,977, which covers the present issue of Debenture Stock over three times, and after allowing for the Debenture Stock and 10% Preference Shares, covers the present issue of Preference Shares more than twice.

The Directors are of opinion that the actual value of the Freehold and Leasehold Properties at 31st March, 1930, was equal to the figure appearing in the books and audited balance sheet as at that date, and that ample provision has been made for depreciation.

The Bank overdraft amounting as at 31st March, 1930, to £121,600, and an existing loan of £850,000 (part of the Loans referred to in the Auditors' Certificate) and interest will be repaid out of the proceeds of this issue ; after this deduction there will remain approximately £988,000 for working capital for the further development of the business along its present lines. There is great scope for further expansion by the establishment of new and up-to-date Stores in many towns to which the Company's activities have not yet been extended.

As shown in the above Auditors' Report, the profits for the year ending 31st March, 1930, showed an increase of £97,470 over those of the previous year, and the Directors anticipate that the increase for the current year will show a satisfactory advance on this figure.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, of the Auditors' Reports, of the below-mentioned Contracts, and a draft (subject to modification) of the Trust Deed to secure the Debenture Stock, can be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours on any day of the week, whilst the Application List is open.

Applications for Debenture Stock (which must be for sums or multiples of £50), and/or Shares should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus, and should be sent to HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD., 41, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, or to THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE & INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., 30/41, New Broad Street, E.C.2, or to MIDLAND BANK LTD., Poultry, E.C.2, or any of its Branches, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full, and where the amount of Debenture Stock or the number of Shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment, and any surplus will be returned.

A brokerage of ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount of Debenture Stock allotted, and of 2d. per Share on the Preference Shares allotted, will be paid in respect of allotments made on public applications bearing the stamp of a Broker, Banker or other approved agent.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on all instalments not paid on the due dates. Failure to pay the amount due on allotment or any subsequent instalment will make all previous payments and the Shares liable to forfeiture and the allotment of Debenture Stock liable to cancellation.

Certificates for the Debenture Stock and Preference Shares will be ready for issue in exchange for fully paid Allotment Letters on and after 15th October, 1930.

Application will be made in due course to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in, and for an official quotation for, the Debenture Stock and Preference Shares now being issued.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers and Brokers and from the Registered Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

SIMON MARKS (Chairman and Managing).
I. M. SIEFF (Vice-Chairman and Assistant Managing).
A. ISAACS (Assistant Managing).
J. L. GREEN. N. LASKI. R. F. NORLAND.

TRUSTEES FOR THE SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.
THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, 142, Holborn Bars, E.C.1.

BANKERS.
HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD., 41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD., 30-41, New Broad Street, E.C.2.
MIDLAND BANK LTD., Poultry, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.
To the Trustees : McKENNA & CO., 51-54, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
To the Company : ARTHUR BENJAMIN & COHEN, 23, College Hill, E.C.4.

AUDITORS.
DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO., 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2, Chartered Accountants.
EDWIN GUTHRIE & CO., 120, Moorgate, E.C.2, Chartered Accountants.

BROKERS.
BELISHA & CO., 82, King William Street, E.C.4.
CAZENOVE & AKROYDS, 10, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

SECRETARY & REGISTERED OFFICES.
ERNEST BERRY, 35-6-7, Chiswell Street, E.C.1.

The following further particulars are given in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929 :—

REPORT BY THE COMPANY'S AUDITORS.

London, E.C.
17th June, 1930.

To the Directors of MARKS and SPENCER, LIMITED,
Michael House, 35-37, Chiswell-street, E.C.1.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, the following information is given with respect to the Share Capital of the Company and the dividends paid or proposed to be paid thereon :—

As at 31st March.	1928 Share Capital Issued	1928 Dividend Paid for Year to Date	1929 Share Capital Issued	1929 Dividend Paid for Year to Date	1930 Share Capital Issued	1930 Dividend Paid or Proposed to be paid for Year to Date
*Seven per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid ..	£350,000 0 0	9¾ less Tax	—	—	—	—
Ten per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid	—	—	£350,000 0 0	10¾ less Tax	£350,000 0 0	10¾ less Tax
Ordinary Shares of 10s. each, fully paid	£335,930 10 0	13¾ less Tax	£599,977 10 0	15¾ less Tax	£800,000 0 0	20¾ less Tax
"A" Ordinary Shares of 10s. each, fully paid	—	—	—	—	£60,000 0 0	20¾ less Tax

In respect of the year ended 31st March, 1929, 120,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of 10s. each, fully paid, were distributed by way of Bonus to the Ordinary Shareholders ; and in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1930, it is proposed that 132,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of 10s. each, fully paid, be distributed by way of Bonus to the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shareholders.

Yours faithfully,
DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO. } Chartered
EDWIN GUTHRIE & CO., } Accountants.

* Converted in June, 1928, into 350,000 Ten per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.

The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the issue of the 1,000,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares in order to provide for the matters specified in paragraph 5 of Part I. of the Fourth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1929, is under (1) (b) £45,000 and under (1) (d) £500,000, but the whole of the present issue has been underwritten.

The loan of £850,000 above referred to and the amounts payable in respect of the acquisition of properties from the parties referred to in the following particulars are to be provided out of the proceeds of the present issue of Debenture stock.

The following particulars are given pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 9 of Part I. of the Fourth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1929 (the annual figures being rentals) :—

Alfred Hartnery, of "Langholm," Bishop Auckland, Durham, £275 per annum, £52 10s. Cash. John William Strong, c/o W. L. Tiffen and Sons, of 1, The Crescent, Carlisle, £5,000 Cash, £750 per annum. Corporation of Bristol, Town Hall, Bristol, £185 per annum. Henry Bowden, Arthur George William Zeller, John Dixon and Charles Happerle, all of Darlington and The Darlington Trust, Limited, of Prestgate, Darlington, £12,500 Cash. Leeds Arcade Company, Ltd., of Joppa Roods, £1,000 per annum, rising to £2,000 per annum. Charles Child, of Bexhill, £1,000 Cash. Stanley H. Page, of 6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, £1,250 Cash, £240 per annum. Edmund Allen, c/o Stanley H. Page, of 6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, £1,750 Cash. Mrs. Child, c/o. Stanley H. Page, of 6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, £2,500 Cash. Stanley H. Page, of 6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, £2,500 Cash, £600 per annum. Haywards (Jewellers), Ltd., of 2, New Bond Street Buildings, Bath, £1,000 Cash, £5 per annum. Mills and Merricks, of 66, Regent Street, Swindon, £3,000 Cash, £680 per annum. Beale and Sons, Ltd., of 9, Commercial Road, Bournemouth, £2,500 per annum, rising to £1,050 per annum. William L. Law, of Dover, £1,700 Cash, and £1,000 per annum. Ada Maud Barber, of "Killdrnie," Cotham Park, Bristol, £250 per annum. E. C. P. Lalonde, of Messrs. Lalonde Bros. and Parham, of 12, High Street, Weston-super-Mare, as Agents for owners, £400 per annum, rising to £500 per annum. Thomas R. Gough, of 58, High Street, Weston-super-Mare, £1,500 Cash. Frederick Charles Lankesheer, of 39, High Street, Colchester, £800 per annum. Montague Burton, Ltd., of Hudson Road, Millbs, Leeds, £9,500 Cash. C. Hamilton, Ltd., of 64, Wood Southfield, E.C.1, £7,500 Cash. The School Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of 188-190, St. John Street, W.C., £2,500 Cash. George Smart, of Super Cinema, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1, £850 per annum, rising to £750 per annum ; £300 per annum. John Right Outfitters, of 52, Piccadilly, W., £525 per annum. E. Smith, of 29, Biggin Street, Dover, £90 Cash. E. J. Poole, of The Drill Hall, Weston-super-Mare, £300 per annum, rising to £350 per annum. Walter James Alcock, of 4, Antrim Grove, Hampstead, Miss Herbert Prance, of 2, Clements' Inn, W.C., and Charles Henry Cecil Mabey, of 8, Bicycle Place, Coleman Street, E.C., £450 per annum. William Schonfield, of 26, West Heath Drive, N.W. Alfred Lazarus Samson, of The Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Avenue, S.W., and Joseph Green, of 169, Melrose Avenue, N.W., £1,250 per annum.

Apart from Contracts in the ordinary course of business, the following, which may be material, have been entered into within the last two years :—Dated 18th January, 1929, between the Company and The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited ; dated 29th March, 1929, between the Company and The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited ; dated 21st March, 1930, between the Company and Simon Marks ; dated 31st March, 1930, between the Company and I. M. Sieff ; dated 11th June, 1929, between the Company and I. M. Sieff, on behalf of himself and all Ordinary Shareholders ; dated 17th June, 1929, between the Company and I. M. Sieff, on behalf of himself and all Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shareholders ; dated 17th June, 1930, between The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, and the Company. A Contract by letters dated 15th and 16th May, 1930, between the Company of the first part and Helbert, Wagg & Co., Limited, and The Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation, Limited, of the second part, whereby the parties of the second part have jointly and severally guaranteed the subscription of the Debenture Stock now offered at 102 per cent. and the Preference Shares at 21s. for a consideration of 1½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Debenture Stock and the Preference Shares, out of which they will pay the expenses of this issue, including sub-underwriting and overriding commissions, and brokerage, but not Stamp Duty on the increase of Capital and on the Trust Deed, or Auditors', Bankers' or legal expenses.

The 10 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, and the new 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares respectively, confer upon the holders thereof the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at a General Meeting of the Company only if and when at the time of convening such Meeting the fixed Cumulative Preferential Dividend on such respective class of shares is six months in arrear, or if the business of the Meeting includes the consideration of any Resolution or alteration of Articles directly affecting the special rights and privileges attached to such respective class of Shares or any Resolution for reducing the capital of the Company, or for winding up the Company.

The "A" Ordinary Shares do not confer upon the holders thereof the right to receive notice of or to attend or vote at General Meetings of the Company and do not qualify any person to be a Director of the Company and are not to be reckoned in the qualification of a Director. Subject as aforesaid the "A" Ordinary Shares rank part passu in all respects with the 1,200,000 Ordinary Shares of 10s. each of the Company, for all other purposes of the Articles are deemed to be Ordinary Shares.

Subject as aforesaid and subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any Shares may be issued or may for the time being be held, on a show of hands every person present at a meeting shall upon a show of hands have one vote, and upon a poll every Member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of each Share held by him.

Subject to any priorities given upon the issue of new Shares or for the time being subsisting the profits of the Company available for distribution are applicable first in payment of a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon the capital for the time being paid on the 10 per cent. Preference Shares of £1 each, and subject thereto in payment of a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amounts paid on the 7 per cent. Preference Shares, and subject thereto are distributable as dividend among the holders of the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shares in accordance with the amounts paid thereon.

In the event of a winding up, the holders of the original 10 per cent. Preference Shares are entitled to receive, out of the assets, the amounts paid up thereon, together with a sum equivalent to any arrears of fixed cumulative preferential dividend, whether declared or undeclared, from the 1st April, 1928 (but not before), down to the commencement of the winding up ; and subject thereto the holders of the 7 per cent. Preference Shares are entitled to receive, out of the assets, the amounts paid up thereon, together with a premium of 2s. 6d. per Share and a sum equivalent to any arrears of fixed cumulative preferential dividend thereon, whether declared or undeclared, down to the commencement of the winding up in priority to the claims of the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shareholders. The balance of the assets of the Company after will be distributable among the holders of the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shareholders. The holders of the 10 per cent. and 7 per cent. Preference Shares are not entitled to any further participation in profits or surplus assets.

The Company may create and issue further Preference Shares carrying a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at such rate and repayable with such premium in a winding up as the Company may in General Meeting determine, and subject as aforesaid, ranking pari passu with the 7 per cent. Preference Shares now offered, provided that the amount of the net profits of the Company, as hereinafter defined, for its financial year immediately prior to the date of such creation or issue, as the case may be, shall be sufficient to provide Two-and-one-half times the dividend for one year on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, and any such further Preference Shares ranking pari passu therewith, which will be outstanding immediately after the date of such creation.

"Net profits" shall mean the profits of the Company as certified by the Company's Auditors after charging : (a) One year's interest on all Debenture Stock or other mortgages or charges outstanding immediately after the date of such creation or issue, and after repayment of any Debenture Stock, mortgages or charges to be repaid out of such issue ; (b) One year's interest on all bank loans or overdrafts outstanding immediately after such date and after repayment of any loans or overdrafts to be repaid out of such issue ; and (c) One year's dividend on the 100,000 Ten per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares ; but before placing any sum to reserve or providing for the cumulative preferential dividend on any Preference Shares other than such 10 per cent. Preference Shares.

Save as aforesaid the Company shall not without the previous sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and any Preference Shares for the time being ranking *pari passu* therewith as aforesaid create or issue any further Shares ranking *pari passu* with or in priority to the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares now offered.

Under the Company's Articles of Association, the Board may borrow, whether on Mortgage or otherwise, up to 60 per cent. of the amount of the value of the Company's freehold and leasehold properties either (a) as certified by an independent firm of valuers ; or (b) certified by the auditors to be equivalent to £590,977, being the value of such properties as at 10th June, 1926, together with the cost price of all further freehold and leasehold properties acquired since that date and all additions and improvements and all expenditure on uncompleted work at cost, less the net price obtained for any properties disposed of since 10th June, 1926, and less the amount allowed for depreciation in the Company's accounts up to the date of such borrowing powers, whichever value shall be the greater—and the Company may also in the ordinary course of its business borrow from time to time by way of loan or overdraft from its Bankers.

Dated 23rd June, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

This form should be filled up and forwarded to HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD., 41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, or to THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE & INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., 39-41, New Broad Street, E.C.2, or to MIDLAND BANK LTD., Poultry, London E.C.2, or any of its Branches, with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

No.....

MARKS & SPENCER LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

SHARE CAPITAL - - - £2,200,000

ISSUE OF £1,000,000 6% First Mortgage Registered Debenture Stock at 102 per cent. and 1,000,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at 21s.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(2)

To the Directors of
MARKS AND SPENCER, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to your Bankers a deposit of :

5% on Application for* £..... of the above 6%
Debenture Stock, i.e. .. .. £
and/or
1/- per Share on Application for*.....of the above
7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, i.e. .. .. .. £

Making a total of .. .. £

Delete where necessary.

** Applications for Debenture Stock must be made for not less than £50, and must be in multiples of £50.*

I/We apply for, and request you to allot me/us, such Debenture Stock and/or Preference Shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 23rd June, 1930, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we hereby undertake and agree to accept the same or any less allotment of Debenture Stock and/or Preference Shares that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the amounts due on allotment and the further instalments due from me/us as provided by the said Prospectus, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Debenture Stockholders as the holder(s) of the said Debenture Stock and/or on the Register of Members of the Company as the holder(s) of the said Preference Shares.

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

NAME IN FULL .....
(BLOCK LETTERS)

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

.....

.....

DESCRIPTION .....
(A lady should state whether Spinster, Married Woman or Widow).

DATE .....1930.
PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Applications on Joint Accounts must be signed by all parties.

Cheques should be drawn payable to "Bearer" and crossed. Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be authenticated by the Drawer's signature.

No receipt will be issued for deposit on Application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course, either by Letter of Allotment in whole or in part, or by return of deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

STOCK EXCHANGE OUTLOOK

MARKS AND SPENCER'S ISSUE

The new Account begins on the Stock Exchange to-day, and its prospects hardly seem to be any better than the results of the one now in course of settlement. Business has shrunk to very small proportions. Practically the only support of markets nowadays is the regular stream of small investment orders, which, no matter how bad conditions may be, never ceases, and "bear" covering, which is mainly an activity of the professionals. Frequently movements in prices are out of all proportion to the amount of business, and this fact should be borne in mind by outside observers. It must not be imagined that there is any large volume of selling. Both sales and purchases are on a small scale, particularly the purchases. There is no likelihood that a revival will come to the Stock Exchange until trade conditions begin to improve. The cheapness of money has failed so far to have its normal effect upon fixed interest bearing securities ; this is mainly due to the unsatisfactory financial conditions prevailing in many countries. But there is a considerable difference between the situation on the London Stock Exchange and that of New York, where another week of heavy liquidation has passed. The New York "boom" lasted longer and went farther than the London "boom," while the "slump" began much later and has certainly farther to go. Prices generally on the New York Stock Exchange have fallen to about 62 per cent. of the level reached at the height of the "boom." In the last few weeks the whole of the recovery which took place earlier in the year has been lost.

The American Depression

The reaction in American business has been more severe and has been due to more fundamental causes than some American spokesmen have been ready to admit. But the banners of optimism which were hoisted by the trade psychologists when the "slump" began have been hauled down because the facts of unemployment and diminished trade have been too strong for their theories. In New York State unemployment in December is said to have been worse than for 16 years in that month. The reduction in the New York Bank rate to the lowest level in the history of the system—namely, 2½ per cent.—is not a sign of trade recovery but of slackness in the monetary machine, the inevitable result of trade depression. According to Messrs. Robert Benson's circular activity in the steel industry continues to decline, production being about 25 per cent. less than at the corresponding date of 1929. Further, steel prices continue to fall. The building industry, which began to decline last year, has suffered a still further appreciable setback this year. Railway car loadings are 12 per cent. below those of a year ago, and the railroads' net earnings are known to be substantially less than last year. There has been a considerable falling off in the production of motor-cars. Consumption of electric power in the first quarter showed an increase of about 4½ per cent. compared with last year, but this increase is much less than the average annual increase in recent years. The number of business failures in May was nearly 30 per cent. higher than in the same month of last year.

Economics of the Tariff

The trade depression gives considerable point to the far-sighted utterances of Mr. Owen D. Young in his speech at San Francisco on Thursday last. He strongly denounced the new Tariff law, the passage of which he described as a victory for "the nationalizing as opposed to the internationalizing forces in American business." As he pointed out the disposal of the surplus production of American supplies of raw materials and manufactured goods constitutes a fundamental economic problem for the United States to-day. The people of America, he said, had to learn that the solution of their problems lay not in the isolation of America from the rest of the world, but in the broadening of their interests, the extension of their aid, and the development of their credit system so that other nations could buy what America so badly needed to sell. International finance and credit, he foresees will have to be developed to a much greater degree than at present if the Tariff law is to be maintained ; otherwise America will find it increasingly difficult to dispose of her agricultural and industrial surplus abroad. By placing further restrictions on the import of foreign goods the American people have undoubtedly placed themselves in the position of having to finance more of her own exports ; in other words, to pay, in the form of loans, for foreign purchases of her goods. The new tariff makes over 1,000 changes in rates, of which nearly three-quarters are increases. Many economists and business men in America believe that the Tariff policy has been overdone, and the more efficient industries, such as the motor-car industry, have been critics, not supporters, of the new tariff. The passage of the law was no doubt facilitated by the tragic depression in trade which caused many of the unthinking to join in the demand that something should be done.

Marks and Spencer's New Capital

The prospectus appears to-day of an issue of £1,000,000 of Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock and £1,000,000 of Seven per Cent. £1 Cumulative Preference shares of Marks and Spencer. The list of applications will be opened to-morrow. Prices of issue are 102 for the Debenture stock and 21s. for the Preference shares. Marks and Spencer was formed in 1926 to acquire a business which was founded over 40 years ago. The career of the present company has been marked by vigorous development, and to-day it operates a chain of 131 large stores and shops in London, the suburbs, and many of the provincial towns in Great Britain. With sites acquired the current year's programme so far includes the building of 15 new stores. and the enlargement of five existing stores. Including the present issue the company will have an issued share capital of £2,076,000 and Debenture capital of £1,000,000. The Debenture stock will be redeemed by an annual cumulative redemption fund beginning on August 1, 1935, calculated to complete the redemption at 105 per cent. on or before August 1, 1970, and to be applied in purchases in the market at or below 105, or by drawings at 105. Power is reserved by the company to repay the whole or part of the stock at 105 in or after 1960. The stock is secured by a first mortgage on freehold and leasehold properties of a value of £2,252,000 (subject only to mortgages amounting to £150,000, which are being paid off as they mature), and by a floating charge on the remainder of the company's assets. Further stock ranking *pari passu* with the present issue may be issued, but the total outstanding must not exceed 60 per cent. of the value of the company's real estate assets. The Seven per Cent. Preference shares will rank after the existing £350,000 of Ten per Cent. Preference shares. They will be entitled to be repaid at 22s. 6d. in a winding up. Net assets of the company, as at March 31, together with the net proceeds of the present issue, cover the Debenture stock over three times, while the interest is covered by the average net profits of the last three years over 4½ times, and by the net profits of the last year over six times. The Preference shares are covered more than twice as to capital, and the dividend is covered on average profits over 2½ times and by the profits of last year over 3¾ times.

Crosse and Blackwell Meeting

Although the report of Crosse and Blackwell for 1929 showed a slightly larger net profit—£211,204, against £202,081—it is apparent from the proceedings at the annual meeting last Friday that the company has still many difficulties to contend with. The company, in its present form, was registered in March, 1920, and has only succeeded in paying one dividend on its Ordinary shares—namely, 5 per cent. for 1920-21. The capital was reduced and reorganized first in 1924 and again in 1928. All arrears of Preference dividend to December 31, 1923, were cancelled, and the dividends on the then two classes of Preference shares were made non-cumulative for three years, but the cumulative dividend on the First Preference (now known as Preference) shares has since been regularly paid. The directors have transferred £50,000 to reserve out of last year's profits and carried forward £52,525. Having regard to the size of the company the reserves are quite small, amounting to only £263,000, while the total of the balance-sheet is over £4,000,000. At the meeting, Mr. J. C. Goff, the chairman and managing director, gave a detailed account of the position of the company's various overseas businesses as well as of the home trade. It was not a particularly gratifying story. He was able to give a not unsatisfactory account of the progress in America, Canada, Argentina, and South Africa, but in Australia, India, and particularly the Far East conditions have been far from favourable to the company. As regards the Continental trade, the Belgian company made a larger profit than in the previous year, but apparently the results in Germany and France were disappointing.

The French Subsidiary

Crosse and Blackwell acquired the business of Dandicolle and Gaudin, but the result does not seem to have come up to expectations, for Mr. Goff said he did not look for any profit from the French business this year, though the company would secure better and cheaper supplies of raw materials. Mr. Goff explained that the home trade of Crosse and Blackwell had felt severely the effect of the world-wide economic disturbances. The year 1929 finished with the worst Christmas trade on record. He explained the steps the directors were taking to meet the changed conditions, but he could not forecast the effect of the new developments on the current year's trading. He is, however, hopeful for the eventual results. Time is needed to consolidate the various interests; and the benefits of amalgamation have yet to be reaped in the fullest measure. Although there was a certain amount of criticism from shareholders the report was carried. As will be seen from the report published in another column, the re-election of Mr. T. G. Blackwell to the board on a show of hands and the reappointment of the auditors, after a poll had been demanded by the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

Barclay, Perkins Results

Results of a favourable nature are disclosed by the report for the year ended March 31 of Barclay, Perkins and Co., the well-known brewers. Gross trading profits from the company's own brewery rose from £332,991 to £337,801, while interest on investments increased from £20,152 to £109,566, this large addition being presumably due to the company's acquisition as from March, 1929, of the control of Style and Winch. After adding miscellaneous revenue and deducting depreciation and other items, the company was left with a net trading profit of £402,112, as compared with £279,594. In consequence of the issue last year of £500,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, made to finance the purchase of shares in Style and Winch, Debenture interest requires £96,372, against £69,834. The dividend on the Ordinary capital is at the same rate as a year ago—namely, 11 per cent.—but, as the new shares issued as a bonus carry, for the first time, a full year's dividend, the distribution requires £196,198, as compared with £127,939. The company is placing £20,000 to reserve for contingencies (against £10,000), and is raising the "carry-forward" from £57,312 to £71,254. The balance-sheet makes a good showing, the company possessing large reserves and ample liquid resources.

Mexico North-Western Scheme

Holders of the three classes of bonds of the Mexico North-Western Railway Company are to-day notified by their committees that the plan of reorganization which was submitted to meetings held on October 15 last has been ratified. This plan now becomes operative and binding on all the holders of the Six per Cent. Prior Lien Bonds, the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and the Six per Cent. Convertible Income Bonds, and holders are asked to surrender their bonds and deposit receipts for the purpose of obtaining in exchange the securities to which they are entitled under the terms of the plan. The Mexico North-Western Railway owns in addition to a railway extensive lumber properties and lumber mills, but in consequence largely of revolutionary disturbances its financial record has so far been a barren one, and interest on the whole of the bonded debt, which exceeds £8,000,000, has long been in arrear. The company has in fact been in receivership since 1914. The scheme now adopted provides for the formation under Canadian law of a holding company, which will issue its own securities in exchange for the bonds of the railway. Holders of the prior lien bonds will receive Seven per Cent. Second Income Debenture stock, and holders of the other two classes will receive common shares of the holding company in exchange for their present holdings. In order to provide the undertaking with working capital the new company (M

COMPANY MEETINGS

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED

PAST YEAR'S DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION OF NEW FOOD LINES

ACQUISITION OF FURTHER BUSINESSES

THE CHANGE IN WORLD CONDITIONS

EFFECT ON COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

ADJUSTMENTS IN SALES POLICY

MR. GOFF'S REVIEW

The TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Crosse and Blackwell, Limited, was held on Friday last at Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford-street, W.

Mr. J. C. GOFF (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN addressed the shareholders, and after referring to the net profit for the year, amounting to £211,204, and the various items on the balance-sheet, said:—I have a good deal to say this morning about our position in the home trade, but before I come to that I want to deal with our various overseas companies.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY

I will deal with America first of all. I received a cable this morning from our American managing director, Mr. Menzies, which reads as follows:—

"Can inform you definitely that American Company's June statement will disclose sales record and net profit first six months approximating total for 12 months last year."

That means that our American Company is on the upward trend. At December last year we showed an increase in profit; unfortunately, the break in Wall Street caused a slump in sales for the months of November and December, but in spite of that profits last year were up at December. They have gone up again, and they have been showing a record during March, April, May, and, apparently June. Not only are we showing a record on sales, but we have earned, as the cable tells us, a net profit at this June which is equivalent to the whole of the net profit earned for the whole of last year.

PROGRESS IN CANADA

In Canada we have had difficulties in management in the course of last year. The new management took over last September, and they got going into their stride during the winter. Their May sales showed a 30 per cent. increase on manufactured goods as compared with May last year, and we anticipate playing to capacity from now to the end of October, so we have reason to feel confident that things are progressing out there.

That country has gone through a very bad time, partly owing to the Wall Street collapse.

The Argentine Company showed a small profit for last year. I need not remind you, we trade there under a guarantee, but apart from the fact that we are benefiting from the guarantee of our partner in the Argentine, the business itself has earned a profit.

We acquired in the course of the year the Sweet Cake Flour Packing Company of South Africa. That business is an old established business and had been trading at a profit for many years. We have there the nucleus of a good business, well managed and suitable for the manufacture of our leading lines.

POSITION IN AUSTRALIA AND INDIA

We now turn to the countries where we have no factories—Australia, India, and the Far East. As you all know, things have been extremely difficult in Australia. Tariffs have had to go up and an embargo has been placed on many of our important lines. Now this embargo completely cuts away our vinegar trade.

This company and its subsidiaries did a very large trade in imported vinegar into Australia and by the stroke of the pen it was cut off about a month ago. I am pleased to say, however, that our agents have been active over there and have secured an existing brewery on lease without any big capital expenditure, and on such terms that with joint management we are able to start brewing immediately. This together with stocks which we already held in Australia will allow us to pick up our trade without serious dislocation. We cannot say as much in regard to some of the other lines which are imported from here, but negotiations are pending.

I need not refer to the difficulties in India, but I am extremely pleased to say that our Indian trade has not shown the drop which might be expected. It has held up extraordinarily well so far.

I cannot say the same for the Far East. A serious slump has set in between Singapore and the China Coast, and up to Japan. Trade has been extremely difficult in those territories.

CONTINENTAL TRADE

I will now turn to European countries. In Belgium your company made a better profit last year than it did in the previous year.

In Germany, the dislocation in the financial world has had an adverse effect on our trade and we have been going through a difficult time. However, our company is a small one and the amounts involved are not large.

In regard to France, as I informed you last year, we acquired the business of Dandicolle and Gaudin, partly for the purpose of securing a better and cheaper supply of raw materials. I am glad to say that those we obtained from this source last year proved of the greatest benefit, and this year we expect still further benefit. France, however, has had its difficulties. We have been amalgamating the businesses, closing factories and moving offices in order to get the benefit of centralization of management and manufacture. This is always a tedious and costly process and therefore I do not look for any profit out of the French business this year, except the benefit we shall secure in respect of raw materials.

In Dublin our business has turned the corner and we earned a satisfactory net profit last year. It is true that trade over there is suffering as in other parts of the world, but we are none the less trading at a profit.

THE VINEGAR AMALGAMATION

I will now deal with the vinegar businesses which we acquired last year—those of Champion and Slee and Sarson's. It has been necessary to close our own vinegar brewery and Sarson's, and enlarge the storage capacity of the brewery of Champion and Slee. This was completed by December and we now have one big brewing unit. The amalgamation has gone to plan and we expect, if the weather keeps fine and the demand for vinegar holds up, to have a good year in our vinegar business.

We have also acquired the rights to sell and manufacture Toblerone—that most popular and excellent Swiss milk chocolate. The confectionery trade did not have too good a time last year, but we put strong advertising and selling behind it, and I am pleased to say that the sales of Toblerone are going up satisfactorily. We are now manufacturing at our Silvertown factory, where the necessary plant has been installed. This is the only capital outlay involved, as the company of Chocolat Tobler, Limited, was taken over on an exchange-of-shares basis.

Turning to the current year, as you will have heard we have acquired, also by an exchange of shares, the business of Plaistowe and Co., Limited. It is our intention to amalgamate this business with the jam and confectionery business of James Keiller and Son. The two businesses lend themselves extremely well to an amalgamation, and in due course, when that has been carried through, we look forward not only to better profits, but to a general strengthening of our position in the confectionery world.

THE HOME TRADE

I have now dealt with all our subsidiaries, overseas markets, and recent acquisitions, and I will now come to the question of our home trade.

In our report we talk in the opening paragraphs of adjustments in sales policy to meet the change in world conditions, and I would like, if you will allow me, to deal with this change in world conditions—to draw your attention to them and to show you how a business such as ours is affected by them. I will try and trace the cause, effect, and remedy as applicable to our business.

It is impossible in a business of such magnitude as ours, drawing its raw materials from all parts of the world, to be other than affected by the recent break in prices, the slump in values, and the general reduction in purchasing power.

The immediate trade depression from which the country is suffering traces its origin ostensibly to the break in Wall Street last November, but we need to go further back to get nearer to the causes.

During the years of the Great War this country either shot away or otherwise depleted itself of £8,000,000,000 of its assets—assets mainly created out of borrowed money.

Following the War we made a premature settlement of our American debt. This brought about the necessity for stabilizing the sterling-dollar exchange and a return to the gold standard, which in its turn caused a too rapid deflation.

There, in a nutshell, is one of the causes of our present trade difficulties. There are two others—the slowness of this people to realize that pre-War practices do not hold good under post-War conditions. We are the last of the great manufacturing nations to avail ourselves, on a big scale, of modern mechanical contrivances which expedite and cheapen production.

Secondly, the bolstering up of prices of raw materials throughout the world, in the face of general deflation. When financial support is withdrawn, the pendulum swings too much the other way and much harm follows.

REDUCTION IN PURCHASING POWER

Now, what is the effect of the foregoing? In the first place we get a heavy increase in unemployment. We are faced with the necessity for increased taxation, and we find an all-round reduction in spending power.

As a result of the reduction in spending power and an increase in unemployment—quite apart from the question of taxation—the manufacturers of the world find themselves caught in over-production. And, similarly, the growers and producers of raw materials find themselves in the same dilemma.

We have, therefore, an over-production of manufactured goods, and an over-production in the supply of raw materials.

Both the causes which I have suggested and the effects which I have outlined are world-wide. All countries of the earth must sooner or later suffer in like manner from these world difficulties—a nation can no more stand alone than can one card when a house of cards is falling.

Some may seek shelter from the deluge of falling values by way of various economic devices, but these will not render them immune from the causes that bring about world over-production, or protect them from the effects of a shrinkage in purchasing power.

FIRST ESSENTIAL TO A NATIONAL REVIVAL

Now, let us turn to the remedy. May I suggest to you that the first and greatest necessity is to encourage the habit of thinking. How many people like to talk things out, but how few trouble, or even are able, to think them out? We need to learn to think for ourselves and to get into a state of mental receptivity so that ideas can flow freely, untrammelled by pre-War, pre-conceived, and sterile mental processes.

In that frame of mind we can, as a nation, envisage our problems, begin by casting out worn-out ideas, and look round for new ones. If we are engineers we will think of new mechanical devices to apply to industry; if we are manufacturers we will think of new goods to make; if merchants, of new methods and new markets.

Just think of the effect of the whole of the industrial section of the nation simultaneously thinking along these progressive lines, instead of bemoaning their losses, regretting the past, and talking despairingly of the future.

The frame of mind I indicate is what I conceive to be the first essential to a national revival.

Then follows the determination to produce more cheaply, and to sell more scientifically—to avail ourselves to the utmost of the services of the most skilled chemists in the world, who, I may say, are our English chemists, and the potential value of whose services to industry we, as a nation, have failed as yet adequately to appreciate.

The next step that we should take in the path of revival is the revision of our financial system. Much has been written on that subject, but those who criticize it are too prone to attack institutions and persons, and fail to observe that it is a system which has grown up over centuries, and has engulfed the human race. This world system needs the same cleansing process of thought brought to bear on it as the other branches of a nation's corporate structure.

WORLD ECONOMIC DISTURBANCES

Well, you may be thinking, what about Crosse and Blackwell, and I now propose to deal with our home trade and our home factories and show you where we have felt these world economic disturbances, and what we are doing to meet them.

With the sudden collapse in New York, sales dropped in every market as by a preconcerted signal—north, south, east, and west—and we finished up the year 1929 with the worst Christmas trade on record. The depression in the private grocery trade was particularly marked, and still continues—not only in this country but in overseas markets also.

We as a company, on realizing what had happened and that we were faced with a world reduction in spending power, set to work to think how we could adapt ourselves, our machinery, and our specialized knowledge to meet the altered conditions.

We decided first of all to develop our popular brand of Chef products by the introduction as rapidly as possible of many new lines and by the increase of our sales force.

The Chef brand caters for a different public, as you know, than does either Crosse and Blackwell or Lazenby. It is daily—I might say hourly—growing in popularity, and constitutes the most wonderful food value of any brand in this country.

Its conception is based on mass production, and all the latest mechanical and scientific devices to ensure the purest foods, preserved in the most hygienic and healthy manner, at the lowest possible price, are brought to play in the production of our Chef brand.

NEW RANGE OF READY-COOKED MEALS

Almost simultaneously with this development came the decision to enter more into the food business, as distinct from the condiment business. With that in mind, we launched in March of this year a new range of ready-cooked meals—a meal for two persons in a hygienic tin for sixpence.

We look upon this as opening up a new stratum of trade. We believe it fills a modern want and will bring to our factory a goodly volume of business. We are pioneers in this respect and look forward to building up a new trade, filling the latest need of the public for ready-cooked meals—ready-to-serve at any moment.

At the same time we also launched ready-to-serve puddings—really wholesome and toothsome puddings of popular flavour and choice. Both these and the meals, I am glad to tell you, are catching on.

Now, need I draw your attention to the processes of thought which bring it about that the oldest food-preserving business in the world should, after 200 years, be proving itself the youngest in virility and imagination?

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

We have conceived, created, and launched these new lines—complete businesses in themselves—in the incredibly short time of a few months, and we are driving them, and shall continue to drive them, with all the energy, enthusiasm, and confidence which only the knowledge of the goodness of the product can inspire. Shareholders may be sure, however, that no energy will be diverted from the active pushing of the older lines. In spite of hard times, we are adding to our sales force.

In addition to what I have said about the Chef brand and its development, we have taken another important step to bring us still further into the food business. There is a tremendous growth taking place in the demand for cooked foods—hams, brawns, pies, galantines.

This is a trade which lends itself to development alongside of our high-class products. We have accordingly taken over the old-established business of Edward Parsons and Son, Limited, the original inventors of the Melton Mowbray Pie. Mr. Frank Parsons remains with us and we anticipate building a new trade around this existing cooked meat and pie business.

Your directors first considered whether we should start to manufacture ourselves, but we came to the conclusion that to acquire an existing business which did not demand a big capital outlay was sounder and more economical than spending time and money over a lengthy and possibly costly experimental period.

So much for the steps we are taking to meet the changing world conditions.

CURRENT YEAR'S OUTLOOK

It is too early days yet to attempt to forecast what will be the effect of the new developments on the current year's trading results, but this I can tell you—that a special account which I have had prepared by our accountants for our Crimscott-street factory for the five months to May 31, and which was only completed yesterday, shows that in this, our principal factory where Chef goods are being made, in spite of the adverse effects of the general trade depression to which I have referred at some length this morning, not only are last year's profits being maintained but they show an increase.

It is only a matter of time before we obtain a very substantial volume of trade, and when we do succeed in getting volume commensurate with the economic requirements of mass production your business will be on broader and sounder foundations than it ever will have been at any period of its 224 years of existence.

There is one very important aspect of our new developments which may interest others engaged in solving the common problem—the effect on our workpeople. In spite of the depression of trade and the fact that goods previously manufactured in England are now being manufactured in America, Canada, the Argentine and other countries, we are actually employing more people in the factory that produces these goods than we were this time last year, or any year since our amalgamation. We are employing more people and we are paying higher rates of wages.

EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION

Before I conclude I must refer to our organization and administration. This combination of companies is centralized in organization, and my two colleagues, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Joyce, in conjunction with myself, exercise a never-ceasing vigilance over your company's affairs.

The accounting and executive staff are active and alert, using their every endeavour in the interests of efficiency and economy. The purchasing section of the combine—one of the most important—is alive to every market movement and is highly successful in keeping abreast of the changes in the rise and fall of prices of raw materials.

You have factories to-day second to none in the food preservation business. The factory staff—managerial, scientific, mechanical, and culinary—constitute a body of which, although I say it, you may well be proud.

All we need is to keep our minds clear—our heads cool when disaster seems to threaten the industries of the nation, hold high our courage—and place our trust in the Great Creator of the Universe. Then shall we, as a nation, see clearly what we have to do, and in the doing of our duty these islands of the sea shall once more set an example to the civilized world. (Cheers.)

After replying to various questions the Chairman put to the meeting the resolution that the directors' report and accounts be adopted, and declared it carried.

The re-election of Mr. T. G. Blackwell to the board on a show of hands, and the reappointment of the auditors after a poll had been demanded by the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

PANDAN TEA COMPANY

THE TEA RESTRICTION SCHEME

The SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Pandan Tea Company, Limited, was held on Friday at the offices, 3-5, Rood-lane, London, E.C.

Mr. R. N. G. BINGLEY, who presided in the absence of Mr. P. A. Cooper (the chairman), moved the adoption of the report, and read a statement prepared by Mr. Cooper, in the course of which he said that some of the shareholders would be disappointed that the board recommended a dividend on that occasion of only 5 per cent., especially as they had earned practically 10 per cent., but it would be appreciated that in reducing the dividend they were acting prudently and in the general interest of the shareholders.

In considering the dividend policy they had had to take all factors into account and to look ahead. Their policy had been to increase the efficiency of their gardens and factories, and they had been obliged to spend considerable sums on extensions of factories and improvements to machinery. They had a carefully planned programme of expenditure before them for this year and next, which would amount to something in the neighbourhood of £37,000. As that would undoubtedly increase the quality of their teas and their market value, it was an expenditure which would be immediately revenue-producing.

They were asking the shareholders to increase the nominal capital by £50,000. They had no immediate intention of issuing fresh capital, but shareholders would agree that it was only a normal precaution to hold a small amount of unissued capital available. They had associated themselves with the scheme to restrict production voluntarily this year. They hoped that their present sacrifice would be rewarded by a better market next year.

Mr. Bingley, expressing his personal views on their decision to support the tea restriction scheme, said that it was calculated that under the scheme 37,000,000lb. of tea would be withheld from the market. The sacrifice in the case of Java companies was probably far greater than some sections of the industry realized, but he thought there was no doubt that that sacrifice would prove in the interests of those companies.

The report was adopted, and the increase of capital was approved.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, June 21.—The Bourse was closed to-day.

BERLIN, June 21.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, — (previous closing, 91.25); Dynamit Nobel, —(80); Kali Industrie Kassel, 187.50 (189.50); Salzdetfurth, 369 (372.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 216.50 (213.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 170 (169.75).

Reuter's quotations:—German Conversion Liquidation Debt, 9.23 (previous closing, 9.30); Mexican Consols, 16.75 (17.87); Reichsbank, 258 (261.50); Berliner Handels Ges., 162 (162); Commerz and Privat Bank, 142.75 (143); Darmstadter and National Bank, 210 (211.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 155 (155.25); Dresdner Bank, 155 (155.25); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 130.50 (131); Harpener, 123.10 (123); Allgemeine Elekt., 151 (151.50); Farbenindustrie, 158 (156.50); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 103.12 (105.12); Hamburg Amerika, 103.10 (103); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 103.50 (103); A.E.G., 89 (88.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 90 (90.25); Svenska Tandsticks, 302 (303); Polyphon, 237.50 (235); Siemens and Halske, 221.75 (223.25); Schuckert, 166.50 (165.50). Exchange on London, 20.37¼ (20.37); on Paris, 16.45½ (16.45½); on Amsterdam, 168.46 (168.47); on New York, 4.19¼ (4.19⅜). Short term money (30-55 days), 3½% (3½%); long term (55-90 days), 3½% (3½%); call money, 2%-4½% (2%-4½%).

FRANKFURT, June 21.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 135 (previous, 135); Darmstadter Bank, 210¼ (213); Preussische Hypotheken Bank, 149 (149); Metallbank and Metallurriche, 114 (114); Farbenindustrie, 158¼ (156⅝); Harpener Bergbau, 112½ (122); Mannesmann, 95½ (—); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 112 (113); Phönix Bergbau, 90 (90½); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerke, 130 (131); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 151¼ (150½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 160 (162); Siemens and Halske, 222 (222¼); Schuckert, 167 (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 145½ (145); Philipp Holzmann, 93 (93); Zellstoff Waldhof, 158 (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 103 (103¼); Hamburg Amerika, 103¼ (103½); Süddeutsche Zucker, 156½ (—); German Liquidation Loan, 58⅝ (58¼); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, 94¼ (94½); German Protectorate Loan, 3⅜ (3⅜); Anatolian Railway Loan, 14¼ (14¼); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 9¼ (9).

AMSTERDAM, June 21.—The Bourse was closed to-day.

VIENNA, June 21.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.30 (previous closing, 107.75); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn), 12.26 (12.35); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn) Pref., 93.25 (93.49); Oest. National-bank, 311 (313); Wiener Bank-verein, 18.20 (18.20); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.50 (47.60); Niederoest. Eskompte-Ges., 160.15 (160); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 25.75 (25); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 22.25 (22.25); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 169 (169); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 194.25 (192.50); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 47.40 (47.55); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, — (677.50); Oest. Alpen-Montan, 23.80 (23.90); Berg and Huettenwerke, 671 (685); Felten and Guilleaume, 58.40 (58.25); Galizo Karpathen Petroleum, 3.40 (—). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.75 (284.70); London, 34.42½ (34.42⅝); New York, 685 (685); Paris, 27.81 (27.79½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, June 21.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.75 (previous 92.76½); Consolidato 5%, 85 (85.17); Banca d'Italia, 1,930 (1,950); Banca Commerciale, 1,416 (1,417); Banco di Roma, 111 (111); Credito Italiano, 800 (801); Cosulich Navigazione, 87 (87); Meridionali, 1,260 (1,260); Navigazione Generale, 503½ (503); Cantoni Coats, 628 (622); Sois Chatillon, 250 (251); Snia Viscosa, 514 (514½); Ilva, 205 (205); Svenska Tandsticks, 302 (303); Polyphon, 237.50 (235); Siemens and Halske, 221.75 (223.25); Schuckert, 166.50 (165.50). Exchange on London, 20.37¼ (20.37); on Paris, 16.45½ (16.45½); on Amsterdam, 168.46 (168.47); on New York, 4.19¼ (4.19⅜). Short term money (30-55 days), 3½% (3½%); long term (55-90 days), 3½% (3½%); call money, 2%-4½% (2%-4½%).

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MILAN, June 21.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.75 (previous 92.76½); Consolidato 5%, 85 (85.17); Banca d'Italia, 1,930 (1,950); Banca Commerciale, 1,416 (1,417); Banco di Roma, 111 (111); Credito Italiano, 800 (801); Cosulich Navigazione, 87 (87); Meridionali, 1,260 (1,260); Navigazione Generale, 503½ (503); Cantoni Coats, 628 (622); Sois Chatillon, 250 (251); Snia Viscosa, 514 (514½); Ilva, 205 (205); Svenska Tandsticks, 302 (303); Polyphon, 237.50 (235); Siemens and Halske, 221.75 (223.25); Schuckert, 166.50 (165.50). Exchange on London, 20.37¼ (20.37); on Paris, 16.45½ (16.45½); on Amsterdam, 168.46 (168.47); on New York, 4.19¼ (4.19⅜). Short term money (30-55 days), 3½% (3½%); long term (55-90 days), 3½% (3½%); call money, 2%-4½% (2%-4½%).

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, June 21.—The coffee market opened steady, with December ¼ lower, and other positions unaltered, afterwards improved moderately and closed with December and March unchanged, and others ¼ higher on the day. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—July, 41 (previously 40¾); Sept., 37¾ (37½); Dec., 35¾ (35¼); March, 34¾ (34¾). Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

REVENUE AND ASSETS

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN A PERIOD OF DEPRESSION

The THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited (Incorporated in the Union of South Africa), was held in Johannesburg on Saturday, May 17 last.

Mr. L. A. POLLAK (the deputy-chairman of the corporation) presided, and in the course of his address said:—Gentlemen,—I have been asked by your chairman, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, to express his regret that he is unable to preside at this meeting to-day owing to his absence in Europe on important business in the interests of your corporation.

You will note that since our last meeting a change has taken place in the capital of your corporation. At December 31, 1928, the authorized capital was £4,000,000, while the issued capital was £3,718,453, divided into shares of £1 each. At the end of 1929 the authorized capital was £5,000,000, while the registered and issued capital was £4,000,000, divided into £2,000,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preferred stock and 4,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each. This rearrangement of the capital was approved at extraordinary general meetings of shareholders held on August 20 and September 5 of last year, when its advantages were fully explained to the shareholders. There is no need for me to repeat the remarks I made on those occasions, but since the splitting of the capital into Preferred stock and Ordinary shares has been carried into effect, your directors are more than ever convinced of the wisdom of this step.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning to the profit and loss account, the revenue from dividends, interest, share-dealing and other sources for the year amounted to £770,826, and after deducting general expenses £45,637 and expenditure on properties examined £4,221, a balance of £720,968 remains to be carried to appropriation account. This amount is some £50,000 less than the profit earned during 1928, but when I remind you of the severe depression in trade and industry which occurred in the latter part of last year, with its consequent effect on the diamond trade and Stock Exchange, I am sure you will agree that the results are very satisfactory. The total amount to the credit of appropriation account is £1,846,887, and details of how this is made up are shown in the accounts. Our reserve funds now amount to 50 per cent. of the issued capital of the company, apart from the Preferred stock dividend reserve fund. Out of the unappropriated balance, dividend No. 11, of 22½ per cent., or 2s. 3d. per share, declared on the Ordinary shares on February 19, 1930, has been paid and will be dealt with in the accounts for 1930.

I should like to point out that of the assets no less than £7,900,000 is represented by cash, Government and municipal securities, loans and sundry debtors, and debit balances. This amount represents 93 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public of £8,450,000. Satisfactory as this position is, I would add that certain transactions which were pending at the end of the year have since been concluded, and these resulted in the liquid assets of the corporation exceeding its total liabilities to the public.

GOLDMINING AND DIAMOND SITUATION

Last year your chairman in his speech commented upon the fact that 43 years after its establishment this industry was still making records, and in doing so he pointed out that this was occurring when the richest and most easily accessible ore had been mined. It is, therefore, of more than passing interest to note that in 1929 the output of the Witwatersrand mines reached the hitherto unequalled figure of 9,980,713 ounces of gold, worth £42,395,000; further, that the result of these operations permitted of an increase of £100,000 in the amount distributed by way of dividends as compared with 1928. While *prima facie* these achievements might be held to disclose a reassuring outlook, it is necessary to analyse in more detail the position before a considered judgment can be passed. If this is done, it will be found that, although there are certainly many encouraging features, signs are not wanting of the need of according the industry the most careful and sympathetic treatment if the prosperity of this great national asset is to be maintained at its present level.

I should like to make some reference to the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, Limited, owing to the greatly improved position of that company which has resulted from the development of the extensive deposit in the area north of the Orange River. The reserves so far developed on the main terrace are estimated to be 1,750,000 carats. The terrace has now a proved length of over 20 miles. So far no tests of this northernmost section have been made, but the work is in hand, and it is expected that the results will add a substantial carratage to the present estimates. Various well-known geologists have visited the area during the past year and have confirmed our own estimates of the great value of the discovery, at the same time predicting the existence of other diamond-bearing terraces at higher levels.

With regard to the diamond trade generally, I would say that, as a result of the efforts of the leaders of the industry in South Africa and elsewhere, the trade is basically sounder to-day than ever before in its history, and only needs a recovery in the world economic situation to reap the full benefit of the work which has been accomplished.

NORTHERN RHODESIA COPPER FIELDS

Although, as explained last year, your interests in this territory are now represented by your holding in the Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, the board decided to continue the practice of giving in its report a short résumé of the operations of the mining and prospecting companies in which the Rhodesian Anglo American is principally interested. With regard to your holding of Rhodesian Anglo American shares, I would refer to the issue of 1,500,000 shares last October at the price of 40s. per share. Your corporation subscribed for its *pro rata*, and in addition took up the shares, amounting to about 13 per cent. of the number offered, which were unapplied for and for which it was liable as guarantor of the issue. I would add that your corporation had partners in this underwriting. Almost simultaneously with this transaction the repercussions of the New York financial crisis reached London, and in the severe share slump which then occurred the price of Rhodesian Anglo Americans suffered with the rest. Regarded purely as a share operation, it might be argued that the acquisition of these shares was premature, in so far that very shortly afterwards they could have been bought at a substantially lower figure, but this, of course, is not the way to look at it. Our original interest was secured because we judged Northern Rhodesia to be a promising field for mining investment, and it has been extended as developments very definitely confirmed our first impression. This being so, our policy as a mining finance company must be to retain our interest in these fields and assist in bringing the properties to production by participating in the financial operations necessary for doing so.

ADVANTAGES TO THE EMPIRE

Copper is ever more largely and widely used in industry, and as a result its consumption over a number of years has shown a steady and important increase. With the world's growing industrial development, this tendency will continue, although in times of depression such as at present it may be temporarily checked. The energetic exploitation of the Northern Rhodesian copper fields will be most far-reaching in its effect. Considerable prominence has been given to the fact that in Northern Rhodesia the British Empire possesses its only large copper field. The advantages to the Empire attaching to the existence within its frontiers of important copper mines are too obvious to call for comment. Again, the development and operation of these properties should provide work for many for whom the opportunities of employment in England and other parts of the Empire are limited. Finally, their equipment will mean the placing of much-needed orders with the factories of Great Britain. The preparation of a copper mine for production entails the provision of vast quantities of material and machinery, and it will therefore be of interest to you to know that in respect of certain of the properties now being equipped probably as much as 80 per cent. of the orders will be placed in Britain. The proved and potential mineral resources of Northern Rhodesia are so considerable as to ensure great prosperity to the country and a handsome reward to all those connected with its mining developments.

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

Copies of the full report of the meeting may be obtained at the London office of the company, 5, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2.

MONEY MARKET

EASY CONDITIONS

SILVER'S FRESH LOW RECORD

Conditions in Lombard-street on Saturday were easy. For the renewal of day to day loans lenders other than the clearing banks reduced their charge a further ½ per cent. to 1½ per cent., and new money was freely obtainable on the same terms. Discount rates showed a weaker tendency. Most of the discount houses quoted $2^{7}/_{16}$ per cent. for three months bills, and there appeared to be some business at rates slightly below this figure. There was an inquiry for the new Treasury Bills for delivery this week at 2½ per cent. No further buying of short bills was reported on the part of the clearing banks. Payments to be made for new Treasury Bills during the current week exceed by £5,000,000 the amount of the maturing bills.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2	$2^{7}/_{16}$	$2^{7}/_{16}$	$2^{5}/_{16}$	$2^{5}/_{8}$

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
% $2^{13}/_{32}$	% $2^{15}/_{32}$	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅜—4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

To-day	New Zld. Govt., 5%, 1949	25%	£1,345,000
Tues.	West Ham Cpn., 5%, 1948-68	40%	£320,000
Wednes.	Newport Cpn., 5%, 1947-67	35%	£262,500

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Quiet conditions prevailed in the Foreign Exchange Market. The improvement of sterling in terms of the dollar was not maintained, the rate falling from $4.85^{13}/_{16}$ at the opening to $4.85^{12}/_{16}$, closing at $4.85 55-64—a net decline of 5-64c. The Montreal rate closed $^{1}/_{16}$c. lower at $4.85⅞. French francs were a little cheaper at 123.77½f. to the pound, as also were belgas at 34.82½. The Spanish exchange again moved widely; opening at about 41.50p., the rate rose to 41.90p., and closed at 41.85p. Swiss francs were in demand, the rate closing at 25.08½f. The German rate closed a trifle higher at 20.37|m. The Chinese tael depreciated from 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 5¾d., both the Shanghai and Hong-kong rates, however, being nominal. Indian rupees continued steady. The Buenos Aires rate declined $^{1}/_{32}$d. to $41^{19}/_{32}$d., but the Rio rate was a trifle higher at 5-35-64d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	June 21	June 20
New York	S to £	4.86⅔	4.85$^{13}/_{16}$–$^{15}/_{16}$	4.85⅞–86$^{1}/_{32}$
Montreal	S to £	4.86⅔	4.85$^{1}/_{2}$–85$^{3}/_{4}$	4.85⅝–83$^{7}/_{8}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.74-123.79	123.78-123.78
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82-34.83	34.82¼-83¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74-92.78	92.74-92.78
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.08$^{1}/_{2}$–09¼	25.00-25.09½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼-375¼	1743/4-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193	192¾-193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	41.50-41.9)	41.00-41.42½
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108$^{1}/_{2}$-10$^{3}/_{4}$	108$^{1}/_{4}$-10$^{3}/_{8}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09-12.09$^{3}/_{8}$	12.08$^{1}/_{2}$-09$^{1}/_{2}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.14¾-15¼	18.14¾-15¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15$^{1}/_{2}$-16¼	18.15½-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97$^{1}/_{16}$-97$^{3}/_{16}$	97$^{1}/_{16}$-97$^{3}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16$^{31}/_{32}$	1 5/16$^{31}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16$^{31}/_{32}$	1 5/16$^{31}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16$^{31}/_{32}$	1 5/16$^{31}/_{32}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 3/16-1 3/16$^{1}/_{2}$	1 3/16-1 3/16$^{1}/_{2}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.00$^{3}/_{16}$-20$^{7}/_{16}$	2.00$^{3}/_{32}$-15$^{29}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 5/8-1 6$^{1}/_{16}$	1 5/8-1 6$^{1}/_{32}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 23/32-2 23/32	2 23/32-2 23/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07$^{3}/_{4}$-08$^{3}/_{4}$	12.07$^{3}/_{4}$-08$^{3}/_{4}$
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2.00$^{1}/_{16}$

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL TRADE REPORTS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), June 21.—WHEAT—Demand for cargoes was slow and with lower North American closing advices, sellers were willing to make further concessions, but buyers did not respond. For a part cargo of 2,000 tons South Australian, per Sydie, May 20, B./L., 39s. was paid. Pacific white, June to Aug., was offered at 39s. 3d., No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July, at 35s. 6d.; No. 2, at 34s. 9d.; and Australian, afloat and loading, at 39s. For Rosafe, 62½lb., afloat, 36s. 3d. was asked and 35s. 9d. for Baril, 62½lb., June-July. Choice white Karachi, June, was obtainable at 37s.; and July at 36s. 9d. Parcels were in poor request at 3d. to 9d. under yesterday's rates. For No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), per Carnania, just sailed, 37s. 7½d. was accepted.

The wheat futures market closed dull and 5d. under yesterday. Business was done in Manitoba grade, July, at 35s. 10d.

	Per 480lb.	Open'g values	Noon values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		MANITOBA		GRADE	
July	.. ..	35 10	35 10	35 5	36 3
November	.. ..	36 10	36 10	36 11	37 4
		LONDON		GRADE	
July	.. ..	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 5
September	.. ..	34 3	34 3	34 3	34 8

MAIZE was steady with few offers. For La Plata July 1-15, 24s. was wanted, and 22s. 9d. for Danubian-Pont. shipping-shipped and Aug. Parcels closed steady with a quiet inquiry. La Plata, June-July, was reported to have been sold at 22s. 9d.

BARLEY continued quiet. Russian, Aug. and Sept. was held for 14s. 9d., and Oct. for 15s.

OATS were quiet at late rates. La Plata, July, 11s. 9d., and Aug., 12s.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended June 21 and so far this season (44 weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week	111,231	20,480	7,920
Average price ..	8s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 4d.
Same week last year	71,440	8,289	9,083
Average price ..	9s. 7d.	9s. 7d.	9s. 5d.
This season	9,279,486	11,082,403	1,858,795
Average price ..	9s. 2½d.	8s. 8½d.	7s. 0d.
Last season	10,497,787	11,931,146	2,738,550
Average price ..	9s. 8d.	10s. 7½d.	9s. 4d.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—WHEAT.—Parcels for shipment ruled quiet at 6d. to 9d. per qr. decline. No business was reported. Quotations:—No. 1 Northern Manitoba, July, 38s. 3d.; No. 2, 37s. 4½d.; No. 3, 36s. 10½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, July, 36s.; No. 5, 35s. 3d.; and No. 6, 29s.; No. 2 mixed winter, July, 31s. 6d.; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, June, 34s. 6d.; July, 34s. 3d.; Rosafe 62½lb., afloat, 35s. 6d.; Rosafe 63½lb., July, 37s.; Barusso 62½lb., July, 35s.; choice white Karachi, July, 36s. 6d. and French on sample, June-July, 32s. per qr. Spot parcels were quiet and easy. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 2d. per cental lower owing to weak American and Canadian overnight advices, but ruled steady at the decline on week-end covering, and closed ¾d. to ¾d. per cental down on the day. Sales, 100 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	7 3½	7 3¾	7 2¼	7 3	7 4¾
Oct.	7 4¾	7 5	7 4¾	7 5	7 5¾
Dec.	7 6¼	7 6¾	7 5¼	7 6¾	7 6¾

MAIZE.—La Plata parcels were quiet but firmer. May-June shipment sold at 22s. 9d., afloat was offered at 24s.; June-July, 22s. 7½d. value; July-Aug., 22s. 7½d., sellers; Aug.-Sept., 22s. 7½d.; Dan/Gal/Pon, sellers asking more money but demand slow. Argentine, June-July, 22s. 7½d.; July-Aug., 22s. 7½d.; No. 2 white flat Atlantic, quiet; July-Aug., 22s. 9d.; No. 6 round yellow, 22s. 3d. Spot parcels were firmer. La Plata yellow, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

OATS slow and easy. Chilean tawny, June-July, 12s. 9d.; July-Aug., 12s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., 12s. 6d. Plate oats unquoted.

FLOUR experienced a quiet trade at late rates.

CAMBRIDGE, June 21.—Wheat, 37s. 6d. to 38s. delivered to mill. There were no offers for barley. Oats 19s. 6d. to 19s.

GLOUCESTER, June 21.—English wheat was about unchanged at 38s. per 504lb., on rails. No oats, barley, or beans were on offer owing to the bar harvest. Values were about unchanged.

NORTHAMPTON, June 21.—There was little business and prices were unchanged. Wheat, 38s. to 39s.; oats, 20s.; barley, 25s. to 28s.

PETERBOROUGH, June 21.—There was not enough corn showing to test values.

LONDON, June 21.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Deliveries totalled 20,000 tons. Dealings were on a rather larger scale, but old crop potatoes have been practically cleared. Quotations:—Best Kidstand King Edward, £2 to £3 10s. per ton; New Jersey, 7s. to 8s.; and St. Malo, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt. in market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Ample and varied supplies met with a steady demand. Quotations:—English Muscat grapes, 1s. to 8s.; Hamburg grapes, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Belgian Royal grapes, 3s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; New Zealand apples, 6s. to 14s.; Tasmanian apples, 9s. to 14s.; Australian apples, 11s. to 14s. per box; New Zealand pears, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per tray; Australian pears, 14s. to 17s. per case; Canary bananas, 13s. to 22s. 6d. per crate; Jamaica bananas, 8s. to 9s. per box; gooseberries, 3s. to 4s. per half sieve; English cherries, 14s. to 20s. Belgian, 8s. to 12s. per half sieve; Southampton strawberries, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; Kent strawberries, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d. per chip; English peaches, 3s. to 42s.; Belgian peaches, 6s. to 18s.; nectarines, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen; Spanish melons, 2s. to 5s.; Spanish plums, 7s. to 8s.; Spanish apricots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per crate; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. to 3s. 6d. each; South African pines, 7s. to 8s. per box; hothouse melons, 3s. 6d. to 6s. each; Messina lemons, 12s. to 20s.; Naples lemons, 20s. to 30s. per case; Spanish oranges, 10s. to 21s.; Spanish oranges, 15s. to 22s. 6d.; South African oranges, 10s. to 21s. per case; Californian grapefruit, 20s. to 35s.; South African grapefruit, 25s. to 32s. 6d. per case; English tomatoes, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per 12lb. English bun peas, 4s. to 6s. 6d.; white peas, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; broad beans, 2s. 6d. per half bag; radishes, 1s. to 1s. 9d. per dozen bunches; cauliflowers, 3s. to 4s.; cabbages, 1s. to 2s. per dozen; round lettuce, 2s. to 3s. per box; beetroots, 4s. to 6s. per cwt.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The demand for the raw material has fallen to quite meagre proportions, the shrinkage being due to some spinners covered ordered press, but requirements, while in some quarters lower prices are looked for. Only a small business resulted in American growths, and in sympathy with futures quotations were reduced 5 points. Middling, 7.76d. per lb. Brazilian were in limited request at a decline of 5 points. Peruvian, fair, 7.06d. Fetches and quotations of a slow sale, and Egyptian smooth and Tanguis were 5 points easier. Good fair smooth, 8.86d.; and good fair Tanguis, 8.31d. Egyptian quieter at a decline of 5 to 10 points. Fair Sakellaridis, 12.34d.; and f.g.f. Upper, 9.23d. African met with a moderate inquiry and quoted 5 points lower. Middling West, 7.66d.; and good fair East, 8.31d. East Indian were quiet at a loss of 5 points. Fine m.g. Broach., 5.50d., and fine No. 1 Comra., 4.85d. per lb.

American futures.—The market was due to open several points dearer, but with a fair amount of Continental selling trading began with a decline of 3 to 5 points. At the morning were on values had a further sagging tendency under local liquidation, while trade calling was rather disappointing, and the market closed barely steady, 6 to 10 points down on the day.

Egyptian futures.—The Sakellaridis contract opened 2 lower and with local and foreign selling the market closed quiet at a decline on the day of 9 points. The Upper contract closed quiet, 8 to 10 points down. Closing values:—Sakellaridis:—June, 13.22; July, 11.35; Aug., 11.22; Sept., 11.32; Oct., 11.45; Nov., 11.37; Dec., 11.47; Jan., 11.48; Feb., 11.55; March, 11.63; April, 11.70; May, 11.73; June, 11.73. Upper and Pilion:—June, 8.84; July, 8.84; Aug., 8.79; Sept., 8.77; Oct., 8.34; Nov., 8.35; Dec., 8.38; Jan., 8.45; Feb., 8.50; March, 8.56; April, 8.61; May, 8.65; June, 8.70.

The Kenyon and miscellaneous contract after a small trade closed easy 7 to 9 points lower on the day. Closing values:—June, 7.29; July, 7.19; August, 7.14; Sept., 7.13; Oct., 6.97; Nov., 6.97; Dec., 6.97; Jan., 6.96; Feb., 7.01; March, 7.05; April, 7.02; May, 7.09 June, 7.12.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American, Brazilian, &c.	1,000	1,000	100	100	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	100	100	—	—	—	—
African, &c.	300	300	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	100	100	—	—	1,072	1,072
E. Indian, &c.	300	300	—	—	—	—
Total this week	1,800	1,800	100	100	1,072	1,072
Amer. Futures	To-day		Previous day			

Delivery	Hghst.	L'west	Closing	Hghst.	L'west	Closing
June ..	—	—	7.27	7.36	7.36	7.37
July ..	7.28	7.24	7.22	7.35	7.27	7.32
August ..	7.18	7.18	7.12	7.29	7.20	7.22
September ..	—	—	7.07	—	—	7.16
October ..	7.10	7.05	7.02	7.18	7.08	7.13
November ..	—	—	7.04	—	—	7.12
December ..	7.11	7.07	7.05	7.16	7.11	7.15
January ..	7.15	7.08	7.08	7.20	7.12	7.16
February ..	—	—	7.11	—	—	7.19
March ..	7.21	7.15	7.16	7.26	7.19	7.23
April ..	—	—	7.20	—	—	7.25
May ..	7.28	7.23	7.23	7.32	7.24	7.29
June ..	—	—	7.24	—	—	7.30
July ..	7.28	7.28	7.25	7.34	7.29	7.32
October ..	—	—	7.28	7.33	7.33	7.34
January (1932)	—	—	7.32	—	—	7.38

The following are stocks, &c., for week ended June 20:—

—	Import	Forward'd	Sales	Export	Great Britain Stock
American	11,592	17,400	4,846	422	350,520
Brazilian	5,081	3,590	2,610	108	134,800
Peruvian	6,491	1,912	2,290	175	63,500
Egyptian	1,526	2,562	2,200	1,083	40,080
Soudan	7,651	3,172	280	—	120,500
W Indian	321	157	120	—	4,230
E.African	323	797	1,590	583	90,350
S.African	—	—	40	—	—
W.Afr'can	985	433	200	—	40,830
Austral'n	—	—	—	—	—
E.Indian	29,730	2,532	600	372	98,610
Total ..	54,924	31,566	14,876	2,754	882,880
So far this year	2,622,923	2,448,645	1,262,800	125,763	—
Last year	3,017,000	2,700,000	1,540,000	135,586	951,000

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, June 21.—There is certainly some improvement in the demand for artificial silk fabrics, but it cannot be described as general or important. The absence of a normal demand from India and China continues to be felt keenly. The Colonies are giving a good deal of support, particularly Canada and New Zealand. West African markets are taking moderate quantities, and there has been a little more done both for Egypt and South America. Java and Singapore are content to pick up comparatively small quantities of high-class materials. Business for home consumption continues on a satisfactory and increasing scale. The weather has been favourable to movements of goods and this has led to replacement purchases of a substantial character in some cases. Crêpes and voiles have been purchased with a moderate amount of freedom, and some mixture cloths containing a large percentage of artificial silk yarn have also received considerable attention. Demand both for furnishing fabrics and corset cloths remains rather disappointing. Producers of first-quality acetate and viscose yarns are now finding it less difficult to move production, and in one or two directions some really good lines have been sold. The lower grades are still in plentiful supply, and sellers have to be content with poor prices.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, June 21.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at unchanged rates. Tate's A. T. cubes, 25s. 6d.; No. 1, 25s. 3d.; H. T. S., 25s.; crushed No. 1, 24s.; ditto, R., 28s. 6d.; nibs, 25s. 9d.; coffee crystals, 26s.; mineral water (2cwt. bags), 22s.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 22s.; Lyle's No. 1, 21s. 9d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 6d.; T. L. granulated, 21s. 3d.; icing (cwt. cases), 25s. 6d. icing (cwt. bags), 29s.; finest castor, 25s. 6d.; castor A., 25s.; ditto, B., 24s.; pulverized, 23s. 3d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 20s. 6d.; No. 6 crystals, 22s. 6d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 21s.6d.; T. L. granulated, 21s. 3d. For export:—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 23s. 1½d.; No. 3, 22s. 7½d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich, and Cantley, quoted 20s. 7½d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, prompt, quoted 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d., ex factory; T. L., ex refinery, 20s. 4½d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; white Java, July-Sept. and Oct.-Dec., quoted 8s. 4½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 10½d.; Nov.-Dec., ss. 11½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 9d., f.o.b., Danzig; 7,000 to 8,000 tons, Mauritius, 99 per cent., Sept.-Oct., sold at 11s. 11½d., c.i.f. Raw sugar was quiet; preferential, 96 per cent., June-July, quoted 10s. 3d., value San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., July, quoted 6s. 7½d.; Aug., 6s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls:—

10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
June ..	8 1½	7 10½	Dec. ..	8 9	8 6¾
Aug. ..	8 3	8 0¾			

Raw sugar futures were steady: Dec. delivery sold at 6s. 4½d.; March, at 7s. 3½d. Call:—

10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	6 0	5 10½	NEW CONTRACT		BASIS,
Sept. ..	6 0¾	5 10½	96 per cent.,	c.i.f.	
Oct. ..	6 2¼	6 0	Jan. ..	7 1½	7 0
Dec. ..	6 4½	6 3¼	March ..	7 3¾	7 2¾
			May ..	7 7½	7 6

Visible supplies of sugar are given by C. Czarnikow, Ltd., as follows:—

—	Date	1930	1929
United Kingdom ..	June 1	207,000	215,000
France	May 1	490,000	393,000
Germany	May 1	1,103,000	988,000
Czecho-Slovakia ..	June 1	356,000	320,000
Holland	May 1	490,000	393,000
Belgium	May 1	148,000	160,000
Poland	June 1	297,000	218,000
Europe		3,089,000	2,687,000
U.S.—Atlantic ports	June 1	784,000	920,000
Cuba—All ports ..	June 1	1,702,000	1,440,000
Cuba—Interior ..	June 1	1,885,000	1,185,000
Total tons		7,460,000	6,241,000
Previous total		7,298,000	6,488,000

COCOA.—Acera easier; fair fermented, June-July, mid crop, quoted 29s. 3d. per cwt., sellers; Oct.-Dec., 34s., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were quiet, no business being reported. Call (Accra cocoa):—

11 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
July ..	36 3	35 6	December	37 0	35 0
August ..	37 0	34 6	January ..	37 6	35 3
September ..	37 0	34 6	March ..	37 6	35 3

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. per cwt.; June-July, in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s. 10½d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, June-July, 10s. 9d. S.Q., July, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 12s. 3d., sellers. c.i.f. Brokens Burma No. 1a, June-July, quoted 11s. 4½d.; 2a, 10s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, June-July, doubles, quoted 15s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent. Saigon No. 1, June-July, singles, quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

SUGAR.—Brazil Bran were quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 11s. 3d. per cwt.; June-July, 10s. 6d., c.i.f., U.K. SAGO FLOUR was quiet. June-July quoted 9s. 7½d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, flake, Singapore, spot, quoted 27s.; June, 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, June-July, quoted 12s. 3d., value, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, June-July, quoted 13s., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 24s.; June, 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper was quiet and barely steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 11d. per lb.; Lampong, 10¾d.; white Muntok 1s. 1¾d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., June-Aug., quoted 9½d., value; Lampong, May-July sold at 9¼d.; Aug.-Oct. at 8½d.; white Muntok, May-July quoted 11½d., sellers; Aug.-Oct. sold at 10¾d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet: Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¾d.; May-July, quoted 11½d.; Aug.-Oct., 11s.; value, c.i.f. Pimento quiet; spot quoted 8d.; July-Aug., 7½s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet and barely steady. Smoked sheet, spot and July, sold at 6d. per lb., and value; July-Sept. at 6½d., and value; Oct.-Dec. from 6½d. to 6¼d., and buyers; Jan.-March from 6⅝d. to 6½d., and buyers; April-June quoted 6¾d., buyers; Jan.-Dec., 7d., value. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 14¼d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, June-July, quoted 23s., sellers, c.i.f.

SUMLAC.—Spot market was quiet. TN orange, basis fair, quoted 115s. per cwt.; AC, 130s.; fine orange, 140s. to 240s., sellers. Futures were quiet; TN, Aug. delivery, quoted 97s., sellers; Oct. delivery, 100s., sellers. Shipment, August-Sept., quoted 97s., sellers; Aug.-Oct., quoted 90s.; Sept.-Oct., 96s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated June 21 gives:—Spot, Rs.42, paid; July, Rs.43, sellers; Aug., Rs.43, buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were quiet but steady. Grade J, June-Aug., quoted £23 per ton, value; K sold at £22 5s.; and value; L, No. 1, £22, value; No. 2, £20 15s., value; M, No. 1, £20 10s., buyers; No. 2, £20 5s., value, c.i.f. African sisal quiet; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, July-Sept., quoted £25 15s., value; f.a.q., £25 5s., value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal nominal.

JUTE.—Calcutta market was closed and will remain closed on all Saturdays during June.

COPRA was quiet. Singapore, f.m.s., July, quoted £18 10s. per ton, buyers; Aug., £18 12s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., July, quoted £19 5s., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., shipment quoted £16 10s., buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), June-July, quoted £18 2s. 6d., sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £17 17s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened irregular with prices 1½d. per cwt. higher to ¼d. lower. A moderate business was recorded during the short session, comprising Dec. at 7s. 6½d., and March at 7s. 10d. Towards the close, however, there was freer selling, and the final tone was easy with prices unchanged to ½d. lower on the day.

—	Opening	Closing
June	7/11¾s.-7/0¾b.	7/11¾s.-7/0¾b.
July	7/11¾s.-7/0¾b.	7/11¾s.-7/0¾b.
August	7/2 paid	7/11¾s.-7/0½b.
October	7/4½s.-7/3½b.	7/4s.-7/3b.
December	7/7s.-7/6b.	7/6½s.-7/5½b.
January	7/8s.-7/7b.	7/7 paid
March	7/10¾s.-7/9½b.	7/10¼s.-7/9½b.
May	8/1½ paid	8/1s.-8/0b.
August	8/5 paid	8/3½s.-8/4½b.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), June 21.—LINSEED was firm, but trading was slow. Quotations were advanced July-Aug. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per ton. Calcutta, June-July and July-Aug., quoted £18 5s.; bold Bombay, June-July and July-Aug., £18 12s. 6d., sellers; La Plata, June-July and July-Aug., to Hull, £16 15s.; and Aug.-Sept., £16 17s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet and unaltered. Toria to Hull-Continent, June-July and Aug.-Sept., 114s.; Jumbo, June-July, £9, sellers. CONTOSSEED was steady but inactive. Egyptian black to Hull, July and Aug., £6 15s.; Sept., £6 16s. 3d.; Sept. (new), £7 2s. 6d., sellers; Sakellaridis, July and Aug., £6 5s.; Sept., £6 6s. 3d., sellers; Bombay, June-July, to Hull, £6, sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, June-July, to Hull, £14, sellers. GROUNDNUTS were firm and dearer: Coromandel, machined, to Rotterdam-Hamburg, June-July, £14 5s.; July-Aug., £14 7s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., £14 11s. 3d., sellers; Sept.-Oct., £14 12s. 6d., paid. PALM KERNELS were steady. To Liverpool-Hamburg, July-Aug., £12 6s. 3d.; Aug.-Sept., £12 11s. 3d.; Sept.-Oct., £12 15s.; and Oct.-Nov., £12 18s. 9d., sellers, with buyers 2s. 6d. under these figures. LINSEED OIL was steady. Spot, ex mill, £43 nominal; July, £40; July-Aug., £39 7s. 6d.; and Sept.-Dec., £37, naked. RAPE OIL was inactive. Crude extracted, £36; technical refined, £37 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £27 10s.; refined common edible, £32 10s.; and deodorized, £34 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet. American, spot, 39s. 6d.; July to Dec., 39s. per cwt.

HULL, June 21.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £42 10s.; June, £41 15s.; July-Aug., £40 10s.; Sept.-Dec., £38 per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £27; edible refined, spot, £32 10s.; technical, spot, £30 5s.; deodorized, spot, £32 10s. per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude 5½ per cent., spot, £38 10s. per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed extracted, spot, £31; deodorized, spot, £35 per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £28 10s.; deodorized, spot, £32 per ton. RAPE OIL.—Crushed extracted, spot, £34; refined, spot, £36 per ton. CASTOR OIL.—Pharmaceutical, spot, 93s. Sept.-Oct., 96s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated June 21 gives:—Spot, Rs.42, paid; July, Rs.43, sellers; Aug., Rs.43, buyers.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, June 21.—COAL.—Dullness is still the main characteristic of the Scottish coal market. The mild weather has brought further contraction in house requirements, so that notwithstanding the restriction of output by the pits, over two months plentiful supplies are available for export. Unfortunately, owing to various causes—heavy stocks abroad, a slowing down of industry, and keen Polish competition—this business is tending rather to contract than to expand, and the collieries as a result are mostly finding great difficulty in keeping stocks within bounds. Values are therefore easy for the most part, and largely nominal. Washed nuts provide an exception to the general trend, but this is due more to the reduction in supplies owing to the curtailment in output of round coal than to any increase in business.

Work of success with the tenders for the Swedish State Railway contracts has dictated the necessity for a new adjustment of values, so that some interest is being shown in another Swedish inquiry, although this is only for some 8,000 tons. Any further reduction would, however, be accepted for near-at-hand business only. In view of the uncertainty of the outlook owing to the Coal Bill, neither collieries nor second hands are disposed to commit themselves in extensive forward dealings even at current prices. A fair inquiry is in circulation for requirements over the remainder of the year, notably of washed nuts, but, of course, in the circumstances little progress is made. Best, of course, in the circumstances little progress is made. Best shipment prices are approximately as follows:—

LANARKSHIRE.—Rit best, 13s. 3d.; splint best, 15s.; splint second, 14s.; navigation second, 14s. 6d.; Hartley, 16s.—all per ton f.o.b. Glasgow. Steam, 13s. 6d.; trebles, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; doubles, 11s. 6d.; singles, 11s.; pearls, 11s.; dross, 9s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

FIFE.—Screened navigation, 18s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; first-class steam, 12s. 6d.; third-class steam, 10s. 3d.; trebles, 12s. to 14s.; doubles, 11s. 9d. to 12s.; singles, 11s.; pearls, 10s. 9d.—all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

LOTHIANS.—Prime steam, 11s. 6d.; secondary steam, 11s.; trebles, 12s.; doubles, 11s. 6d.; singles, 11s. 3d.; pearls, 10s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

AYRSHIRE.—Unscreened navigation, 12s.; jewel, 16s.; steam, 13s. 3d.; trebles, 12s. 6d.; doubles, 11s. 6d.; singles, 11s. 6d.; pearls, 11s.; dross, 10s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon.

IRON AND STEEL.—Further shipbuilding orders placed on the Clyde relate *inter alia* to two liners for the P. and O. Company, and ensure a fair measure of activity in the closing months of the year. Meantime, however, the yards are rapidly completing the work on the stocks, so that a period of quietude seems in prospect. The existing condition of shipbuilding finds reflection at the steel works, where, owing to the lack of adequate specifications, makers find difficulty in keeping plant in regular operation. No compensatory work is secured from other directions, the seasonal falling off in business being accentuated by world trade depression and keen competition by Continental producers. Eastern unsettlement and tariff obstacles in Australia are seriously affecting business in some of the consuming branches, which condition, of course, likewise reflects on steel trade activity. During the week makers considered the advisability of lowering prices, but concluded that any further movement meantime would probably provide little, if any, stimulus to demand.

The sheet and tube trades are those principally influenced by Eastern conditions, although these have still one or two bright features; oil-drum, metal-container, and special purposes provide a fair outlet in the former, while large pipes are moving well in the latter. Re-rollers and wrought-iron makers are mostly poorly employed and, not surprising, demand is slow for Scottish pig iron. It is considered likely that further furnaces will shortly be blown out, although possibly this is not unconnected with a deal at present reported to be under negotiation.

Current quotations are:—

—	Home £ s. d.	Export £ s. d.
Scotch "crown" bars ..	10 5 0	9 15 0
Sections (angle basis) ..	*8 7 6	7 7 6
Steel ship plates ..	*8 15 0	7 15 0
Boiler plates	10 10 0	10 10 0
Steel bars (re-rolled) ..	7 12 6	7 12 6
Black steel sheets, 1/3 in.	9 0 0	8 15 0
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g. ..	12 15 0	12 5 0
Fig iron, No. 3	3 18 0	—
Hematite	4 1 0	—
Heavy steel scrap	2 12 6	—
Cast iron machinery scrap ..	3 5 0	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, June 21.—COAL.—The export coal trade has been exceptionally quiet throughout the week, and the depression in the trade generally was accentuated by the approach of the Race Week holidays. Production has been considerably curtailed and further short-time working is probable for the next couple of months. In the matter of price there has been no change on the week, but indications point to reductions being accepted for all classes of coal in order to effect a clearance. Large and small steam descriptions were weakly held, while bunker coals were offered in excess of supply, owing mainly to to the lessened shipping activity. Gas coke was steadily held in price, but other makes favoured buyers. New inquiries included 18,000 tons of gas coal for shipment over July-Dec. to the Belfast gas works; 3,000 tons of gas coals for Fredrikstad, July; and 8,000 tons steam coal for Swedish East Coast Railways, over July-Sept. The Antwerp electricity works requires offers of 200,000 tons of coking and unscreened small coal and anthracite for shipment over the ensuing six months. The Norrkoping gas works purchased 4,000 tons of Wear special gas coal at 20s. 6d., c.i.f.; the Lanscrona gas works bought 5,500 tons of Wear special gas coals at 20s. 3½d., c.i.f., and the Ystadt gas works bought 2,000 tons of Wear special gas coals at 20s. 3d. per ton, c.i.f.—all for shipment over July-Aug. Prices were approximately:—

—	June 21	June 14
Best Blyth large ..	13/6	13/6
Best Blyth small ..	10/0	10/0
Tyne prime small ..	10/6	10/6
Tyne prime large ..	12/9	12/9
Bunkers	13/0 to 14/3	13/0 to 14/3
Gas coal (best)	15/6 to 16/0	15/6 to 16/0
Coking coal	13/0 to 13/6	13/0 to 13/6
Manufacturing fuel ..	14/0 to 16/0	14/0 to 16/0
Gas coke	21/6	21/6
Furnace coke	17/3 to 18/0	17/3 to 18/0

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, June 21.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official weekly report).—Supplies for the week ended to-day were 8,159 tons, as against 8,297 tons in the corresponding week last year. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 81.7 per cent. of the beef supplies, as against 83.2 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 83.3 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 84.4 per cent. same week last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 41.7 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 54.8 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was imported, 54.9 per cent., as against 48.5 per cent. a year ago. Imported rabbits formed 100 per cent., as against 87.5 per cent. same week last year. Imported eggs formed 46.8 per cent., as against 44.4 per cent. a year ago; and imported butter, cheese, 70.5 per cent., as against 73.3 per cent. same week last year. The quantity of fresh killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 1,523 tons, as against 6,168 tons of chilled and frozen meat.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—With 45 tons arriving by steamer supplies amounted to 529 tons. Salmon was in small supply at firm rates, and selected plaice and cod also sold well. Only light supplies were unsold at the close. Quotations:—Salmon, English, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.; Scotch, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; Irish, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.; Norwegian, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; grilse, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; salmon trout, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; soles, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d.; slips, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; mullet, 1s.; cod, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; plaice, 2s. to 3s.; large prawns, 1s. to 5s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; dory, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; turbot, 7s. to 10s.; brill, 8s. to 11s.; plaice and lemon soles, 6s. to 12s.; halibut, 14s. to 17s.; witches, 4s. to 9s.; megrims, 4s. to 6s.; live cod and roker, 3s. to 6s. 6d.; dead cod, 2s. 6d. to 6s.; Icelandic cod, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; haddocks, 2s. to 6s. 6d.; Iceland ditto, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; mackerel and gurnet, 3s. to 4s.; whiting, 2s. to 6s.; skate, 3s. to 10s.; hake, 7s. to 8s.; conger eels, 2s. to 4s.; English and Scotch fresh herrings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; dry haddocks, 7s. to 11s. 1d. per stone; steamer plaice, 30s. to 60s.; haddocks, 15s. to 25s. per trunk; live eels, 10s. to 26s.; and dead, 8s. to 22s. per draught; bloaters, 5s. to 7s.; kippers, 3s. to 6s.; fluke, 5s. to 6s. per lb.; English whitings, pink, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Dutch, 1s. 6d. per gallon; oysters, reliald, Dutch, 10s. to 20s.; Portuguese, 7s.; and American, 6s. to 8s. per 100.

GRIMSBY, June 21.—FISH.—A poor supply was landed from

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS for the Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 1st July, 1930, to the 15th July, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of the dividend payable on the 1st August, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
J. E. JAMES, Secretary.
Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, S.W.1.
21st June, 1930.

PLAISTOWE and Co., Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the DEBENTURE REGISTERS of this Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 23rd inst., to Tuesday, the 1st prox. (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Interest Warrants.
By Order of the Board,
J. J. WALSH, Secretary.
Minto-street, S.E.1. 20th June, 1930.

S. HOFFNUNG and Co., Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 12th of July, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Dividend Warrants payable in August.
By Order of the Board.
H. SPARE, Secretary.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company's Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from the 24th June to the 15th July, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Dividend Warrants for the 12 months ended the 31st March, 1930, payable on the 19th July, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
LESLIE C. GAMAGE, Secretary.
Company's Office, Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

THE INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the £75,000 Four per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, resulting from the conversion of 75,000 Preferred Shares of £1 each, numbered 725,001 to 800,000, and the £50,000 Deferred Stock, resulting from the conversion of 50,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each, numbered 1,150,001 to 1,200,000, will be CLOSED from the 25th June to the 4th July, 1930, both days included.
By Order of the Board,
H. CARLISLE, Secretary.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
20th June, 1930.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of Westminster Bank Limited will be CLOSED on the 1st July, 1930, for that day only, for the preparation of the Dividends payable 1st August, 1930.
Proprietors registered in the Books of the Company on the 30th instant will be entitled to the dividend on the number of shares then standing in their respective names.
F. MYTTON, Secretary.
41, Lothbury, E.C.2. 21st June, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
THE ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited.
£1,250,000 SIX per CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day DRAWN at the Offices of The Law Debenture Corporation, Limited, 24, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, for redemption at 103 per cent. on the 1st day of August, 1930 (when interest thereon will cease), in accordance with three coupons endorsed on said The Law Debenture Corporation, Limited, and of the undersigned Secretary:—

BONDS of £50 EACH.

91	182	223	450	544	574	607	630
643	733	805	814	832	847	877	927
1072	1194	1315	1336	1425	1536	1557	1579
1631	1846	1856	1959	2132	2147	2174	2197
2225	2442	2499	2528	2568	2657	2682	2725
2726	2791	2811	2815	2849	2968	3020	3022
3161	3178	3257	3263	3333	3455	3539	3662
3821	3901	3917	3923	3954	4007	4011	4114
4217	4417	4426	4522	4532	4563	4570	4575
4700	4731	4818	4840	4971	5081	5145	5162
5194	5226	5308	5311	5327	5348	5368	5419
5422	5470	5479	5480	5484	5498	5631	5810
5894	5960	6021	6142	6222	6284	6313	6329
6490	6512	6622	6624	6632	6740	6746	6838
6870	6881	6965	7004	7039	7050	7118	7156
7303	7328	7426	7476				

BONDS of £100 EACH.

6	23	101	111	162	193	207	238
250	300	334	342	397	468	479	550
611	638	784	789	899	978	1075	1095
1234	1567	1585	1614	1683	1718	1722	1757
1825	1834	2089	2106	2112	2159	2161	2200
2210	2218	2330	2378	2393	2421	2512	2541
2542	2546	2547	2567	2768	2825	2867	2876
2931	3041	3115	3155	3164	3197	3264	3280
3296	3353	3354	3397	3650	3653	3699	4010
4072	4129	4171	4211	4400	4419	4441	4481
4519	4520	4657	4829	4858	4864	4885	4955
5023	5054	5094	5139	5167	5551	5670	5909
5687	5720	5747	5794	5804	5984	6029	6091
6161	6306	6313	6360	6373	6486	6533	6571
6593	6606	6619	6727	6739	6981	7016	7195
7227	7255	7377	7451	7476	7706	7716	7928
7937	7939	8020	8036	8062	8367	8383	8498
8517	8663	8664	8681	8698	8709	8725	

124 Bonds of £50 each = £6,200
143 „ „ £100 „ = £14,300

267 Bonds £20,500

The Drawn Bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, can be presented for payment between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturdays excepted), at the offices of the British, Foreign, and Colonial Corporation, Limited, Nos. 61 to 67, Gresham-street, London, for payment at the rate of 103 per cent., together with accrued interest, and must be left three clear days for examination.
Dated 18th June, 1930.
H. A. WOODBRIDGE, Notary Public.
Firm: H. de Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT 4½ Per CENT. LOAN, 1888.—Notice is hereby given that under the operation of the Sinking Fund of this Loan the following NUMBERS, viz.:—

FOURTEEN BONDS of £500 each.

119	177	198	206	252	268	296
306	332	356	419	441	519	567 £7,000

SEVENTY-THREE BONDS of £100 each.

665	670	734	787	929	1079	1092
1108	1206	1242	1300	1606	1710	1841
1877	2199	2221	2222	2225	2382	2430
2431	2531	2532	2545	2560	2577	2682
2726	2843	2855	3002	3179	3212	3704
3448	3529	3541	3676	3718	3740	3755
3802	3890	4013	4035	4179	4238	4320
4362	4376	4387	4411	4436	4484	4497
4538	4562	4564	4567	4569	4604	4636
4683	4691	4693	4789	4806	4899	4948
5069	5092	5155	..	..	..	.. £7,300

were this day DRAWN by lot for redemption at the offices of the Midland Bank Limited, 5, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, in the presence of Santiago Monk, Esquire, Commercial Attaché to the Chilian Embassy, and of John Phillips Crowley, Notary Public, and the same are payable on and after the 1st day of July next at the offices of the said Bank.
The Bonds, with the Coupons attached of and from 1st January, 1931, to 1st July, 1935, must be left three clear days for examination between the hours of 11 and 3, Saturdays excepted.
London, the 20th day of June, 1930.
Per Pro MIDLAND BANK Limited, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
W. J. ABBOTT, Manager.
Countersigned: Santiago Monk, Commercial Attaché to the Chilian Embassy.
Not. Pub.—Firm: Grain and Sons, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

BONDS CANCELLED
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. ANNUITIES.—Notice is hereby given that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the above Loans, the following £26,120 of Series "A," £35,900 of Series "B," and £36,220 of Series "C" have been PURCHASED, withdrawn from circulation, and cancelled.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.
145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. 21st June, 1930.

CITY of BERLIN 6½ per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1927.—Notice is hereby given that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund per 1st July, 1930, in respect of the above Loan, BONDS of a nominal amount of £55,200 have been purchased, withdrawn from circulation, and duly CANCELLED.
J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.
London, 21st June, 1930.

NORWEGIAN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1911.—Hambros Bank Limited hereby state that they have received notice from the Norwegian Finance Department, Oslo, that the following BONDS of the above Loan, amounting to £10,740, were PURCHASED in Oslo and cancelled:—

Letter A.—No. 423
1 at £1,000 .. .. £1,000

Letter C.—Nos. 5344, 5346, 5367—68, 5377, 5398, 5400, 5402, 5404, 5408—9, 5437—38, 5516—18, 5535, 5552, 5586, 5619, 5636, 5639—42, 5646—49, 5651, 5658, 5695, 5705—06, 5713, 5723—24, 5809, 5822—24, 5826, 5874, 6027—28, 6032, 6040, 6067, 6084, 6109, 6114, 6116—20, 6129, 6184—85, 6234, 6243, 6256, 6258, 6291, 6333—34, 6427—28, 6434, 6513—14.
70 at £100 .. .. £7,000

Letter D.—Nos. 7592, 7677, 7684, 7692—93, 7699—7700, 7738, 7742—44, 7746—49, 7811—12, 7814—19, 7821—23, 7875, 7877, 7904—05, 7907, 7910—12, 7924—25, 7964, 7976—77, 8228—32, 8347, 8386—90, 8396, 8411—12, 8439, 8458, 8467—69, 8473—76, 8485—86, 8492, 8513—15, 8576—79, 8596—97, 8603, 8621, 8628—31, 8699—702, 9324—29, 9632, 9684—85, 9783—85, 9914, 9952—56, 10644, 11354—55, 11358, 11360.
137 at £20 .. .. £2,740

£10,740

were this day DRAWN by lot for redemption at the offices of the Midland Bank Limited, 5, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, in the presence of Santiago Monk, Esquire, Commercial Attaché to the Chilian Embassy, and of John Phillips Crowley, Notary Public, and the same are payable on and after the 1st day of July next at the offices of the said Bank.
The Bonds, with the Coupons attached of and from 1st January, 1931, to 1st July, 1935, must be left three clear days for examination between the hours of 11 and 3, Saturdays excepted.
London, the 20th day of June, 1930.
Per Pro MIDLAND BANK Limited, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
W. J. ABBOTT, Manager.
Countersigned: Santiago Monk, Commercial Attaché to the Chilian Embassy.
Not. Pub.—Firm: Grain and Sons, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

AKTIEBOLAGET KREUGER and TOLL PARTICIPATING DEBENTURES.
INTEREST at the rate of 30 per cent. (thirty Swedish Crowns per Debenture of 100 Crowns) will be PAYABLE 1st July, 1930.
Coupon No. 4 may be lodged for the payment of this interest at the Coupon Department (32, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4) of the undersigned, where listing forms are obtainable.
Coupons will be received between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, excepting on Saturdays, and must be left three clear business days for examination.
HIGGINSON and Co., Fiscal Agents of Aktiebolaget Kreuger and Toll.
80, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. 23rd June, 1930.

CITY of BERLIN 6 per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1927.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due on the 1st July next may be PRESENTED between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock at the Counting House of J. Henry Schröder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
London, 21st June, 1930.

CITY of BERGEN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1901.—The COUPONS falling due on the 30th June, 1930, on these Bonds may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted), at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 23rd June, 1930.

COMPAGNIE DES CHEMINS DE FER PORTUGAIS DE LA BEIRA ALTA.
Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 51 of first Rank and COUPON No. 14 of second Rank dated the 30th June, 1930, will be PAID at Frs.6.35 and Frs.12.85 each respectively on presentation in London at Westminster Bank Limited, 21, Lombard-street, E.C.; in Paris at the Comptoir National d'Escompte; in Lisbon by Messrs. H. Burnay and Company; and in Oporto at the Banco Allianca.

MONTENEGRO FIVE per CENT. LOAN, 1909.—Lloyds Bank Limited announce that they have received funds to meet PAYMENT of COUPON No. 20, due on the 1st January, 1920, and also for the PAYMENT of COUPON No. 41, due on the 1st July, 1930.
Coupons of each maturity should be listed upon separate forms and presented at the Coupon Office, 20, King William-street, London, E.C.4, either personally or through bankers. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

P.L.M. RAILWAY COMPANY SIX per CENT. STERLING BONDS, 1922.
CIE. des CHEMINS de FER de PARIS à LYON et à la MEDITERRANEE.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due on the 1st July next may be PRESENTED between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock at the Counting Houses of:—
Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
J. Henry Schröder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
London, 21st June, 1930.

SACHSENWERK LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, (Sachsenwerk Licht-und Kraft-Aktiengesellschaft, Niederseidlitz, Sachsen.)
At the General Meeting held on May it was decided to PAY the following DIVIDENDS:—
RM.1.75 on each Coupon No. 9 of the "A" Preference Shares of nom. RM.25 each.
RM.10 on each Coupon No. 9 of the "B" Preference Shares of nom. RM.100 each.
RM.1.50 on each Coupon No. 27 of the Ordinary Shares of nom. RM.20 each.
RM.7.50 on each Coupon No. 27 of the Ordinary Shares of nom. RM.100 each.
RM.75 on each Coupon No. 27 of the Ordinary Shares of nom. RM.1,000 each.
RM.1.20 on each Coupon No. 5 of the Profit Sharing Certificates of nom. RM.30 each.
Less 10 per cent. German Income-tax in all cases.
Coupons can be encashed during the usual business hours, at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or with any of the usual Paying Agents.
Niederseidlitz, 14th June, 1930.
SACHSENWERK LICHT-UND KRAFT-AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT.
By Order of the Board.

STATE of BAHIA FIVE per CENT. FUNDING LOAN, 1913.
STATE of BAHIA SIX per CENT. TREASURY BILLS, 1918.
STATE of BAHIA FIVE per CENT. FUNDING LOAN, 1928.
Notice is hereby given that COUPONS due 1st July, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date.
Notice is also given that a drawing has been made of 2,960 Six per Cent. Treasury Bills, Series "D," for repayment on the 1st July, 1930.
Interest due 1st July, 1930, on the remaining Bills of this series not drawn for repayment, and also on Series "E" Bills, will be paid against presentation of the relative Bills for marking.
The aforementioned Coupons and Bills may now be presented at the offices of the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, 117, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on forms where listing forms and also copies of the drawing may be obtained.
Provincial and foreign holders must forward their Coupons and Bills through their bankers, as in no circumstances will payment be made through the post.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, Limited.
SIX per CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.
Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 9 in respect of Interest for the Half-Year to 1st July, 1930, will be PAYABLE after that date at Midland Bank Limited, 5, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Coupons must be lodged at the bank for examination three clear days previous to payment.
By Order,
C. TENNYSON, Secretary.
32-38, Osnaburgh-street, London, N.W.1.
June 23rd, 1930.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
SIX per CENT. GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.
Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 21, representing interest for the six months to the 30th June, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date by:—
Messrs. Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2.
The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Coupon Offices, 10, Clements-lane, King William-street, E.C.4.
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus-place, London Wall, E.C.2.
from whom lists may be obtained. Coupons must be presented between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted), and must be left three clear days for examination.
By Order of the Board,
C. McL. CAREY, Secretary.
3, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.
21st June, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES TO BEARER IN THE
BEIRA JUNCTION RAILWAY (PORT BEIRA to FONTESVILLE) Limited.
In accordance with the Scheme of Amalgamation, the British South Africa Company is now prepared to receive Certificates to Bearer in the Beira Junction Railway (Port Beira to Fontesville), Limited, to be exchanged for British South Africa Company Certificates to Bearer to Shares in the Beira Railway Company, Limited, in the proportion of two Beira Railway Shares for every five shares in the Beira Junction Railway (Port Beira to Fontesville), Limited.
Fractions of Beira Railway Shares will be paid for in cash, at the price of 8s. 4d. for each Beira Junction Share.
For this purpose, Certificates to Bearer in the Beira Junction Railway (Port Beira to Fontesville), Limited, with Coupons No. 1-20 attached, must be lodged at the Offices of the British South Africa Company, 10, Rhodesia House, 2, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2, forthwith.
As a part of the Scheme of Amalgamation, holders of Beira Junction Railway Company's Certificates to Bearer will, in addition, be entitled to apply for one new share, of the price of 20s. 9d. per share, in the Beira Railway Company, Limited, for every two Beira Railway Company Shares which they receive under the terms of the Scheme. Forms of application for such new shares will be issued to holders of Beira Junction Company Shares when they lodge their Certificates to Bearer for exchange. A form of application for additional shares, should same be required, will also be issued.
Payment in full upon application must be made and the List of Applications will be closed on the 15th July, 1930, after which date no further applications can be received.
Dated the 21st day of June, 1930.
THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY,
P. J. BAIRD, Secretary.
Rhodesia House, 2, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF TITLE TO SHARES IN THE
BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that an issue of 350,000 new shares in the Beira Railway Company, Limited, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares held, is now being made, at the price of 20s. 9d. per share. Holders of British South Africa Company Certificates of Title to Shares in the Beira Railway Company, Limited, must deposit Coupon No. 3, cut off from the said Certificates, as proof of ownership of the shares.
Forms for listing coupons and applying for the new shares can be obtained from the Westminster Bank, Limited, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.2, which Bank will accept the deposit of coupons.
A Form of Application for additional shares will also be issued.
Coupons lodged will be retained until the Application List for the new shares is closed, when they will be returned to the Holders in accordance with their instructions.
Payment in full upon application must be made, and the List of Applications will close on the 15th day of July, 1930, after which date no applications can be received.
Companhia de Mocambique Certificates of Title to Shares in the Beira Railway Company, Limited, will be issued to such applicants in due course, in exchange for the receipt issued at the time of payment.
A brokerage of 1½d. per share will be paid on all applications bearing the stamp of a recognised Banker, Broker, or Agent.
This Notice does not refer to holders of Registered Shares, to whom Application Forms are being posted direct.
Dated the 21st day of June, 1930.
COMPANHIA DE MOCAMBIQUE.
M. VINET, Secretary, to the London Committee.
3, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

RAILWAYS.
FOUR-WHEELED COVERED WAGONS (Metre Gauge).
The Consulting Engineers to the Mysore Railways (Mysore Railway Company, Limited), Messrs. Palmer and Tritton, 55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1) invite TENDERS for 60 COVERED WAGONS.
Specifications and Tender Forms can be obtained from their office on payment of 5s. (which will not be returned).
Tenders must be submitted not later than Wednesday, 16th July, 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ELEANOR KATHLEEN STAFFORD SIDNEY Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ELEANOR KATHLEEN STAFFORD SIDNEY late of The Old Lodge Limpsfield in the County of Surrey Spinster who died on the 7th day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved by William Stafford Sidney and Frank Kimber Bull the Executors therein named in the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th day of June 1930 are hereby required to send particulars of their claims in writing to us the undersigned on or before the 25th day of August 1930 after which date the Executors will distribute the estate having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Dated this 19th day of June 1930.
KIMBER BULL HOWLAND CLAPPE & Co. 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Executors.

MISS ANNA ISHAM, deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MISS ANNA ISHAM late of Bratton, Beechwood-avenue, Weybridge, in the County of Surrey deceased who died on the 15th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 7th day of June 1930, by Richard Cooper one of the Executors therein named are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims to us the undersigned as Solicitors to the said Executor on or before the 28th day of August 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall have then had notice, and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of June 1930
METCALFE HUSSEY & HULBERT, 10, Newsquare, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

MRS. LAURA SOUTHARD RIVIÈRE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of Mrs. LAURA SOUTHARD RIVIÈRE late of 13, Bruton-street, London, W.1, formerly of 12a, Berkeley-square, in the County of London (who died on the 11th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved by Henry Gilbey Rivière, George Gilbey Rivière and Ronald Elliot Cunningham the Executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 28th day of May 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 30th day of August, 1930. And notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of June, 1930.
LEE & PEMBERTONS 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

NEIL ARNOTT Deceased.—Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended). Notice is hereby given:—
1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the Estate of NEIL ARNOTT late of 47 Upper Brook Street in the County of London Doctor of Medicine deceased who died intestate on the 16th day of June 1929 and to whose estate Letters of Administration were on the 14th day of October 1929 granted to Silvia Winifred Arnott of 12 St. Paul's Mansions Hammersmith Midsex in the County of London Widow by the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitors of the said administratrix on or before the 25th day of August 1930.
2. That after that day the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she then has notice and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim she shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 18th day of June 1930.
MERRIMANS 2 Whitefriars Court, Temple, E.C.4 Solicitors for the Administratrix.

RE Mrs. DORA MARY CRAWFORD (deceased). Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of MARY CRAWFORD, late of 93, King's-road Brighton in the County of Sussex, formerly of 42 Artillery Mansions, Westminster in the County of Middlesex, Widow, deceased (who died on the 4th day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 17th day of June 1930 by Major General Alexander Anderson McHardy and Mrs. Mary Moore Holroyd the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of their debts, claims, or demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 28th day of August 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall have then had notice, and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of June, 1930.
ZABELL & CROWE 11 Queen Victoria-street London E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE MARY MacGREGOR deceased. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claim or demands upon or against the estate of MARY MacGREGOR late of The Glebe Farmer Hill, Moulton in the County of Cambridge Widow (who died on the 15th day of June 1929 and whose Will was proved by John MacGregor of Garden House Gartmore in the County of Perth Farmer and David Howard Lloyd of Newmarket in the County of Suffolk Solicitor the Executors therein named on the 22nd day of December 1929 in the Ipswich District Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the said Executors on or before the 31st day of September next, and notice is hereby also given that after that date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of June 1930.
RUSTONS & LLOYD 11 Bilton Street, Newmarket. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE MARY ELIZABETH TOMKINS Deceased late of Number 48 Bembridge Crescent Southsea in the City of Portsmouth Spinster who died on the twenty-third day of March 1930. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to me the undersigned the Solicitor to the Executors of the Will of the said Mary Elizabeth Tomkins deceased on or before the First day of September 1930 after which the said Executors intend to distribute the Estate of the said Mary Elizabeth Tomkins deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by me.
Dated this twentieth day of June 1930.
ARTHUR E. LOCKYER, 1 Palmerston Road, Southsea Hants Solicitor to the Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1908 to 1917. In the Matter of PAGET & CHRISTIE, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND is about to be declared to unsecured creditors and any creditors who have not yet proved their debts are required on or before the seventh day of July 1930 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims to the undersigned F. R. M. de Paula, Chartered Accountant, of 17, Colenso Street, London, E.C.3 and in default thereof a final dividend will be declared without regard to such debts.
Dated this twentieth day of June 1930.
F. R. M. de PAULA, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. KENSINGTON FINE ART SOCIETY, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 26 Alfred Place West, South Kensington, London on Friday, the 27th day of June, 1930, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 239 and 240 of the said Act.
Dated this 20th day of June, 1930.
By order of the Board.
G. H. WILLIAMS Secretary.
Witness V. H. Stilgoe, 22 Conduit Street London W. Solicitor.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN ARBITRATION. Between LENA GOLDFIELDS Limited and the GOVERNMENT of THE UNION of SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.
Pursuant to an ORDER of Professor Dr. Otto Stutzer (Super-Arbitrator) and the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Scott, K.C. (Arbitrator for Lena Goldfields Ltd.) sitting as an International Court of Arbitration in London on Thursday the 19th June 1930, directing publication of the Lena Goldfields' Statement of Claims and the Orders of the Court made on the said 19th June 1930, the Secretariat of the Court of Arbitration publishes hereunder:—
(1) THE SAID ORDERS OF THE COURT of the 19th June 1930;
(2) THE STATEMENT OF CLAIMS of Lena Goldfields Ltd. dated 27th May 1930.

In ARBITRATION. Between the LENA GOLDFIELDS COMPANY Limited Claimants and The GOVERNMENT of the UNION of SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS Respondents.
London, Thursday, 19th June 1930.
ORDERS of THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.
The Court having heard Dr. Idelson as Counsel for the Lena Goldfields Company gives the following directions:—
1. It fixes the hearing for the 6th August next at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, at 11 a.m.
2. It orders the proofs and documents to be delivered by the Claimants to the Secretariat by the 19th July, such proofs to include all necessary information under paragraphs 8 and 13 of the Statement of Claim.
3. It gives leave for translation into Russian to be dispensed with unless the Russian Government decides to be represented in the arbitration.
4. It gives leave to dispense with German translation of the correspondence and by concession agreement. Other questions of translation to be dealt with by the Secretariat.
5. It gives leave to the Russian Government, if it desires, to avail itself thereof:
(a) to file a defence and counterclaim (if any) on or before the 19th July.
(b) to make such application as to place of trial, evidence or any other matter, as it may be advised, on giving four clear days' previous notice to expire not later than the 19th July, such notice to be sent by telegram to the Super-Arbiter direct and simultaneously to the Lena Goldfields Company Ltd.
6. It directs that copies of the Lena Goldfields Company's Statement of Claim and the orders of the Court made to-day be sent by registered post by the Secretariat, to the Russian Government, and also published in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in Berlin and The Times in London.
TO THE ARBITRATION COURT.
STATEMENT OF CLAIMS
of
LENA GOLDFIELDS LIMITED
against
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.
1. On the 14th November 1925 the Government of the U.S.S.R. (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") entered into a Concession Agreement with the Lena Goldfields Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Lena"). The said Concession Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") was signed by a duly accredited representative of the Government and countersigned by an authorized representative of the Peoples Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Government.
2. Lena is an English Company of limited liability formed under the law of England in 1908. It always had and at the time of the signing of the Agreement still possessed large interests in Russia (a State to which U.S.S.R. succeeded).
3. The Agreement included properties and interests of Lena and three other companies, viz.: The Sissert Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Sissert") the Lena District Mining Company (hereinafter referred to as "Lenskoie") and the Altai Mining District Company (hereinafter referred to as "Altai").
4. At the time of the signing of the Agreement Lena, Sissert, Lenskoie and Altai and the shareholders and creditors of Lena, Sissert, Lenskoie and Altai had large claims against the Government.
5. Under the Agreement Lena undertook to waive and liquidate the claims referred to in paragraph 4 above (Schedule 3) and also to perform the manifold and heavy obligations specified throughout the Agreement to finance and work the concession.
6. In consideration of the said undertakings by Lena the Government undertook to transfer to Lena within specified periods certain properties and chattels and to grant to Lena peaceful enjoyment of its properties and chattels and protection for its employees and further to assure to Lena certain conditions for its work in the U.S.S.R. specified in the Agreement and referred to hereinafter.
7. Lena now submits to the Arbitration Court (for convenience following the order of Articles of the Agreement without reference to the relative importance of the breaches) that the Government has failed to comply with its express undertakings as follows:—
(a) It failed to transfer to Lena the whole of the properties and chattels forming the subject-matter of the concession (Articles 1 to 9).
(b) It failed to transfer to Lena certain properties and chattels within the time fixed by the Agreement (Article 10).
(c) It prevented Lena from securing supplies of raw materials, food, clothing and other goods (Articles 17 and 18).
(d) It prevented Lena from freely selling products of Lena on the markets of the U.S.S.R. (Articles 20 and 21).
(e) It failed to secure for Lena on the footing of equality with State enterprises the necessary facilities for transport (Articles 22 and 23).
(f) It prevented Lena from freely disposing of its capital and funds by withholding the grant of a transfer of Lena's moneys from the U.S.S.R. to other countries (Article 29).
(g) It failed to give protection to Lena's property in the U.S.S.R. from larceny robbery and arson (Article 35).
(h) It failed to respect the immunity of Lena's business in U.S.S.R. from auditing or investigating by the Government (Article 68).
(i) It levied and permitted to be levied dues and impositions from which Lena was freed by the Agreement (Article 69).
(j) It failed to assure to Lena the rights and privileges for its employees and workmen specified in the Agreement (Article 71).
(k) It failed to respect the inviolability of the Agreement provided for by Article 76.
(l) It failed to respect and assure the immunity of Lena's property from any seizure other than pursuant to a judgment of a Court of Law or of an Arbitration Court (Article 77).
(m) It failed to extend to Lena's subsidiary undertakings in the U.S.S.R. Lena's rights and privileges as specified in the Agreement (Article 78).
(n) It failed to extend to Lena the enjoyment of rights and privileges specified in Article 79 of the Agreement.
(o) It prevented Lena from freely supplying certain classes of Lena's workmen and employees with food and other goods from abroad (Article 92).
8. All the breaches referred to above will be proved to the Court by production of the necessary evidence documentary and oral in such form as the Court may direct.
9. Both parties to the Agreement undertook to base their mutual relations on
(a) goodwill,
(b) good faith and
(c) on reasonable interpretation of the terms of the Agreement (Article 80).
(a) The solemn assurance of goodwill of the Government to Lena was the most essential provision of the Agreement. The U.S.S.R. as its name constitution and policy show was at the time of the signing of the Agreement a Socialist State constantly attacking capitalism and private initiative and increasingly extending the State activity in industry and trade. The very existence and normal activity in that State of a private capitalist undertaking will of the Government to Lena in particular to its employees and workmen.
Lena has failed in increasingly grave degree and in increasingly numerous ways to show goodwill to Lena by persisting in all the above breaches by refraining from exercising its decisive influence in favour of Lena and its employees and workmen and by the Soviet State officials and the Government controlled press continuously and persistently to attack Lena's staff and workmen as class enemies, Soviet State and to hold up all who work for Lena to public h

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full of
CHARACTER and CHARM.

Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

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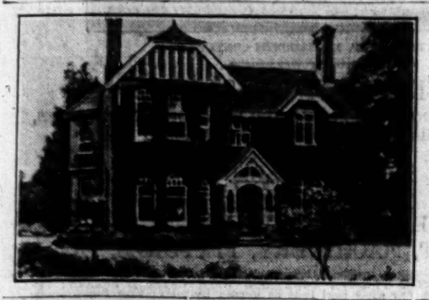

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All conveniences.

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MIDWAY between LONDON and BRIGHTON.—A charming BIJOU RESIDENCE in old-fashioned style; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; garage; pretty garden; small farmery and meadow, in all 4½ ACRES. PRICE only £2,400 FREEHOLD.—Particulars of WM. WOOD, SON and GARDNER, as above.

SURREY and SUSSEX BORDERS.—Just in the market.—Gentleman's delightful MODERN RESIDENCE, away from traffic; seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; conservatory; beautiful grounds; garage; farmery and meadow land, in all 17 ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,500.—Particulars of WM. WOOD, SON and GARDNER, as above.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 24)

WEST SUSSEX, near Horsham (just in the market).—Charming RESIDENCE on two floors, with fine views; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; beautifully laid out gardens of 2½ acres, tennis court, rock garden and pond, orchard, kitchen garden; electric light, central heating; garage and chauffeur's rooms. PRICE £3,500. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Apply Owner's Agents, Mr. A. R. RACKHAM, F.A.I., 31, Carfax, Horsham. Tele. 311.

WEST SUSSEX, near Maninas Heath, beautiful district.—Well-built (pre-War) Detached RESIDENCE on two floors; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen and scullery; picturesque garden and paddock of Two Acres; Garage. PRICE £1,500. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Apply Mr. A. R. RACKHAM, 31, Carfax, Horsham. Tele. 311.

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DELIGHTFUL MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
in perfect order throughout. Hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath, complete offices; company's gas, water and electric light, gas and modern drainage; central heating; TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES; garage for three; tennis lawn; lovely inexpensive grounds, including woodland.

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VERY MODERATE PRICE.
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BASINGSTOKE and READING.—Choice COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near village, Georgian type; hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; stabling, garage, and buildings; walk of fruit garden, THREE-ACRE orchard, paddock. Would sell with less land. Main water. Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
SEVEN ACRES. £3,000.

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
BATTLE and RYE (between).—A very attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE at a most reasonable figure; three reception, bath, and six bed; garage; electric light accessible.—Apply at once, JOHN BRAY and SONS, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

BERKSHIRE.—Near a town.—For SALE, an excellent HOUSE in ideal rural surroundings; six bed, two bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall; electric light, central heating; garage, and four acres; right away from road. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,500.—Apply W. B. MASON, Estate Agent, Windsor. Tele. No. 1.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS,
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£5,500. OR NEAR OFFER.
CHARLWOOD (near HORLEY), 1½ mile station.—Well-built detached RESIDENCE; three reception, good kitchen, bath room, four bed rooms, attic; company's water and gas; electric light available; garage, &c.; pretty gardens and paddock. Freehold.
TREDDIDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

CITY Man moving to Kent wishes to SELL at once Detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE; every improvement; garage; tennis; four bed, tiled bath, dining room, 33ft. lounge; electric light, constant hot water; parquet floors; 14 miles London. Take £1,750 or close. Excellent condition.
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FOR SALE, well-built LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE on private seaside resort; every modern convenience, gas, electric light, main drainage; two reception, four bed rooms, usual offices.—All particulars from New City Estate Office, near Bognor.

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GENUINE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE; four bed rooms, 2 bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; all surprisingly large rooms with modern fitments; garage, stabling, &c.; TWO ACRES of gardens and orchard. Lady desires to sell privately. AUCTION July 17th, unless previously sold, by THAKE and PAGINTON, Newbury. (4953.)

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HERNE BAY.—Well-built detached FREEHOLD LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, on Downs facing sea; lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), bath room (hot and cold water), garage and usual offices. 2,000 guineas. VACANT POSSESSION. Furniture (fine old) can be purchased if desired at valuation.—WILKEE and SON, Agents, Herne Bay.

HERTS and ESSEX BORDERS (high rural situation, near station).—16th CENTURY RESIDENCE, carefully restored and retaining original characteristics; three reception rooms, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths and ceilings, leaded lights, oak doors, &c., four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); workshop; garage and useful buildings; modern sanitation; electric light, Company's water; pretty garden, wooded orchard and SEVEN ACRES rich pasture. For SALE, with possession.—Photographs and details of Mr. GEORGE HERBERT, 14, Station-road, Hitchin.

HERTS.—Small CHARACTER HOUSE in charming country; all convenience; garage; neat golf; pretty garden. FREEHOLD £1,650.—Write Box N.1225, The Times, E.C.4.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

STANMORE (13 miles Euston, few minutes station).—Well-built detached RESIDENCE.
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SUSSEX COAST, near Bexhill-on-Sea, but in a quiet, rural spot away from roads and building operations.—Delightful Jacobean XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE with period features; 10 or more rooms (some unusually large); buildings; gardens, orchard and Five Acres of grass. FREEHOLD £1,800, or with 66 Acres, £2,500. An unique property and an exceptional opportunity for those seeking quietude in sea air.—ATKINSON and KEELING, Marina, St. Leonards.

A "GEM" TUDOR COTTAGE.
SURREY. Lovely district. 3mins. from station and 35 minutes to Waterloo. Facing large Common.—A lovely little HOUSE of CHARACTER, with beautiful old oak in every room, all in perfect condition; hall, two sitting rooms, oak bed, bath; electric light, gas, co's water, central heating; hot and cold lavatory basins; garage; most fascinating garden, crazy paving, old orchard trees, &c.; nearly an acre. Seldom is such a lovely little old-world Cottage available so accessible to London. FREEHOLD £3,500.—BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 58, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6252.)

ESSEX.—SMALL HOUSE with 3 acre land; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception; central heating, basins in bed rooms. Near Ashdown Forest Golf Links, off main road. PRICE £1,750 FREEHOLD.—Apply Knowlton, Upper Hartfield, Sussex.

SUSSEX (12 miles Horsham).
Three reception, bath room, five bed rooms. Company's gas, water, electric light, main drainage. Garage. Charming pleasure Grounds, Lawn, Flower Borders, Orchard, in all
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Lounge, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms and up-to-date offices; electric light and power; telephone; constant hot water, radiators; excellent cottage; two garages.
Extremely pretty GARDENS, well stocked, with good tennis lawn, in all about ONE ACRE.
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Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; central heating; electric light; excellent water; garage; stabling; outbuildings; lodge with bath room.
Delightful gardens and grounds, orchard and parklike meadow, in all
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NEW FOREST.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, 1st July, three months or longer; 15 bed and dressing rooms, four reception, three bath rooms; electric light; telephone; tennis; stabling, garage; model dairy and grounds; golf; hack hunting from August.—AUSTIN and WYATT, 18a, London-road, Southampton.

SECLUDED SPOT on SUSSEX COAST.—Ideal BUNGALOW; well FURNISHED; all modern comforts; four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room to be LET, June, early August; 3½ gns. per week.—Write Box K.1, Fulnes, 49, Moorgate, E.C.2.

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TO be LET, FURNISHED COTTAGE for summer months; two sitting, five bed rooms, bath, &c.; almost facing lawn tennis club; 15 minutes town and beach; August only, 8gns. per week; July and September, 6½ gns.—Apply Miss Hockin, 5, Sunnydale, Swanage, Dorset.

WEST SUSSEX, on the Downs.—Charming old-fashioned well FURNISHED RESIDENCE situate within a few miles of the sea; lounge hall, three reception, eight-nine bed, two bath (hot and cold), &c.; garage; electric light. 'phone; attractive grounds with tennis lawn, &c. To be LET FURNISHED from about Aug. 8th.—Apply WYATT and SON, 59, East-street, Chichester.

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One and a half mile Cowden Station, two and a half miles Edenbridge Town and Station.
WELL-BUILT MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
facing South, with entrance hall, cloak room, four reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.
Company's water; wired for telephone; gas; garage. Grounds and Pastureland.
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PRICE £4,250, AS A WHOLE.
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Picked position. Every convenience. Splendid order.
REALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,
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Lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two new bath rooms, new domestic quarters.
Electric light. Central heating. Company's gas and water. New main drainage. New parquet flooring throughout.
Garage for two (chauffeur's rooms), stabling. Picturesque grounds with terraced flower, and kitchen gardens, lawns, matured trees, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.
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OLD-WORLD GARDEN,
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ATTRACTIVE 16TH CENTURY RESIDENCE, in excellent order, situated amidst delightful surroundings, within easy reach of Diss, about 14 miles from Bury St. Edmunds.
Hall, cloak room, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold).
Excellent Water Supply. Modern Drainage. Electric Light. Central Heating. Double Garage.
Charming pleasure Grounds, Lawn, Flower Borders, Orchard, in all
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In beautiful order. Choice position.
Lounge, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms and up-to-date offices; electric light and power; telephone; constant hot water, radiators; excellent cottage; two garages.
Extremely pretty GARDENS, well stocked, with good tennis lawn, in all about ONE ACRE.
£4,500 FREEHOLD.
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25 MINUTES
FROM BAKER-STREET.
Good residential district. Close to station, Golf, &c.
ATTRACTIVE PRE-WAR RESIDENCE.
All on two floors. Newly redecorated with taste.
Two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; good offices.
All modern conveniences.
Garage. Large, well-kept garden.
REASONABLE PRICE FOR FREEHOLD.
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EXECUTORS' BARGAIN.
Between
HOLMWOOD & EWHURST,
AMIDST WONDERFUL SCENERY.
Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; central heating; electric light; excellent water; garage; stabling; outbuildings; lodge with bath room.
Delightful gardens and grounds, orchard and parklike meadow, in all
ABOUT 16 ACRES.
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TOTLAND, I.O.W.
IDEAL HOLIDAY OR PERMANENT HOME.
Magnificent views of Solent to New Forest and Purbeck Hills.
EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE,
in perfect order, delightfully situate on the slope of a hill, secluded, yet not isolated. Shops, churches, P.O., and sea within a few minutes. Excellent yachting, golf, hunting, and tennis in the immediate vicinity.
Lounge hall, four reception, nine bed rooms, nursery and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric light (own). Co.'s gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage.
Garage, greenhouses, and fine range of cut-buildings.
PICTURESQUE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with tennis court, orchard, productive kitchen garden, rockery, paddock, &c., in all
NEARLY 3 ACRES.
PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500 OR NEAR OFFER.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OXON (ABOVE HENLEY).
On fringe of Chilterns in lovely setting, practically adjoining beautiful Common.
EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING HOUSE facing south, and convenient for Henley and Reading.
Hall and cloak room, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, and offices.
Company's water. Modern drainage. Two garages. Stabling.
TWO ACRES
of very pretty grounds, affording absolute seclusion.
£2,750 FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

30 MINUTES VICTORIA.
Healthy situated, only 12 miles from Town.
WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, conveniently planned on two floors; all modern conveniences; in first-class order throughout; containing three reception, six bed rooms (three with fitted lavatory basins), two bath rooms, good domestic offices.
Electric light and power, central heating, independent hot water; double garage; chauffeur's cottage; small tennis pavilion, &c.
Beautiful gardens, including tennis court, sunk rock and water garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, fruit trees, miniature putting green, in all about 2½ ACRES.
REASONABLE FIGURE.
Strongly recommended by Joint Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and W. LEVENS and SONS, Station-buildings, Bickley.

"MALTON HOUSE," EAST HORSLEY.
Between
LEATHERHEAD & GUILDFORD.
37 *Minutes from Waterloo. Amid Pretty Country.*
COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE on two floors; three or four reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
Co.'s water, electric light, telephone, radiators; gas available; gravel soil.
PICTURESQUE BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, with hard tennis court, lawns, excellent kitchen garden, rock garden, &c., in all about 1¼ ACRE; large garage and other outbuildings.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY, IF UNSOLD AUCTION LATER.
Joint Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and West Byfleet, in conjunction with Messrs. ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead, Surrey.

BEST BARGAIN IN DEVON.
Commanding magnificent views of a yachting harbour.
PLEASANTLY PLACED RESIDENCE
ON HIGH GROUND.
Three reception, cloak room out of panelled square hall, six bed rooms, bath room, three w.c.'s.
Co.'s water, electric light and power, gas, main drainage.
GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF
ABOUT ONE ACRE.
PRICE ONLY £2,300 FREEHOLD.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EPSOM.
Within a few minutes' walk of the town, on high ground adjoining Epsom Common.
CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED STUD FARM
with accommodation for 40 horses.
Large six-roomed bungalow. Groom's cottage. Company's water; Gas; eight acres of excellent feeding land.
FREEHOLD, £3,200.
Further particulars of the Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By direction of the Somerville-Barnard Construction Co., Ltd.
Close to four first-rate Golf Courses.
18 MILES FROM TOWN.
25 minutes from Baker-street or Marylebone.
WELL APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
designed by well-known architects; delightful position. Entrance hall, cloak room, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, modern offices. Electric light and power.
Independent hot water supply. Main drainage. Company's water and gas.
Garage. Garden ABOUT ½ ACRE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. LOW PRICE.
Apply Messrs. Swannell and Sir. Peter Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CENTRE OF BERKELEY HUNT
VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Pleasantly situate within easy reach of Stroud and Gloucester, and close to several heads. 3 miles from Station and a few minutes from Village.
Hall, four reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices.
Private water supply. Telephone. Modern Drainage.
Unusually good outbuildings including garage for three cars, with covered washing space, engine room, &c.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS with two tennis courts, lawns, productive kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, &c., in all
ABOUT 4½ ACRES.
PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000.
Would be let furnished for long or short period.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO YACHTSMEN.
HANTS & SUSSEX BORDERS.
Overlooking a famous Harbour. Splendid anchorage facilities.
GEORGIAN HOUSE,
retaining the original features and containing three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room and offices.
Company's water. Gas. Electric light.
Main drainage.
OLD-WORLD GROUNDS,
with lawns, walled garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, in all about an acre and a half.
Garage and other buildings.
FREEHOLD, £3,000.
Further particulars of the Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

COTSWOLD HILLS.
Best residential part of Inland Spa of Cheltenham.
CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
Hall, four reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices, including servants' hall.
Central heating. Lavatory basins in principal bed rooms. Independent hot water.
Ample stabling and garage accommodation.
BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,
lawns, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden, in all
ABOUT TWO ACRES.
Low Price for quick sale.
Further details of the Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"GWYNNE LODGE," FETCHAM PARK,
LEATHERHEAD.
(40 MINUTES WATERLOO.)
Standing on the crest of a hill, close to several golf courses.
UP-TO-DATE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Conveniently planned, in excellent order, and containing hall, three reception, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, modern offices; "Ideal" hot water system; electric light, telephone fine heated greenhouses, garage.
WELL-STOCKED GROUNDS OF
ABOUT TWO ACRES.
PRICE £2,500.
For SALE, Privately or Auction, later.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BANSTEAD AND SUTTON.
High up. Splendid position.
MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE.
Built for owner's occupation. In excellent order.
Three reception rooms, cloak room (hot and cold), seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms. Usual offices with maids' sitting room.
Co.'s water. Electric light. Gas. Septic tank drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Independent hot water supply.
PICTURESQUE BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS,
with tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, pergola, rockery, kitchen garden, and paddock.
IN ALL 2½ ACRES.
Garage for large car. Gardener's shed.
FREEHOLD £4,250.
Inspected and confidently recommended by the Sole Agents:—Messrs. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HERTS & MIDDLESEX BORDERS,
14 miles North of Town.
WELL-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
in a good position, containing two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.
Company's water. Electric light. Telephone.
GOOD GARDEN, building site and meadow land, in all about 2 ACRES.
TWO AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES.
Garage and Glasshouse.
FREEHOLD £2,400.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE.
In the old-world village of Odiham.
ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE,
containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, attics, and bath room. Company's water. Gas, electric light. Telephone. Garage, stabling, &c.
NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS
with walled kitchen garden, herbaceous borders, space for tennis lawn, orchard, paddock, in all
ABOUT 3½ ACRES.
FREEHOLD £3,800.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE.
MESSRS. WILSON and Co. are acting for a client who has recently sold his estate in Sussex and wishes to PURCHASE at once another ESTATE in Berks, Bucks, Oxon or Kent; residence must be in first-rate order; modern house if of some character not objected to; about 15 bed rooms; at least four cottages; main water particularly desired; well-timbered gardens and park, 100 to 300 acres. A price up to
£20,000
will be paid for the right place.—Owners or Solicitors are requested to send full particulars and photos to Sir R. D., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE, about 500 ACRES, WANTED to purchase in Sussex.—GLADDING, SON and WING, 5-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

URGENTLY NEEDED by retired Clergyman to RENT, Unfurnished, QUIET HOME within hour of London; modern conveniences; high ground; sunny aspect; gravel subsoil; quiet essential; not isolated. About £60 per annum; 3 years' lease. No bungalow or cottage.—All particulars to "W.," care of Smith's Bookstall, Bishop's Stortford.

URGENTLY REQUIRED, within 40mins. rail journey from Town, to Rent Unfurnished modernised old-fashioned RESIDENCE, preferably within best nine miles; about 10 bed rooms; sufficient grounds for privacy. Rent about £250 per annum.—Mrs. R. W., care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED between KNIGHTSBRIDGE and SLOANE-SQUARE, Well FURNISHED FLAT or HOUSE, two reception, two or three bed rooms; for six to 12 months; five to eight guineas per week. Bona fide applicants only.—Please write to STUART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

WANTED, by ex-Government official, central part West End, FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT complete, four own bed rooms, nominal rent, for two or three months from end of July; reference given; careful tenant.—Write Box B.431, The Times, E.C.4.

FACTORIES AND PROPERTY INVESTMENTS will be found on Page Four.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

HEART OF THE CITY.
A FINE SUITE of IMPORTANT OFFICES in a prominent corner building to be LET as a whole, or would be divided.—Sole Agents, OSBORN and MERCER, 25th, Auscutarius House, E.C.3. (Tele., Regent 4304.)

BAKER-STREET, in one of the best positions.—SHOP and BASEMENT; frontage about 18ft., depth about 50ft. Moderate inclusive rent; lease about 15 years. Possession June quarter or earlier if required.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8975.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD (near Station).—Unobstructed; the best position. Spacious SHOP and BASEMENT. Rent £400. No premium.—Robbins, Snell and Terry, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881).

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.—Spacious HOUSE containing 30 rooms, suitable for offices, show rooms or other use; near entrance. Held for 999 years at small ground-rent. To be SOLD, with early possession. Sole Agents, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

FINE GROUND-FLOOR SUITE OFFICES to be LET; quiet, situated modern building central position Kingsway district; £1,125 per annum, inclusive rates, taxes, cleaning; approximately 1,750 sq. ft., comprising board room, 3 large offices, Edinburgh Model Machine, lavatory fitted sink and gas.—Write Box K.888, The Times, E.C.4.

FLEET-STREET (just off).—Two light first-floor OFFICES, about 1,200 sq. ft.; central heating; lift; very low rent. Sole Agents, GOOCH and WAGSTAFF, 79, Gresham-street, E.C.2. Mon. 8293.

KINGSWAY.
SUITE of TWO OFFICES (Front) to be LET, £250 per annum.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

ORDER OF SALE ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 24TH.

AT HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1, AT 2.30 P.M.

1. MANOR FARM, WORMSHILL, near SITTINGBOURNE. FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, garage, farmery, two cottages, with either 4½ or 62 Acres. In conjunction with Messrs. GEERING and COLYER, of Ashford, Kent.
2. MALTON HOUSE, EAST HORSLEY, SURREY, compact FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, garage, and about 1¼ ACRES. In conjunction with Messrs. ABNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead.
3. GONVENA, WADEBRIDGE, FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, with garage, cottage, farmery, with from 27 to 41 ACRES. In conjunction with Messrs. BUTTON and MUTTON, of St. Tudy, Cornwall.
4. YORK HOUSE, 2, BLENKARNE-ROAD, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W., charming RESIDENCE with fine gardens. SOLD prior to Auction in conjunction with Messrs. SYDNEY SPRAY and Co., adjoining Wandsworth Station.
5. LAVER COTTAGE, STOKE-BY-CLARE, SUFFOLK, picturesque FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with garage and about half an acre. Also The Thatchery, with stabling and a quarter of an acre. As a whole or in two Lots.

UNRIVALLED POSITION. COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER

KENTISH WOODS. 30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Beautifully fitted with every convenience. Lounge hall, four reception, conservatory, and loggia, oak-panelled music or dance room with minstrel gallery, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, six secondary bed rooms, and ample servants' quarters, three bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric light, central heating, independent hot water; oak floors and panelling.

Two garages, stabling (rooms over), cottage, bungalow, originally swimming bath, boathouse, gymnasium.

PROFUSELY TIMBERED GROUNDS, large lake and pasture, IN ALL ABOUT

7½ ACRES. LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Joint Agents: Messrs. D. J. CHATTELL and SONS, 65, Chislehurst-road, Chislehurst, Kent; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LISS AND PETERSFIELD.

Retired Situation. Glorious Views.

PRICE ONLY £2,500.

This charming pre-War RESIDENCE in excellent condition, with lounge hall, two reception, music room 20ft. by 15ft., seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. *Co.'s water; modern drainage. Telephone. Gas available.* Good garage and outbuildings. Picturesque pleasure grounds with tennis and other lawns, wide herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden, quantity of ornamental trees, in all about

1½ ACRES.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEES.

FRESH IN THE MARKET. A REALLY CHEAP PROPERTY.

PERSHORE AND TEWKESBURY.

Amid Worcestershire's prettiest scenery, between the Avon and Severn, three miles Upton-on-Severn, six miles Tewkesbury. PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENCE, wealth of oak and other features, and dating from 16th century; three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, kitchen, etc. Farm buildings, two Cottages, inexpensive Pleasure Gardens, productive Orchards, in all

95 ACRES

(chiefly pasture).

VERY LOW PRICE TO EFFECT QUICK SALE.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

REDUCED PRICE TO EFFECT QUICK SALE.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

Excellent Golf; 30 minutes of Town.

COMPACT ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in good position, with hall, lounge, two reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms. Electric light. Room for garage.

PRETTY WELL-STOCKED GARDEN.

PRICE 2,950 GUINEAS.

Vacant Possession.

Sole Agents, Messrs. STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE, Northwood; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

HORSELL, WOKING.

UNRIVALLED GOLFING FACILITIES. 22 MINUTES NON-STOP WATERLOO.

MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in a fine situation; inexpensive upkeep; hall, cloak room, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room and offices; company's electric light, power, gas and water; main drains; 'phone, garage and out buildings; well-laid-out gardens, in all about

¾ ACRE.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Sole Agents, Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, The Broadway, Woking, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and at West Byfleet.

HARRODS ADVERTISEMENTS CONTINUED OVERLEAF

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

SALE THURSDAY NEXT

At the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m.

IMPORTANT BOND-STREET PROPERTY.

With POSSESSION ON 29th SEPT. NEXT.

73, NEW BOND-ST. LEASEHOLD. FOR 80 YEARS from 29th September.

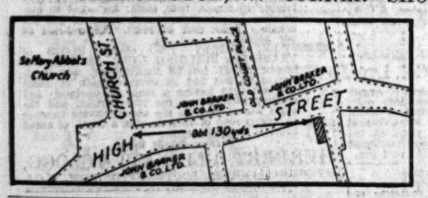
FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR IN THREE LOTS.

BOND-ST. FRONTAGE, 29ft. 8in.

TWO DERING-ST. FRONTAGES, 50ft. and 82ft.

AREA 5,745 SQ. FT.

KENSINGTON, W.—CORNER SHOP PREMISES



37 and 37A, HIGH-STREET. Fine Corner Shop Premises adjoining Messrs. Barkers. With Possession (except No. 37A and part upper floors let until August 11th next). Held about 26¾ years unexpired at £1,250 p.a.

Solicitors: Messrs. Amery-Parkes & Co., Effingham House, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

263, PUTNEY BRIDGE-RD.

PROMINENT CORNER PREMISES.

Freehold corner building with about 127ft. frontage and extensive rear premises

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

and suitable for conversion to shop property, &c.

Solicitors, Messrs. Reynolds, Sons, and Gorst, 7, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. *By Auction on Thursday next as above.*

68, BASINGHALL-ST., E.C.

LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT.

Excellent six-floor Office Building. Let, producing a Gross Actual and Estimated income of PER £1,220 10s. ANN.

Held for about 37¼ years unexpired at £300 p.a., (not for 30 years as previously advertised.)

Solicitors: Messrs. Dehn and Lauderdale, 85, London-wall, E.C.2. *By Auction on Thursday next as above.*

"FLOYDS," CHARLTON ROAD, CHARLTON, S.E.

FREEHOLD.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE with seven bed rooms and three reception rooms, &c; standing in five acres of delightful grounds.

By Auction by order of Executors, July 17th next.

Solicitors: Messrs. H. E. Thomas & Co., 111, Powis-street, Woolwich, S.E.

Full particulars of the above may be had from Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, at their

OFFICES: 27, MADDOX-STREET, LONDON, W.1, and 44, BRAZENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester Central 0794.

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

TELEPHONE, GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

BY DIRECTION OF DOUGLAS J. COLEMAN, ESQ., J.P. The UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, well known as

EAST BARSHAM MANOR,

WALSINGHAM, NORFOLK.

OF ABOUT 1,000 ACRES.

Including

THE REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL MANOR HOUSE OF THE EARLY TUDOR PERIOD.

One of the finest remaining examples of this ornate and favoured style of architecture in brick, with the

ORIGINAL GATEHOUSE.

Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, morning room, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, ample offices. Electric light. Good water supply. Modern drainage. OLD-WORLD GROUNDS sloping to the River Stiffkey. THREE CAPITAL FARMS in good state of cultivation. Private railway siding. Woodlands.

FIRST-RATE LIGHT LAND SHOOTING.

THE WHOLE PRODUCING ABOUT £1,800 PER ANN.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold) in July by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., from whom illustrated particulars may be obtained.

Solicitors:—Messrs. H. Bevir and Son, Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Wilts.

Auctioneers' Offices:—6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1.

WANTAGE (ONE MILE).

Just off the main road from Wantage to Hungerford (12 miles) in a

FINE AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING DISTRICT.

THE IMPORTANT DAIRYING AND CORN-GROWING FARM, well known as

"THE MANOR FARM," WANTAGE.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, with hall, four reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room and two attics.

MODEL FARM BUILDINGS with cow tyings for 136 and Stabling for 29, &c.

145 Acres excellent old Pasture, 335 Productive Arable (about 70 Acres seeded down) easily divisible into Stud Paddocks, the whole being convertible into a FINE STUD FARM extending in a ring fence to about

480 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION as a whole (unless sold privately meanwhile), by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., and ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS (acting in conjunction), at the Blue Boar Hotel, Wantage, on Wednesday, July 9th, at 3 o'clock.

Solicitors:—Messrs. CHURCH, RENDELL, BIRD and Co., 9, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1.

Auctioneers' Offices, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 80, Mount-street, London, W.1; and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1.

By Direction of the Administrators of the Estate of the late Sir John Paget Mellor, Bt., K.C.B.

SOMERSET.

Between Taunton (six miles) and Honiton (11 miles).

IN A FINE SPORTING DISTRICT.

AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS. FREEHOLD.

THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE known as

CULMHEAD,

on the southern slope of Blagdon Hill, affording extensive panoramic views, comprising the comfortable RESIDENCE, containing three reception, billiard, 13 principal bed and dressing and six servants' bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c.

Central Heating. Acetylene Gas. Excellent Supply of Water.

THREE COTTAGES. SMALL FARMERY.

Charming situation facing South with Good Views overlooking the well-timbered Estate which includes Widcombe Moor with chain of Trout Lakes and Splendid Rough Shooting.

To be offered as a Lot with about 348 ACRES, also in Separate Lots, Three Detached Cottages and Valuable Building Land, also Westcombe Farm of about 46 ACRES, in all about

433 ACRES,

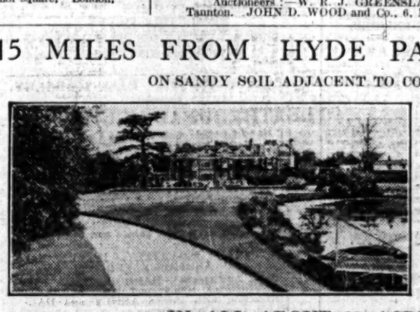
which will be offered by Auction (unless sold previously) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co. and W. R. J. GREENSLADE and Co. (acting in conjunction) at the "Castle Hotel," Taunton, on Saturday, 19th July, at 3.30 p.m. precisely.

Solicitors:—Messrs. MELLOR and Co., 12, Wigmore-street, London, W.1.

Auctioneers:—W. R. J. GREENSLADE and Co., 3, Hammet-street, Taunton. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

15 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER

ON SANDY SOIL ADJACENT TO COMMONS.



This sumptuously appointed HOUSE with very beautiful gardens and grounds of 13 ACRES including

LARGE TROUT LAKE.

Long drive with lodge. Inner hall. Three fine reception rooms. Ball room and Sun room; 14 bed rooms, seven modern bath rooms; white tiled offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Constant hot water. Lodge. Two cottages. Garage. Stabling.

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GARDENS.

Hard Court, flower and vegetable gardens and paddock, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 13 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

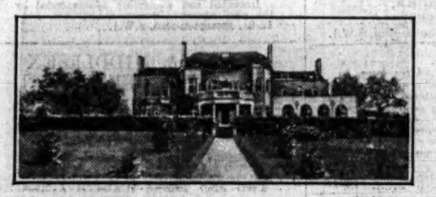
Highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

(21271.)

40 MILES WEST

IN A FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

Sandy soil. Beautiful position facing South. Extensive views. Plenty of Golf.



FINE MODERN HOUSE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.

Large hall, four sitting rooms, 10 best bed rooms, six bath, six other bed rooms. Main electric light and water. New central heating throughout. Garage. Stabling and Cottage.

15 ACRES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT £6,000 FREEHOLD.

WHICH IS EXACTLY HALF COST.

Illustrated particulars can be obtained from JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, who have inspected and recommend the property. (21,035.)

20 MILES FROM TOWN,

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER.

2¼ miles from main line station. Close to Golf Links.

THIS DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with decorations of its period, lately the subject of a large outlay, standing in richly timbered and shrubbed grounds; 19 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, central hall with lantern light, five reception rooms, capital offices; stabling, garage; two lodges, gardener's house, and capital parkland, in all

83 ACRES,

TO BE SOLD. PRICE £12,000.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (1509)

Telephone: 1400 Grosvenor (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

Telegrams: "Submit London."

A HOME OF DISTINCTION AND CHARACTER.

BUILT REGARDLESS OF COST OF MELLOWED RED BRICK IN THE GEORGIAN MANNER.

A DELIGHTFUL SPOT ON THE

SURREY HILLS.

Within short walking distance of WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE

and only seventeen miles from Hyde Park Corner.

THIS IS AN IDEAL HOME FOR A CITY MAN.

SITUATED 400ft. ABOVE SEA ON GRAVEL SOIL.

Adjacent to large areas of Common lands and enjoying complete seclusion and immunity from noise.

The approach is by two long carriage drives flanked by rhododendrons, and there are:—Spacious hall, five reception, 19 bed rooms, five bath rooms, Co.'s electric light and water. Central heating. Telephone. Garage for three. Five cottages. Stabling for eight.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, which are a delightful feature, studded with magnificent timber, lawns with two double tennis courts and pavilion, lily pond and fountain. Productive kitchen garden, woodlands, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 30 ACRES.

PRICE REDUCED.—Inspected and highly recommended. Owner's Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST. 400 FEET UP. SOUTH ASPECT. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

One hour's Rail from Town. First-class Golf. Sand Soil.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE in a perfectly ideal situation, approached by a long drive, surrounded by beautifully timbered gardens and woodland. The accommodation is all on two floors and comprises:—Entrance hall, four reception, 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms, &c. Electric light; central heating; good water supply.

BEAUTIFULLY MATURED OLD GROUNDS sloping to Lake; new Hard Tennis Court, Garage, Stabling, Cottage, Parkland, in all

42 ACRES.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.

Inspected and strongly recommended, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED FOR 200 YEARS.

OWNED AND RESIDED IN FOR THREE GENERATIONS.

A BARGAIN WHICH WILL BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

OAKLEY HUNT.

ADJOINING THE RESIDENCE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

HUNTS AND BEDS BORDERS, NEAR PICTURESQUE KIMBOLTON.

UNIQUE AND MOST ATTRACTIVE LITTLE ESTATE,

charmingly situated, peaceful and secluded, yet under a mile from the village, near market town, in a pretty district, well known for its residential and sporting amenities. Delightful old-fashioned residence, creeper clad and old tiled roof. Lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room.

CENTURIES OLD GARDENS,

a blaze of colour and pleasurable at all times of the year. Double tennis courts, fine old yew walk, herbaceous borders, lovely old red brick wall. Pond with stone steps. Genuine old sundial. Kitchen garden. Orchard. Great Elms, Yews, and Bushes. Picturesque old courtyard, with circular lawn and stabling and other buildings around.

THREE COTTAGES; 82 ACRES WELL-TIMBERED MEADOWS

(the grassland now let at £100 per annum, but possession if required).

HUNTING. FISHING. SHOOTING. GOLF.

A MOST ENJOYABLE LITTLE ESTATE.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE. ONLY £4,600 FREEHOLD.

Personally inspected and recommended. Photos and full details of the Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY, and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

SOUTH DEVON, NEAR EXETER.

ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE SEA.

GLORIOUS SITUATION. 500FT. UP.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

60 OR 340 ACRES.

Fine Old-fashioned RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, facing South, commanding lovely views. Hall, four reception, 11 bed rooms, three baths, splendid offices, servants' hall; central heating; electric light; modern drainage. Two farmhouses, three cottages, stabling, garage. Lovely old gardens and park, rich pastureland and woods. Hunting. Fishing. Shooting.

FREEHOLD, WITH 60 ACRES ONLY, £7,500.

Or the whole Estate, including two Farms, would be sold.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

SUSSEX BARGAIN.

EIGHT MILES BRIGHTON, 12 LEWES.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINELY BUILT RESIDENCE,

in modern Georgian style, perfect order, every convenience; parquet floors, central heating, main water, electric light, gas, and drainage; hall, three reception, billiard room, seven bed rooms, bath, excellent offices, maids' sitting room; splendid garage; beautiful gardens, tennis lawn.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500.

MOST STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

Illustrated particulars from BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

HANOVER-SQUARE SALE ROOMS

HANOVER-SQUARE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

FORTHCOMING SALES

MONDAY, 14th JULY, AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS, ON THE PREMISES, FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE FREEHOLD TO SHELL-MEX, LIMITED.

HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.2.

THE ELABORATE ELECTRICAL FITTINGS, TRADE PLANT, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, ETC.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS.—Silver oxidized, brass and ormolu wall brackets; electroliers; alabaster bowls; EIGHT PAINTED PLASTER FOUNTAINS WITH CRYSTAL SPRAYS; two overdoor recesses each fitted with four silver bowl units on stands; lay-lights; large French ormolu lantern with bevelled glass panels; massive brass electrolier with crystal bowl and lustre chains; brass and corona pendants; large and small crystal bowl dishes; TEN MASSIVE BRASS ELECTROLIERS WITH LUSTRE CHAIN BOWLS; 12 ditto, with crystal bowls each fitted with eight torchlights; four painted and gilt electric lanterns each fitted with centre light and four drop pendants; enamelled glass panels; main fuse switch boards; and installation of luminous bell system; soft fire hose complete with hydrants, branches, buckets, pistol extinguishers, hand pumps and systems throughout the building. SIX WAYGOOD-OTIS HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFTS with mahogany cars; two ditto luggage elevators; seven ditto service lifts; a "Medway" electric luggage trolley, on rails 164ft. long, complete with equipment and motor; rope and handle control hand lifts, and an electric service lift by E. A. Evans. Two carton-pierre shop fronts with plate glass windows and tambour shutters; a mahogany and white enamelled enclosure with glass panels; a mahogany bow-front counter with opaline top to American Bar and the stage with domed top, mirror backs, and marble shelf with cupboard under. The equipment of the hairdressing and manicure saloons, clockroom, post office, soda fountains, and cocktail bars. Telephone by Stirling complete with three transmitter and relay. THE PLANT AND MACHINERY comprising:—Electric refrigerators by LEO SUNDERLAND AND MANNESMAN; plate burnishers; plate washing machines; generating sets; turbine sets; circuit breakers; control panels; boilers; steam and electric pumps; hand guillotine; hydraulic accumulators; central heating plant; well compressors; ventilating motors; vacuum cleaning plant; electric mincing machine; printing machine; an electric "Rope-Way" coal conveyor by the British Ropeway Co., 250ft. long; a dough mixer by Robart with motor attached by Asea; an ice-crushing machine, by W. & S. Still and Sons, and four coal chamber doors with special lock fittings by H. J. West and Co. About 500 white glazed-ware lavatory basins with nickel plated fittings, opaline splash backs each fitted plate glass shelves and nickel plated fittings, slop hoppers and sinks; white glazed w.c. pedestal latrines, &c.; white glazed bath body baths; roach edged tapers and shower baths; nickel plated bath room fittings; frameless mirrors; plate-glass shelves; brass and nickel plated hot water towel rails; roller blinds; brass and other cornice poles; portiere rods; curtain lathes, &c. About 900 radiators of various sizes by the Central Heating Co., and LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT consisting of cascade washers, hydros, calender, shirt and collar machines, drying plant, &c.

SALE by AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on MONDAY, 14th JULY, 1930, and four following days at 11 a.m. until 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. onwards each day. ON VIEW (by catalogue only, price 1s. each), on Monday, 7th July, to Friday, 11th July, 1930, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

Solicitors: Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bouverie, Walbrook, E.C.4. Catalogues may be had of the AUCTIONEERS, at their Offices, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY, ON THE PREMISES, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE ADELE LADY MEYER.

CHIPSTEAD PLACE, NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT, THE CONTENTS OF THE MANSION.

AN OLD ENGLISH LACQUER COFFER, a pair of Italian carved walnut ceremonial chairs, three carved and gilt side tables of Chippendale design, a set of 20 high-back chairs in the Italian seventeenth-century style, BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTES by STEINWAY AND SONS and J. BLUTHNER; an old English carved wood console table, eleven Chippendale pattern mahogany chairs, a Georgian mahogany dining table in four sections; Flemish walnut armoires, eight Sheraton bamboo pattern chairs, French kingwood writing table mounted with ormolu, two French kingwood cabinets, card tables, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, Bronzes, wall mirrors, vier glasses; Porcelain; a Dresden dinner service of 270 pieces, glass, linen, PERSIAN, TURKEY, AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS, silk rep, damask and tapestry curtains.

The Furnishings of twenty-six Bed and Dressing Rooms, including Sheraton mahogany and other wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, bedside cupboards, screens, bedsteads and bedding, &c.

OUTDOOR EFFECTS.—Plants, Garden tools, lead and carved stone figures and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TO-DAY (MONDAY) FROM 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK.

Solicitors:—Messrs. TROWER, STILL and KEELING, 5, New-square, W.C.2. CATALOGUES of the AUCTIONEERS at their Offices.

WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REALIZATION IN SINGLE LOTS, IRRESPECTIVE OF COST.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS

OF CHOICE COLOURS and DESIGNS FROM THE LOOMS OF KIRMAN, TABRIZ, MESHED, KHORASSAN, SAROUK, KASHAN, HAMADAN, MOSUL, AFGHAN, BOKHARA, SHIRAZ, &c.,

AND

CHINESE AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS

FROM THE LOOMS OF GHIORDES, USHAK, SPARTAS, SIVAS, &c.

ON VIEW TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

THURSDAY, 3rd JULY, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, AND LINEN,

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, oak, and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors and washstands, writing tables, pictures, engravings, tea and dinner services, glass, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

FRIDAY, 4th JULY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM RICKENHALL MANSIONS, W.1, and from OTHER SOURCES. Chippendale mahogany bureau bookcase, Adam carved mahogany wardrobe, Queen Anne walnut tallboy, Chippendale mahogany knechole chest with serpentine front, a set of 10 Sheraton mahogany dining chairs, Welsh antique oak dresser, a French Empire mahogany bedstead mounted with ormolu, an Italian ebony and tortoiseshell cabinet, a Queen Anne walnut bureau bookcase, Old English longcase clock inscribed John Arnold Child, Okeford, another by P. McKenna, Dundalk, in Chippendale mahogany case, six Hepplewhite painted elbow chairs, English and French chairs, settees, cabinets and occasional tables, mahogany and walnut sideboards, writing tables, bookcases, Upright Pianofortes by Collard and Collard and others. Cromwellian brass lantern clock, Copenhagen dinner service of 82 pieces, Chinese, Continental and English porcelain, cut glass, bronzes, Persian carpets and rugs, Mahogany, walnut and oak bed-room suites and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

FRIDAY, 11th JULY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF A LADY OF TITLE; also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN and from OTHER SOURCES. English and French chairs, settees, mirrors, cabinets; Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton chairs, writing tables, bookcases, cabinets, screens; upright and grand pianofortes, wireless sets, gramophones; bracket, mantel and longcase clocks; Paintings, Drawings and Engravings; Chinese, Continental and English Porcelain in figures and groups; Bronzes; Carvings in ivory; cut glass; mahogany, oak and walnut bedroom suites in wardrobes, dressing chests, washstands, toilet mirrors, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

WEDNESDAY, 16th JULY, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE ADELE LADY MEYER.

19, HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c.

A PAIR OF GEORGIAN MAHOGANY PEDESTALS; a Louis XV. carved and gilt settee in Aubusson floral tapestry; A LOUIS XVI. mahogany upright secretaire; an ITALIAN CARVED WALNUT CASSONE; a JAPANESE LACQUER CABINET on stand; OLD ENGLISH TABLES and CONVEX MIRRORS; French painted and gilt chairs, settees, stools, marqueterie writing and occasional tables; gilt wood wall mirrors, easy chairs, settees, screens, &c.; Mantel and bracket clocks; English, Continental and Oriental porcelain; china and glass; Bronzes; Persian, Wilton and Axminster carpets and rugs; silk brocade curtains; the Bed Room Furnishings and miscellanea.

ON VIEW Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th July, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Solicitors:—Messrs. TROWER, STILL and KEELING, 5, New-square, W.C.2.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

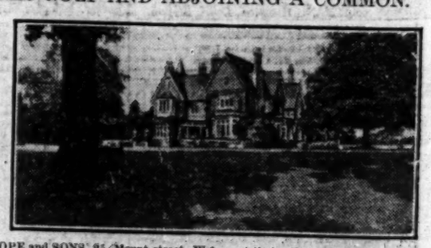
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

A BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY OF 21 ACRES IN AN IDEAL POSITION.

NEAR STOKE POGES GOLF AND ADJOINING A COMMON.

IMPOSING RED BRICK RESIDENCE approached by drive. South aspect. Lounge hall, five lofty reception, 15 bed rooms, four baths.

Electric Light. Co.'s water. Stabling. Garage. Two cottages.



WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS of DISTINCTIVE CHARM.

Tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden and meadowland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (C.6328.)

HAMPSHIRE.

Within daily reach of London, in a beautiful district providing all-round sporting facilities; three miles from a town and main line station.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE IN OLD-WORLD GARDENS, on high ground, facing south-east.

Fifteen bed, three baths, lounge hall, billiard, four reception rooms; electric light; central heating; stabling; garage; farmery; two cottages. FOR SALE WITH

93 ACRES.

All in splendid order. Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (3554.)

17 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.

(Station 1½ mile. Private Gate to Golf Course.)

This PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE; two reception, seven bed, four baths, loggia, and good offices.

Main electric light, water and drainage, central heating.

Extremely pretty gardens intersected by a stream.

Hard tennis court, double garage, and a pair of arched and turreted entrance lodges, in all SIX ACRES.

For SALE FREEHOLD, or would be Let Furnished.

All particulars of the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (C.1245.)

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